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TRACING PEDIGREE.—I have for some years now been occupied in genealogical researches connected with my family, and if any of the hints I can give are of any use to "Xenophon," I shall be very glad to be of assistance in such engrossing and interesting work as he will find it. Knowing the parish to start from is a great help; the parish registers supply many answers if they are in good order, and generally the permission to see the registers for such purposes is readily given. Somerset House has many wills, but there are "Peculiar Courts" of Essex and some other counties that sometimes supply valuable information, and the wills in these courts are kept in different places. State Papers, now published by the Record Commission, are useful to search; also Chancery Proceedings. The book of Wills and Administrations for the year 1662 is lost or burnt. County Histories and Calendars of State and Parliamentary papers should be looked at. The Sheriffs' Rolls and Poll Books give many names, but some are missing. They are generally kept by the Clerk of the Peace for each county. For London the Court of Wards and Liveries in the Bodlean Library and Harlean MSS., in the British Museum, are useful. Marshall's Genealogist's Guide, and Sims' Guide are necessary to see before going to the British Museum, otherwise much time may be lost. If I knew the county wanted, I might be able to give more information, as I have made many notes for searches regarding Sussex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Cheshire, and Northumberland.—STRIX.

Presented to the

LIBRARIES *of the*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

by

Hugh Anson-Cartwright

A MANUAL

FOR THE

GENEALOGIST, TOPOGRAPHER, ANTIQUARY,

AND

LEGAL PROFESSOR,

CONSISTING OF

DESCRIPTIONS OF PUBLIC RECORDS; PAROCHIAL AND OTHER REGISTERS; WILLS; COUNTY AND FAMILY HISTORIES; HERALDIC COLLECTIONS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, ETC. ETC.

BY

RICHARD SIMS,

OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Compiler of the "Index to the Heralds' Visitations," the "Handbook to the Library of the British Museum," etc.

SECOND EDITION.

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TO

STACEY GRIMALDI, ESQ., F.S.A.

(MARQUESS OF GRIMALDI OF GENOA),

AUTHOR OF THE

"ORIGINES GENEALOGICÆ,"

This Work

IS, WITH PERMISSION, MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

THE study of Heraldry and Genealogy, like that of many other sciences, is approached by no "royal road," but is beset with difficulties sufficiently great to deter all but the most enthusiastic, from the pursuit of an employment to all appearances so dry and unprofitable.

Nevertheless, the number of students in this useful department of history is daily on the increase; hundreds of persons derive pleasure from this mode of passing their leisure hours, whilst there are very many, who—labouring under some real or fancied wrong—toil incessantly for the discovery of facts wherewith to connect the broken chain of a descent, and establish a claim to wealth or title, long since apparently within their grasp.

The materials existing for the successful prosecution of such pursuits are numerous and scattered: some jealously guarded and rendered nearly unapproachable by the heavy fees demanded for their production, whilst others, and—we rejoice to say—by far the greater portion, are readily accessible to every inquirer, who knows where and how to seek for them.

Until the year 1828, no work had appeared calculated to economise the time and lighten the labours of the Genealogist. It is true that several publications descriptive of portions of the Public Records, had from time to time appeared; but, useful as they doubtless were in their day, it was not until Mr. Grimaldi, in that year, produced his laboured and valuable volume, entitled the "*Origines Genealogicæ*," that the Genealogist felt that a real service had been rendered him, and that, by instructing him where to search, and what documents to consult, that gentleman had conferred an important favour upon all students in this branch of history.

Since the appearance of that work, the study of Genealogy has been advanced in many ways. The voluminous publications of the Record Commissioners, the greater part of which have seen the light since Mr. Grimaldi's book was printed, have afforded invaluable assistance to the Historian, whilst the works of Burke, Lodge, Berry, Nichols, Nicolas, and many other zealous labourers in the field, have tended to simplify and popularize this interesting study.

Under these circumstances, the author submits the present compilation to public approval. It appeared to him, that the knowledge of what had already been done for Genealogy might be more diffused; the riches of the valuable libraries in different parts of the kingdom rendered more available; and the students' labours greatly lightened, by a judicious concentration of memoranda, drawn from the best sources,

and accompanied by carefully selected lists of books of reference. In the production of such a work the Author has, with permission, availed himself largely of the legal and antiquarian knowledge to be found in the pages of Mr. Grimaldi's publication, above referred to. Mr. Thomas's very useful "*Hand-book to the Public Records*" has also been liberally used; whilst the pages of the "*Reports of the Record Commissioners,*" of the "*Deputy Keeper's Annual Reports,*" and other works of that class, have yielded much important information.

The references to Manuscripts, scattered throughout the volume, have been carefully selected from the published and unpublished Catalogues of the libraries to which they refer.

No notice has been taken of Collections in the possession of private persons, chiefly from the absence of suitable catalogues of their contents, although their transitory nature, and the great difficulty of public access thereto, in most cases, tended greatly to a decision against their introduction.

In recording the present depositories of the Public Records, the Author has been chiefly guided by the statements to be found in Mr. Thomas's "*Hand-book,*" and in the Reports of progress from time to time sent forth by the Deputy Keeper. It is well known, however, that these documents are *gradually* undergoing removal, and that the General Record Office, recently erected in Fetter Lane, is destined eventually to

receive the contents of all the other Offices. It is not improbable then that, whilst these pages have been passing through the press, many of the Records therein referred to, have found a new, and let us hope final, resting-place in that building.

The Lists will be found to consist of *selections* of the chief printed books and manuscripts bearing upon the subject of each division, the nature of the work precluding the possibility of rendering any one list perfect. A Catalogue of the Publications relating to County and Local History alone would fill a volume as large as the present. To preserve a strictly chronological arrangement, it has been found necessary, in some lists, to introduce notices of printed works amongst the manuscripts; the latter are, however, so clearly distinguished, that no confusion need at any time occur.

During the progress of the work, the Author has received much valuable information from gentlemen connected with Public Offices and Libraries, as also from many private individuals; to these he begs leave to tender his sincere thanks for their very kind assistance, and the suggestions with which they favoured him, which were, however, in many instances, received too late for publication.

12, Grafton Street East,
London University,
1*st August*, 1856.

INTRODUCTION.

THE value of Records deposited in Public Libraries and elsewhere, as evidence in our Courts of Law, has been so often a matter of dispute, that a few words respecting them will form an appropriate Introduction to the present work.

The term "Record" is derived from the Latin *recordari*, to remember, and signifies an authentic testimony in writing preserved in Courts of Record. Many ancient writers make it necessary that records should be on parchment; but this remark cannot be correct, as many of the Exchequer Records are on paper.

An act committed to writing in any of the Queen's Courts is, during the term wherein it is written, alterable—being no record; but that term ended, and the act duly enrolled, it is a *record;* and, in our common law, no witness can prevail against it. This being the definition of the word *Record*, it follows that the term is most incorrectly used when applied to parchment deeds, registers, and miscellaneous manuscripts.

Records in general will be found to consist of—

I. Inrolments, which are intended to be official and authentic records of lawful acts made by the proper officer of any Court upon rolls, or, in some cases, in official entry-books of the same Court.

II. Memoranda of acts or instruments brought into the proper office of any Court by parties interested therein (or by their agents), either in the form of rolls or otherwise, and preserved in bundles or on files.

III. Books of entries, containing memoranda of acts, etc., entered by officers of the Court.

IV. State Papers. These originally sprung from the Privy Council and Chancery, and now from various branches; the correspondence and other records of the Privy Council, Secretaries of State, and all other public departments.

The Public Records Act (1 and 2 Vict. c. 94), after vesting in the Master of the Rolls the public records deposited in the several places or offices therein particularly named, and enabling her Majesty in Council to order records deposited in any other office, court, place, or custody, to be transferred to the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls, provides that the word *Records* shall be taken to mean all rolls, records, writs, books, proceedings, decrees, bills, warrants, accounts, papers, and documents whatsoever, of a public nature, belonging to her Majesty, or then deposited in any of the offices or places of custody before mentioned.

Although many of the Public Libraries of this country contain undoubted national records, charters, and registers—even Magna Charta itself,—they are not allowed as evidence in our Courts of Justice; having been separated from their proper custody, they are rejected and disowned, however valuable. The duplicate Pipe Rolls, deposited in the British Museum, are, perhaps, the only records which have not lost their right of being received as evidence by their removal.

However valuable, then, and however genuine a document may be, it will not now be received as evidence, unless it be in the possession of some person connected with the estate or property to which it refers, or who can satisfactorily account for its possession. Upon a trial at the Stafford assizes in 1810, the Marquis of Stafford offered in evidence an old grant to the Priory of Stone, brought from the Cottonian Manuscripts in the British Museum, and Mr. Justice Lawrence rejected it on the authority of a case in the Exchequer, where a grant to the Abbey of Glastonbury, contained in a curious manuscript book entitled the "*Secretum Abbatis*," preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was rejected as not coming from a proper custody.

An old grant of common, made by John de Trussell, in 1342, to the Priory of Stone, given by a friend of the plaintiff, not connected with the estate, to the plaintiff, as a curiosity, was rejected for the like reason—the possession of it not being sufficiently accounted for, nor connected with any one who had an interest in the property it contained. (Swinnerton *v.* Marquis of Stafford.) In the case of Potts *v.* Durant, ancient instruments offered in evidence were likewise rejected, as coming out of private hands unconnected with the matter in dispute; and one of the first questions in our Courts, at the present day, to a witness producing an old grant or document, is, "Where did you obtain it?"

Although this is the strict rule of legal evidence, there are many cases in which ancient grants and documents, not in satisfactory custody, have been received as good and sufficient proof. In the Mayor of Leicester *v.* Ruding, *extracts* from two monastic rentals and registers, *in the Bodleian Library, Oxford,* were produced by John Caley, Esq., and received as evidence. The defendant's counsel objected to them, as not being the originals; but Mr. Caley explaining that the originals could not be produced, on account of the express direction of the donor that the books should never be taken from the library, the extracts were received as evidence; and such ancient documents have also often been received as evidence before Commissioners, and before the Attorney or Solicitor General, in investigation of peerages.

In regard to Public Records, it is not necessary, excepting before the House of Lords, to produce the originals; but copies made by the clerks in the offices, and signed by them, are received as evidence, on some competent witness proving that he had examined such copies with the originals. It is not absolutely necessary that the copies should have the signatures of the record-keepers; but the Courts have occasionally, in particular cases, expressed their opinion that it would have been better to have done so. In producing Latin records or copies, it is the duty of the witness to produce a translation for the judge; and he should also be prepared with a Latin transcript of the original record, as parties sometimes differ about the meaning of a word or a passage. The charges

made at the different public offices for such transcripts will be found in the APPENDIX to the present work, No. II.

The industry of Lord Harley, Sir Thomas Bodley, Sir Robert Cotton, and other antiquaries, obtained a multitude of valuable records from private individuals, to whose estates they related, of which circumstance no memoranda exist, and they are, consequently, not evidence. These documents form collections worthy the boast of this country; but some slight regret is unavoidable in the examination of these valuable instruments, on being compelled to conclude that they ceased to be legal evidence at the moment when some patriot made them national property.

Of their genealogical utility, however (whether legal evidence or otherwise), there can be no doubt; and our genealogical writers have been much indebted to them for their contents. The valuable collection of charters, etc., at the British Museum is continually increasing; and we would suggest that the early deeds often encumbering the offices of solicitors, after the transfer of old family estates, and too frequently consigned to the hammer of the gold-beater or the size-pot of the gilder, should be forwarded thither.

The most ancient record which we have in this kingdom is the Domesday Survey, the compilation of which was completed in the year 1086. The date of the next public record is 1130, being the Great Roll of the Exchequer for the thirty-first year of Henry I.; and, with the exception of a short period immediately subsequent to this date, the records called Pipe Rolls have been continued in regular succession to the present day.

Our next records are of the reign of Henry II.; and of this period we have a celebrated record of knights' fees, called the Black Book of the Exchequer; and another record, being rolls of the widows and children of the King's tenants, showing their ages, lands, and possessions. By means of these documents, and these alone, we can trace the connection from one great man to another, from the Conquest till the year 1189.

In the reign of Richard I. we find the commencement of the proceedings of our Courts of Justice; and we are in possession of

Placita of the *Curia Regis*, and of *Assize*, and of fines levied in his reign, as also the records called the Scotch Rolls; but from the next King's reign (that of John) we may consider we have an unbroken series of records of the principal events and persons in the kingdom. We have rolls of charters; rolls of offerings or gifts, called *oblata* rolls; rolls of letters patent; rolls of *liberate;* also *close* rolls, on the backs of which are the writs of summons to Parliament, fine rolls, Norman and other rolls.

It is possible that the next reigns, of Henry III. and of his son Edward I., will include the commencement of all the important remaining records of the kingdom; for from the first year of this King's reign we have a series of Inquisitions *Post Mortem;* and from the reign of the last of these Kings we have an uninterrupted series of records of our present Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Parliament, and others, to the present time.

An account of the Public Record Offices, existing or abolished, and of the Public Libraries and other places of deposit mentioned in this volume, will be found in the APPENDIX No. I.

The ABBREVIATIONS used in ancient records vary with the different styles of writing, and present formidable obstructions to the progress of the uninitiated student. To those who are desirous of making themselves acquainted with these characters we would recommend the perusal of the following works:[1]—

Lexicon Diplomaticum, J. L. Waltherus. *Gotting.* 1745. Folio.
Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique. 6 vols. *Par.* 1750—1765,
Court-hand Restored, by A. Wright. *Lond.* 1776—2nd ed. 1778.—3rd ed. 1815. 4to.—New ed. 1848.
Elements de Paléographie, par N. de Wailly. 2 vols. *Par.* 1838. 4to.
Dictionnaire des Abbreviations, par L. A. Chassant. *Evreux,* 1846. 8vo.
Paléographie des Chartes, par L. A. Chassant. *Par.* 1847. 8vo.

Explanations of ANCIENT TERMS continually to be met with in Records may be found in the following works:—

[1] The compiler of the present work has been for some years engaged in collecting materials for a "*Manual of Palæography,*" which he hopes to be enabled shortly to prepare for the press.

Glossarium Archaiologicum, autore Henrico Spelmanno. *Lond.* 1626—1664—1687. Folio.

The Interpreter, or Book containing the Signification of Words, &c., by John Cowell. *Camb.* 1607. 4to.—Other editions in 1609, 1638, 1658, and 1672; continued by Manley to 1684. *Lond.* 1701. Folio—Improved and augmented, 1708. Folio.—Last edition, *Lond.* 1737. 4to.

Glossarium mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis, par C. Du Fresne, Seign. Du Cange. 6 vols. *Par.* 1733—1766. Folio.—Supplements, 1766. 4 vols.—Abridged, *Halle*, 1722—1784. 6 vols. 8vo.—Enlarged by G. A. L. Henschel. *Par.* 1840—1845. 6 vols. 4to.

New Law Dictionary, by Giles Jacobs. *Lond.* 1797. Folio, 11th ed.—New ed. by Tomlins. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1820. 4to.

Glossaire de la Langue Romaine, par J. B. B. Roquefort. 2 vols. *Par.* 1808. 8vo.—Supplement, one vol. 1820.

A Glossary of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs, etc., by Robert Nares. *Lond.* 1822. 4to.

Archaic Dictionary, by J. O. Halliwell. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1846. 8vo.—2nd ed., 1849.—New ed. 1852.

A valuable Glossary of the terms used in Domesday Book will be found in Sir Henry Ellis's "*Introduction*" to that Record, and in Kelham's "*Domesday Book Illustrated.*"

The FORMS of Ancient Charters are given in Madox's "*Formulare Anglicanum,*" *Lond.* 1702. Folio.

With respect to the modes of DATING ancient records, the student will find all the information he may require in Nicolas's "*Chronology of History,*" a useful and portable work, of which the last edition appeared in 1852. Other works containing like information, but in a more bulky form, are—that splendid monument of learning and labour, entitled "*L'Art de vérifier les Dates,*" *Par.* 1783—1831, 9 vols. folio; and Wailly's "*Elements de Paléographie,*" *Par.* 1138, 2 vols. 4to.

From these works, brief tables of the regnal years of the Kings of England, and of the dates most frequently met with in consulting charters and other documents, have been compiled for the student's use, and form Nos. III., IV., V., and VI., of the APPENDIX to this work.

Specimens of many of the more important Public Records, together with proofs of their genealogical utility, are given in Mr. Grimaldi's *"Origines Genealogicæ," Lond.* 1828, 4to.; and in a little work entitled *"A Description of the Contents, &c., of the various Works printed by authority of the Record Commission," Lond.* 1831, 8vo.

Facsimiles of the Records, engraved by Basire, with explanations, will be found in the valuable publications of the Record Commissioners. The plates were collected into one volume, folio, in 1819, and form the "Appendix" to the Report for that year. This useful volume can be purchased for about 15*s*.[1]

[1] This, and other Record Publications, as well as most of the printed works mentioned in this volume, may be obtained from Mr. John Russell Smith, bookseller, 36, Soho Square.

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THE

GENEALOGIST'S MANUAL.

Domesday Books.

THE records bearing the title of *The Domesday Books* are five in number, and are the most valuable in this kingdom. They are:—

THE DOMESDAY BOOK,
THE EXON DOMESDAY,
THE INQUISITIO ELIENSIS,
THE WINTON DOMESDAY, and
THE BOLDON BOOK.

THE DOMESDAY BOOK.—This venerable volume, which is the most ancient and one of the most important records in the kingdom. affords highly valuable antiquarian and historical information. It contains a survey of all the lands in England, with few exceptions, made by the order of William the Conqueror; and was the register from which judgment was to be given upon the value, tenure, and service of the lands described therein.

The survey was probably commenced about 1085, and completed about 1086. For this survey certain commissioners were appointed; and some notion of the contents of the book may be formed from the following statement:—The inquisitors were to inquire into the name of every place; who held it in the time of King Edward the Confessor; who was the present possessor; how many hides in the manor; how many carucates in demesne; how many homagers; how many villeins; how many cotarii; how many servi; what free men; how many tenants in socage; what quantity of wood; how much meadow and pasture; what mills and fishponds; how much added or taken away; what the gross value was in King Edward's time; what was the present value; how much each freeman or soch-man had or has. All this was to be triply estimated.

First, as the estate was held in the time of the Confessor; then as it was bestowed by King William; thirdly, as its value stood at the formation of the survey; and to state whether any advance could be made in the value.

The inquisitions having been taken, were sent to Winchester, and were there methodized and entered in a register, such as we now see it.

Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are not described in the survey, nor Lancashire under its proper name; but Furness, and the northern part of the county, as well as the south of Westmoreland, with part of Cumberland, are included within the West Riding of Yorkshire. That part of Lancashire which lies between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, and which at the time of the survey comprehended 6 hundreds and 188 manors, is subjoined to Cheshire; and part of Rutlandshire is described in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln, &c.

The authority of this book is never permitted to be called in question—there is no appeal from it; hence some suppose its name; others from its place of preservation, the Chapter House of the church (Domus Dei) at Westminster. In questions relative to tenure, the Conqueror himself often submitted to it; and for a long time after, none was permitted to make claim or title to lands beyond the Conquest.

Domesday Book consists of two volumes, written in Latin, on parchment, and is now in excellent preservation in the Chapter House at Westminster, where it was deposited in 1696. An abridgment, in one volume—a very beautiful manuscript, apparently compiled early in the reign of Edward I.—is in the same custody.

The *original* returns of the commissioners, from which these books were compiled, have not been discovered; but there exist in the British Museum transcripts of part of them, *with lists of the jurors* before whom some of the inquisitions were taken.[1]

Domesday Book was published in 1783, in two volumes. In 1811, a third volume, containing the "Indices," and a very valuable Introduction, was printed by the Record Commission. The "Indices" consist—*First,* of an *Index Locorum,* according to the order in which the counties occur in the original; *secondly,* a general *Index Locorum,* with the nature of the land, the county, the hundred or wapentake, and the name of the possessor; *thirdly,* an *Index Nominum* of tenants *in capite;* and *lastly,* a general *Index*

[1] See *Cotton. MS.* Tiberius A. vi. f. 38.

Rerum Præcipuarum; but untortunately there is no general *Index Nominum.* In the same year, a fourth or supplementary volume was published under the same authority, containing—1. *The Exon Domesday;* 2. *The Inquisitio Eliensis;* 3. *The Winton Domesday;* and 4. *The Boldon Book.*

A *General Introduction* to Domesday Book, by Sir Henry Ellis, was published in 1833, in two volumes, royal 8vo; the first volume of which contains a valuable Glossary of the terms used in the record. The price of this work was £1. 1*s.* It is now out of print. The present price of the four volumes above mentioned is £10. 10*s.*

Translations of the surveys of many of the counties have been made by private individuals, and published at various periods; and copies of, or extracts from, the surveys of nearly every county may be seen in the respective County Histories.

The separate publications are:—

Domesday; or an Actual Survey of South Britain by the Commissioners of William the Conqueror. By Samuel Henshall and John Wilkinson. *Lond.* 1799. 4to. [Comprehending KENT, SUSSEX, and SURREY.]

HAMPSHIRE; extracted from Domesday Book. *Lond.* 1784. 4to.

A Translation of Domesday, so far as relates to the Counties of MIDDLESEX, HERTFORD, BUCKINGHAM, OXFORD, and GLOUCESTERSHIRE. By W. Bawdwen. *Doncaster,* 1812. 4to.

Domesday Book for the County of WARWICK. Translated by William Reader. *Coventry,* 1835. 4to.

WILTSHIRE; extracted from Domesday Book; with an English Translation by H. P. Wyndham. *Salisbury,* 1788. 8vo.

A Translation of Domesday, so far as relates to the County of YORK; including also Amounderness, Lonsdale, and Furness, in LANCASHIRE, and such parts of WESTMORELAND and CUMBERLAND as are included in the Survey. Also, the Counties of DERBY, NOTTINGHAM, RUTLAND, and LINCOLN. By W. Bawdwen. *Doncaster,* 1809. 4to.

These translations are works of great utility, as the contractions and unusual words, found in the survey, render it at first no less difficult to be perused by the scholar than by the miscellaneous reader. A very valuable Glossary of these terms will be found in vol. i. of Sir Henry Ellis's *Introduction* before mentioned, and in *Domesday Book Illustrated,* published by Kelham in 1788.

Transcripts from Domesday may be found in all the principal public libraries of the kingdom.

The following are some of the more important manuscripts relating to this survey:—

An Abstract of Domesday, omitting the villeins, borderers, and stock; CARLTON RIDE.

Epitome libri Censualis, vulgo Doomsday Book; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Julius, C. i. p. 3.

Exemplar libri Censualis, vulgo Domesday; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Faustina, C. xi.

Original Returns of the Domesday Commissioners; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Tiberius, A. vi. f. 38.

The following manuscripts contain extracts from, and copies of, Domesday Book for various Counties:—

Bedfordshire: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6016, f. 80.

Berkshire: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6016, f. 22.

Buckinghamshire: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6016, f. 52.

Cambridgeshire: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6016, f. 75.

Cheshire: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 139, f. 126; 1178, f. 130 *b.*; 1424, f. 5; 6428.

Cornwall: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6015, f. 16; 6016, f. 45; EXETER CATH. LIB. *MS.* No. 39.

Derbyshire: BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 207 D. f. 235.

Devonshire: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6015, f. 9; 6016, f. 41; EXETER CATH. LIB. *MS.* No. 39.

Dorsetshire: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6015, f. 45; 6016, f. 32.

Essex: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5167.

Gloucestershire: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1903; 6016, f. 60; LINCOLN'S INN LIB. *Hale MS.* 115.

Hampshire: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1904; 6016, f. 15.

Herefordshire: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6856; BALLIOL COLL. OXF. *MSS.* No. ccclxii, ccclxiii; LINCOLN'S INN LIB. *Hale MS.* 115.

Hertfordshire: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6016, f. 49.

Huntingdonshire: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6016, f. 78.

Kent: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1905; 6015, f. 18; 6016, f. 1.

Leicestershire: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6016, f. 89.

Lincolnshire: BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 207 D. f. 25; *Harl. MS.* 6016, f. 116.

Middlesex: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6016, f. 47.

Norfolk: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1906; 5167; *Lansd. MS.* 207 D. f. 153.

Northamptonshire: COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 83.

Nottinghamshire: Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 207 D. f. 189.
Oxfordshire: Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6016, f. 56.
Rutlandshire: Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 83.
Shropshire: Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6016, f. 97.
Somersetshire: Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6015, f. 1; 6016, f. 37; Exeter Cath. Lib. *MS.* No. 39.
Staffordshire: Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1985, f. 208 *b*.
Suffolk: Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 88, f. 149; 5167.
Surrey: Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6015, f. 37; 6016, f. 12; 6025, f. 239.
Sussex: Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1907; 6015, f. 29; 6016, f. 9.
Warwickshire: Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6016, f. 92.
Wiltshire: Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6015, f. 40; 6016, f. 27.
Worcestershire: Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1908; 6016, f. 67.
Yorkshire: Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1415, f. 2; 4953; 6016, f. 113.

The charge made for consulting this valuable manuscript is the same with other records, as given in the "Scale of Fees" in the Appendix to this volume. If consulted for strictly literary purposes, no fee is taken. Persons prompted by mere curiosity can only be allowed to see it through an order from the Master of the Rolls.

The Exon Domesday.—This volume comprises the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and is supposed, so far as it extends, to contain an exact transcript of the original rolls or returns made by the Conqueror's commissioners, from which the Great Domesday was compiled. It is preserved in Exeter Cathedral. Many variations occur between this record and the Exchequer Domesday. The names of tenants in King Edward's time are far more numerously preserved in the Exon Domesday. In the systematic arrangement of the subject matter, the Exchequer Domesday bears unquestionably a decided preference over the Exon Domesday. It is printed, with Indices *Locorum et Nominum*, in the fourth or supplementary volume of the Record Commissioners' publication above referred to. Extracts are given in *Lansd. MS.* 320, in the British Museum.

The Inquisitio Eliensis.—This is a document of the same kind as the preceding volume, and relates to lands and property in Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Huntingdonshire, belonging to the monastery of Ely, recorded afterwards in the two volumes of the Domesday Survey. It has the names of the jurors in the different hundreds in Cambridge and Hertfordshire.

It is preserved in a register of the monastery remaining amongst the Cottonian Manuscripts in the British Museum [Tiberius A. vi], and is, at least, as old as the twelfth century. Another copy of this Inquisition is contained in the chartulary of Ely monastery, preserved at Trinity College, Cambridge. It has been printed by the Record Commissioners, in the fourth or supplemental volume of the Domesday Survey, with good Indices *Locorum et Nominum*.

The Winton Domesday.—This is a survey of the lands belonging to Edward the Confessor in Winchester, made on the oath of eighty-six burgesses in the time of Henry I. It consists of two distinct parts or records, both written upon vellum. The first is entitled, "A Book of the King's Lands in Winchester, rendering Land-gable as they were used to render in the time of King Edward." The second record begins at fol. 13 *b*:—"This is the Inquisition of the Lands of Winchester, taken by command of Bishop Henry, in the year of our Lord 1148." The most remarkable circumstance in this book is the quantity of *sirnames* among the tenants of King Edward the Confessor.

This MS. was formerly the property of James West, Esq., and is now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

The contents, with Indices *Locorum et Nominum*, are printed in the fourth or supplementary volume of the Domesday Survey, published by the Record Commissioners. Extracts are given in *Lansd. MS.* 321, in the British Museum.

The Boldon Book.—This is a survey of the county palatine of Durham, made by order of Hugh Pudsey, nephew of King Stephen, in the year 1183; so called (it is presumed) from Boldon, in Durham, where it was compiled. The original manuscript is lost, but three different copies of it, possessing different degrees of perfection, remain: one in the Bishop's Office, Durham; another in the Dean and Chapter's Library there; and a third in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

It is a particularly valuable supplement to Domesday, as that has not any notice of this county. It is moreover of great importance to the see and palatinate of Durham, as it is frequently appealed to, and has been admitted as evidence in trials at law, on the part of succeeding bishops, to ascertain their property and seignorial rights.

This survey has also been printed by the Record Commissioners, and will be found in the fourth or supplementary volume of the

Domesday Survey. Good Indices *Locorum et Nominum*, are given at the end of the volume.

Copper-plate *facsimile* engravings of these records will be found in portions of the Record publications above referred to, and in many County Histories, more especially in that of Surrey,[1] where thirteen folio engravings are given—each sheet being of the same size, and containing the same quantity, as the corresponding page in the original record.

There is another record preserved in the CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, called *Kirby's* or *Kirkby's Quest or Inquest*, which is said to be of the nature of Domesday. In 35 Edward I, Adam Kirkeby or Kirby, then Treasurer, and his fellows, made inquiry, according to the ancient custom, by inquests or verdicts of juries, concerning the tenures *in capite* throughout several of the shires of England; and the result of these verdicts, or inquests, was a scheme which in some respects is analogous to Domesday, inasmuch as it comprehends all the immediate military tenants of the crown. This, and numerous other documents of the same class and description, furnish the materials for a connected history of the land, and also of the occupiers of the land in their several classes, from the Conquest to the abolition of the feudal tenures; and, although specially relating to England, they nevertheless greatly elucidate the general history of the progress of society.

The first portion of the *Record of Caernarvon*, or *Extentæ Walliæ*, printed by the Record Commissioners in 1838, from the Harleian MS. 696, contains a collection of extents of manors, taken chiefly 26 Edward III, in the counties of Caernarvon and Anglesey, seemingly in imitation of the Great Survey by the Conqueror. A second portion contains other extents of commots and manors, including the lands of the bishopric of Bangor. A third portion contains records under the title, "Leges et Consuetudines Walliæ." A fourth portion is a collection of inquisitions and pleadings *in quo warranto*, before the justices itinerant in North Wales, petitions, &c. The next portion contains particulars of the taxation of the spiritual and temporal possessions of the clergy of the diocese of Bangor, followed by an extent of the temporalities of the see, 22 Richard II. After which follows a collection of smaller records. The publication bears for its title:—"Registrum vulgariter nuncupatum, 'The Record of Caernarvon,' è codice MS. Harleiano 696,

[1] Manning and Bray's, 1814.

descriptum." 1 vol. fol. 1838. The present price of this volume is £1. 11*s.* 6*d.*

William the Conqueror divided such parts of England as did not belong to the church, and were not reserved for himself, into 700 baronies or great fiefs, which he bestowed on his particular friends, and those who had signalized themselves in his service; these baronies were subdivided into 60,215 knights' fees. No Englishman had any of the first, and few only were fortunate enough to obtain any of the latter. Sir Matthew Hale states, that several generations elapsed after the Conquest, before one family of Saxon pedigree was raised to any considerable honours, or could so much as obtain the rank of a baron of the realm. At present there are few English families who pretend to higher antiquity than the Norman invasion; and it is probable that not many of these can authenticate their pretensions. On making an abstract of the English *printed* peerage, it appears that out of 249 noblemen, the number of thirty-five laid claim to having traced their descent beyond the Conquest; forty-nine, prior to the year 1100; twenty-nine, prior to the year 1200; thirty-two, prior to the year 1300; twenty-six, prior to the year 1400; seventeen, prior to the year 1500; twenty-six, prior to the year 1600; and thirty, but little prior to the year 1700. The number of peers entered in that peerage is 294, exclusive of the Royal Family; but of that list no satisfactory conclusion could be drawn as to the commencement of the pedigrees of forty-five noblemen.

Among all the noble Scotch families, the house of Marre seems to be that which can at once carry its nobility to the remotest period, and authenticate it by the best evidence.

The only case (if any) at the present day, in which *legal* proof of a genealogy, for 700 years and upwards, can by possibility be *necessary*, is in the instance of some claimant to a barony or earldom by tenure—the very existence of which species of title is now generally denied. To the descent of property, however, Domesday is more valuable. The proof of ancient demesne still rests with Domesday Survey; its evidence is also appealed to, in our courts of law, in proving the antiquity of mills, and in setting up prescriptions *in non decimando;* and it is frequently the only evidence which can be adduced of the discharge of abbey lands from tithes, and places from toll.

But though the *legal* utility of Domesday, as confined to pedigrees, is small, the antiquary, as well as the family or national historian, will find much assistance and gratification in consulting a

record containing the name and title of every person of importance in this kingdom nearly eight centuries back; the situation, nature, and extent of all their estates, and in some instances the names of their fathers, wives, and children. Almost every page of Dugdale's *Baronage* may be referred to as evidence of the importance of this census to the genealogist.

In cases where the evidence of Domesday is required, a copy is usually made from the printed volumes, which are remarkably accurate. This copy is then examined with the original, and should be certified by the keeper of the record as correct; and the party examining it is sufficient witness of the contents of the original volume; for wherever such original is of a public nature, though not a record, an authenticated copy is good evidence. An exception exists in the House of Lords, who allow none but original documents and records to be produced to them, provided such documents be in England.

Monastic Records.

THERE are no records in the kingdom of more antient data than those which belonged to the religious houses; for it is quite evident that the inhabitants of these institutions were never so absorbed in spiritual matters as to neglect any opportunity of preserving their secular estates. In what proportion (with reference to the number of religious houses) these their records exist, cannot well be ascertained; but two centuries ago this lament was made on the destruction of some of them:—"Polydore Virgil, an Italian, did our nation that deplorable injurie in the time of K. Henrie the Eight; for that his own historie might passe for currant, he burned and embezzled the best and most antient records and monuments of our abbeies, priories, and cathedrall churches, under colour (having a large commission under the great seale) of making search for all monuments, manuscripts, records, legier-bookes, &c., as might make for his purpose; yet, for all this, he hathe the ill lucke to write nothing wel, save the life of Henrie the Seventh."

John Bale, writing in 1549, says, "The library books of monasteries were reserved by the purchasers of those houses, to serve their jakes, to scour their candlesticks, and to rub their boots; some were sold to grocers, sopesellers, and some sent over the sea to the bookbinders; not in small numbers, but at times whole ships full. A merchant bought two noble libraries for forty shillings." Fuller says, that "the owners of the monastic libraries burnt and threw them away, reserving however the leiger-books and terriers, to find such straggling acres belonging unto them."

It is worthy of remark, that, whereas examples are daily occurring of the wanton mutilation of noble manuscripts by the earlier bookbinders, for the binding and fly-leaves of books, few if any *records*, properly so called, appear to have been used for that purpose.

Monastic records may be divided into the following heads:—Chartularies — Leiger-Books — Registers — Obituaries — Necrologies — Calendars — and Chronicles.

The Chartulary.—The Chartulary is a parchment or vellum book, containing copies of all charters relating to the property of

the religious house, entered therein, at the various periods when the charters themselves were executed. Most religious houses in the kingdom, in possession of lands, had a Chartulary; and some few of such records are still in existence, which formerly belonged to individuals of large possessions.[1] The charters are of gift, exchange, lease, and other descriptions. Many of the chartularies now existing contain entries (in Saxon) for several centuries prior to the Norman Conquest. The Evesham Chartulary commences with a deed of gift of Ethelred, A.D. 701 (in Saxon). This record very generally commences with a history of the foundation, and an account of the founder's family; after which follow, in order of time, copies of the charters granted by them and the other patrons of the house, and the Archbishop's confirmation of them; of the Pope's bulls, and their definitive sentences. concerning the disputes arising about their lands and tithes.

These valuable records are scattered amongst the public and some of the private libraries of the kingdom; but the British Museum is in possession of the greatest number, which are chiefly to be found in the Harleian and Cottonian Collections. The libraries of Oxford and Cambridge are also rich in these documents, and several volumes will be found at Carlton Ride, and in the Augmentation Office,[2] the most appropriate repository for them, that establishment having been formed for the custody of the records concerning property belonging to the monks at the Dissolution of Monasteries. Of the monastic Chartularies in private collections, those in the valuable library formed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, more particularly deserve notice.

Several Lists of these records have been printed; the earliest, and most copious, by the gentleman above named, in 1839. Having been printed for *private* circulation, its existence is not so well known as it deserves to be; a copy will be found in the Library of the British Museum, and entered in the Catalogue under the head of "Phillipps." Other lists are given in Nichols's *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. i, pp. 74, 197, 399, 102; and in Sims's *Handbook to the Library of the British Museum*.

A List of Chartularies deposited in *public* Libraries only, is given at the end of the present Chapter.

[1] A list of some of these is given at the end of the present Section.

[2] A calendar of part of these is printed in the Deputy Keeper's Eighth Report, Appx. ii, pp. 135–166.

The Leiger Book.—The Leiger-Book is nearly if not exactly the same as the Chartulary, excepting that it seems to have been for more familiar use, and to have been, in the first instance, compiled at one time, by one person.

The Register.—The Register is a vellum or parchment book, containing a variety of entries relating to the religious house in which it was preserved; such as its members, revenues, possessions, patrons, their genealogies, and other subjects. Sometimes it has the names of persons buried in the precincts of the religious house, and of others who have been married there; some have portraits of their patrons, but doubtless ideal; and some have the names of natives or inhabitants of property under their jurisdiction.

The Necrology, or Obituary.—This is a parchment or vellum record of the time of the death of benefactors, kings, archbishops, bishops, abbots, priests, monks, benefactors, and others, interspersed at times with biographical notices.

The Calendar is what its name at this day imports, *an Almanac*, containing an additional column, in which was inserted, against certain days, the names of those benefactors or great persons, whose births, deaths, or benefactions, were, on those days, to be commemorated.

The Chronicle.—This record was kept by some (but not by all) heads of monasteries and priories, relating principally to historical events, which, though commencing "ab initio mundi," "ab orbe condito," and other equally *unsatisfactory* periods, contains, nevertheless, much important matter relative to English families of note, and worthy of credit, when the chronicler is narrating the events of his day; thus, the chronicles of the monastery of Tewkesbury, contain the names of the noblemen and other worshipful slain at that battle, and of others who were taken and beheaded.

Another class of records, often found amongst the documents belonging to the dissolved religious houses, are rolls of names of illustrious men, kings, nobles, warriors, and others, who were present at some religious, joyous, or warlike ceremony, or as in some other way entitled to be remembered. Of these the most notorious and curious is the Battle Abbey Roll, in which were recorded the names of the principal soldiers who attended William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. Genealogists have been

accustomed to refer to this roll in proof of the Norman descent of a family; but it became so falsified in the course of years, by the insertions and forgeries of the monks, that its authority is of little value,—an assertion first made by Camden above two centuries ago, who said, that "whosoever considereth it well, shall find it always to be forged, and those names to be inserted which the time in every age favoured, and were never mentioned in the notable Record of Domesday." The publication of Domesday Books diminishes, however, the regret which would otherwise have been felt at the want of truth in the Battle Abbey Roll.[1]

Two ancient manuscript copies of this roll are in the British Museum, viz., in *Lansdowne MSS.* 255, fol. 117; 446, fol. 15; and in 882. Printed copies may be seen at the end of Duchesne's *Normannici Scriptores,* in Leland's *Collectanea,* in Grafton's *Chronicle,* in Holinshed's and Stowe's *Chronicles,* in Fuller's *Church History,* in Banks's *Dormant Peerage,* and in the *Censura Literaria,* vol. i, pp. 4-42. The Roll of Battle Abbey, annotated by Sir J. B. Burke, was published in 1848.

There are several other rolls of the Conqueror's companions, besides those bearing the names of Battle Abbey. The oldest of them is a list in Wace's Chronicle of the Dukes of Normandy, in the British Museum (*Roy. MS.* 4, C. xi, f. 246). There is another roll of William's followers in the same Collection, written in 1436 (*Roy. MS.* 14, B. i), and a third in the *Harleian* Collection, No. 293. Another of these lists is to be found amongst the *Norfolk MSS.* (No. ix.) in the College of Arms.

Another roll of great notoriety is the Tournament Roll, preserved in the College of Arms, representing the tournament of Henry VIII., with portraits of himself, his family, and court, in number very considerable. Another may be mentioned, formerly the property of the Derings, now in the possession of Stacey Grimaldi, Esq., being a Crusade Roll of the time of Henry III., containing the Christian and sirname, or Christian name and title, with highly emblazoned shields of nearly two hundred eminent persons then flourishing, who undertook the last Crusade.

The rolls of arms of the knights at the tournaments held at Stepney and Dunstable, in the reigns of Edward II. and III., are printed in Nichols's *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica,* vol. iv, pp. 61, 389.

[1] See a critical examination of the (so called) Roll of Battle Abbey, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, in vol. vi. of *The Sussex Archæological Collections.*

LIST OF ENGLISH CHARTULARIES.

County.	Monastery.	Where Deposited.
Berks.	Abingdon (*Saxon*) . . .	Brit. Mus. *Cott. MS.* Claud. B. vi.
	— — . . .	— — — C. ix.
	— — . . .	— — Jul. A. ix.
	—	Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb. No. cxi.
	—	Christ's Hospital.
	— "Chronicon" . .	Public Lib. Camb. *Park. MS.* ccxxxvii.
Heref.	Acornbury[1]	Augmentation Office.
Salop.	Alberbury . (*cartæ*) .	All Souls' Coll. Oxford.
Linc.	Alvingham	Bodl. Lib. No. 1156.
	—	College of Arms.
Herts.	Ashridge . (2 *volumes*) .	Ashridge Library.
Linc.	Bardney	Brit. Mus. *Cott. MS.* Vesp. E. xx.
	Barlings	— — Faust. B. i.
Camb.	Barnwell	— *Harl. MS.* 3601.
	—	Bodl. Lib. *Gough MS.*
Som.	Bath, "Holloway" . .	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 3970.
	— "St. Peter's" .	Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb. No. cxi.
	—	Lincoln's Inn Lib. No. xliv.
Sussex	Battle	Brit. Mus. *Cott. MS.* Dom. A ii.
	—	— *Add. MS.* 6348.
	— . . . . [tale"[2]	Lincoln's Inn Lib. *Hale MS.* 87.
	— "Consuetud. et Ren-	Augmentation Office.
	— . (*fragment*) . .	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 3586.
Southt.	Beaulieu	— *Cott. MS.* Nero A. xii.
	—	— *Harl. MS.* 6603.
	—	Augmentation Office.
Nott.	Beauvale, or Greseley .	Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6060.
Sussex	Beigham	— *Cott. MS.* Otho A. ii.
	— . (*transcript*) .	— *Add. MS.* 6037, 2.
Linc.	Belvoir . (*excerpta*) .	— —
	— . . (*cartæ*) . .	Ashmolean Lib. *Wood MS.*
Essex	Berking	Brit. Mus. *Cott. MS.* Faust. lxxxii.
	— . (*excerpta*) .	— — Vesp. B. xv.
Surrey	Bermondsey "Annales" .	— *Harl. MS.* 231.
York	Beverley	— — 4292.
	—	Dean and Chapter, York.
	—	University Coll. Oxf., No. lxxxii.
Norfolk	Binham	Brit. Mus. *Cott. MS.* Claud. D. xiii.
Buck.	Bittlesden	— *Harl. MS.* 4714.
Nott.	Blyth, or Blida . . .	— — 3759.
Worc.	Bordesley (*cartæ orig.*) .	Augmentation Office.
Linc.	Boston Gilda	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4795.
Sussex	Boxgrave	— *Cott. MS.* Claud. A. vi.
North[n].	Brackley	Magdalen Coll. Oxford.

[1] A calendar of this chartulary is printed in the Dep. Keeper's 8th Rep. App. ii, p. 135.
[2] Ibid. p. 139.

ENGLISH CHARTULARIES.

County.	Monastery.	Where Deposited.
Wilts.	Brandenstoke	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Vitell. A. xi.
York.	Bretton	— *Lansd. MS.* 405.
	— . (*transcript*) . .	COLLEGE OF ARMS.
Worc.	Bridon . . (*cartæ*) . .	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Nero E. i, f. 387.
Glouc.	Bristol	DEAN AND CHAPTER OF BRISTOL.
	—	PUBLIC LIB. CAMB. *Mm.* ii. 20.
Norfolk	Bromholm	— —
Oxford	Bruerne	BRAZENNOSE COLL. OXFORD.
Norfolk	Buckenham . (*survey*) . .	AUGMENTATION OFFICE.
Lanc.	Burscough	DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE.
Leic.	Burton-Lazar's Hospital .	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Nero C. xii.
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund, "Aston"	— — Claud. A. xii.
	— . "Cellararii" .	PUBLIC LIB. CAMB. *Gg.* iv. 4 (*Pars* i. *to letter C.*)
	— . . — . . .	DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE.
	— . "Cratfield" .	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Tib. B. ix.
	— . "Croftis" . .	— *Harl. MS.* 27.
	— ."Consuetudinar."	— — 3977.
	— . . "Curteys" .	— *Add. MS.* 7096.
	— . . . — . .	— — 14,848.
	— . "Domus Dei" .	— *Arund. MS.* 1.
	— . "Extenta terrarum"	— *Add. MS.* 14,849.
	— . "Ickworth" .	— *Lansd. MS.* 416.
	— . "Kempe" .	— *Harl. MS.* 645.
	— . "Lakynhethe" .	— — 743.
	—"Leases"*temp. H. VIII.*	— — 308.
	— . "Liber Albus"	— — 1005.
	— . . — . . .	— *Add. MS.* 14,847.
	— . "Liber Niger" .	PUBLIC LIB. CAMB. *Mm.* iv. 19.
	— . "Liber Rubeus"	— *Ff.* ii. 29; *Ff.* iv. 35.
	— . "Pyncebeck" .	— *Ee.* iii. 60.
	— . "Rentale" .	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,850.
	— . "Sacristæ" .	— *Harl. MS.* 58.
	— . . . — . .	PUBLIC LIB. CAMB. *Ff.* ii. 23.
	— . "Thomæ Abbatis"	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 230.
	— . . "Vestiarii" .	PUBLIC LIB. CAMB. *Ee.* iii. 60.
	— . "Werketone" .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 638.
York	Byland	— *Add. MS.* 18,388.
	—	ST. MARY'S TOWER, YORK.
	— . . (*cartæ*) . . .	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,388.
Camb.	Cambridge"St John'sHosp."	ST. JOHN'S COLL. CAMBRIDGE.
Devon	Canon's Legh	— *Harl. MS.* 3660.
Kent	Canterbury, "St. Augustine"	— *Cott. MS.* Jul. D. ii.
	— . . . — . .	— — Tib. A. ix.
	— . . . — . .	— *Arund. MS.* 310.
	— . . . — . .	TRIN. HALL, CAMB.
	— . . . — . .	QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.
	— . "Christ Church"	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Claud. A. iii.
	— . . . — . .	— — Galba E. iv.

ENGLISH CHARTULARIES.

County.	Monastery.	Where Deposited.
Kent	Canterbury, "Christ Church"	BRIT. MUS. *Arund. MS.* 68.
	— . . . — . .	— *Add. MS.* 6159.
	— . . . — . .	DEAN AND CHAPTER, CANTERBURY.
	— . . (*abstract*) . .	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6037.
	— . . . — . .	— — 5506.
	— . . . — . .	PUBLIC LIBRARY CAMB. *Ee.* v. 31.
	—	CORP. CHRISTI COLL. OXF. No. cclvi.
	— . "Rentale" . .	LAMBETH PALACE, *Tenison MS.* 814.
	— . "Molash" . .	BODL. LIB. *Tanner MS.* 165.
	— . "St. Gregory" .	PUBLIC LIBRARY CAMB. *Ll.* ii. 15.
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	— . . . — . .	— — — D. x.
Southt.	Carisbrooke, (*part transcr.*)	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2110.
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	— "Prisca Sanctorum"	— — 2062.
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	— — (*transcript*) .	— *Add. MS.* 5819.
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	—	— *Harl. MS.* 1885.
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	— . . (*fragmenta*) .	— — 446.
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[1] "Cartularium Saxonicum Malmesburiense," *Medio-Montanis.* 1829. *folio.* Privately printed by Sir T. Phillipps, *Bart.*

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[1] "Registrum Cartarum Prioratus de Novo Loco," privately printed by Sir Charles Young, *Garter*. This tract gives the titles of the instruments contained in *Norfolk MS.* 60, at the COLLEGE OF ARMS.

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Worc.	Pershore	AUGMENTATION OFFICE.
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	— . (*transcript of part*)	ASHMOLEAN LIB. *Dugdale MS.* 39.
	— "Botiller" . . .	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Nero E. vi.
Hunt.	St. Neots	— — Faust. A. iv.
Warw.	St. Sepulchre (*cartæ orig.*)	ASHMOLEAN LIB. *Dugdale MS.* F. 2.
Worc.	St. Wolstan . (*excerpta*) .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1087.
	—	— — 3648.
	—	— — 5804.
	— . . . (*cartæ orig.*)	ASHMOLEAN LIB. *Wood MS.* 127.
	— . . . — . .	CHRIST CHURCH COLL. OXFORD.
Wilts.	Salisbury Cathedral . . .	INNER TEMPLE LIB. No. 511. *v.* 18.
	— . . (*abridgment*) .	LAMBETH LIBRARY.
York	Salley	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 112.
Hunt.	Saltrey . . . (*cartæ*) .	HARLEIAN CHARTERS.
Oxford	Sandford	BODL. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8598.
	— . "Rentale" . .	CORP. CHRISTI COLL. OXF. *MS.* cccxx.
York	Selborne	MAGDALEN COLL. OXFORD.
	Selby	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Vitell. E. xvi.
	—	— — Cleop. D. iii. 6.
	—	DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE, No. 8.
	— . "Historia" . .	Printed in L'Abbe's *Bibl. Nova Manu-*
Sussex	Sele	MAGDALEN COLL. OXF. [*scriptorum.*
Linc.	Sempringham . . (*cartæ*) .	BODL. LIB. *Laud MS.* (In registro Abb.
Dorset	Shaftesbury	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 61. [Alvingham.
Surrey	Shene . "Rentale" . .	— *Cott. MS.* Jul. C. ii.
	— . (*index cartarum*)	— — Otho, B. xiv.
Kent	Shepy "Calendarium" .	— — Faust. B. vi.
Dorset	Sherburn	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Faust. A. ii.
	— . . . (*in rotulo*) .	AUGMENTATION OFFICE.

ENGLISH CHARTULARIES.

County.	Monastery.	Where Deposited.
Salop.	Shrewsbury, "S.Pet." (*cartæ*)	PUBLIC LIBRARY CAMB. *Dd.* ix. 62.
Suffolk	Sibton	BRIT. MUS. *Arund. MS.* 221.
	— . . (*transcript*) .	— *Add. MS.* 8172.
	— . . . — . .	BODL. LIB. *Rawlinson MS.* B. 419.
Surrey	Southwark	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Faust. A. iii.
	— . . (*fragment*) .	— *Add. MS.* 6040.
Nott.	Southwell, "Liber Albus" .	COLLEGE CHAPTER LIBRARY.
Southt.	Southwick . (*fragment*) .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 317.
Linc.	Spalding . (*partes* iv. v.)	— — 1742.
	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* C. 18.
	—	PUBLIC LIB. CAMB. *More MS.* D. 117.
	— . . (*transcript*) .	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5846.
Essex	Stanesgate . (*cartæ orig.*) .	ASHMOLEAN LIB. *Wood MS.*
Chesh.	Stanlaw *or* Whalley (*excerpta*)	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 2060, 2061,
	— — . (*transcript*)	BODL. LIB. *Dodesworth, MSS.* clix. clxi.
Wilts.	Stanley	TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
Staff.	Stone	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Vesp. E. xxiv.
Warw.	Stoneleigh . (*excerpta*) .	ASHMOLEAN LIB. *Dugdale MS.* F. 2.
Essex	Strafford	TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
Kent	Strode . . . (*cartæ*) .	DEAN AND CHAPTER, ROCHESTER.
Berks.	Sunning, "Custumale" .	UNIVERSITY COLL. OXFORD.
Camb.	Swaffham . . (*excerpta*) .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5019.
	— "Liber Niger" .	PUBLIC LIB. CAMB. *More MS.* 445.
	Swavesey . . (*cartæ orig.*)	Inter Munimenta Epi. Eliensis.
	— . . (*transcripta*)	BODL. LIB. *Tanner MS.*
Glouc.	Tewkesbury	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Cleop. A. vii.
	—	COLLEGE OF ARMS.
	— "Cat. Fundatorum"	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Otho, D. 1.
Oxford	Thame . . . (*excerpta*) .	— — Jul. C. vii.
	— . . . . — .	BODL. LIB. *Dodesworth MS.* vol. cxli.
	— . . (*fragmenta*) .	CHRIST CHURCH COLL. OXFORD.
Warw.	Thelesford, "S. Trin." (*impf.*)	ST. MARY'S, WARWICK, No. 30.
Norfolk	Thetford . . (*cartæ*) .	ASHMOLEAN LIB. *Wood MS.* 127.
Camb.	Thorney	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Vitell. D. v.
	—"LiberRuber" (*excerpt.*)	— *Lansd. MSS.* 964, 994.
Linc.	Thornton, "Historia" . .	BODL. LIB. *Tanner MS.* No. 166.
Nott.	Thurgarton	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 972.
Southt.	Tichfield . . (*abstract*) .	— — 1602, 1603.
Bucks.	Tickford . (*cartæ orig.*) .	ASHMOLEAN LIB. *Wood MS.* 127.
Northld	Tinmouth . . (*excerpta*) .	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Vitell. E. v.
Monm.	Tintern	— *Arund. MS.* 19.
	— . . . (*excerpta*) .	—*Harl.MSS.* 1087; 3648; 5804.
Essex	Tiptree . (*cartæ orig.*) .	ASHMOLEAN LIB. *Wood MS.* 127.
Devon.	Torre	QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.
	— . . . (*excerpta*) .	TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
Kent	Trewleigh.	PUBLIC LIBRARY, ST. OMER.
	Trim, *v.* Westbury . . .	
Kent	Tunbridge . (*cartæ orig.*) .	ASHMOLEAN LIB. *Wood MS.* 127.

ENGLISH CHARTULARIES.

County.	Monastery.	Where Deposited.
Staff.	Tutbury[1]	COLL. OF ARMS, *Norf. MS.* No. lix. [xli.?]
	—	TRINITY COLL. CAMB.
	—	DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE, No. 4.
	— . . . (*transcript*) .	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6714.
Chesh.	Vale Royal . . (*transcript*) .	— *Harl. MS.* 2064.
Linc.	Vaudry . . . (*cartæ*) .	— *Harleian Charters.*
Essex	Walden	— *Arund. MS.* 29.
	— "Historia" . .	— *Cott. MS.* Vesp. E. vi.
	— "Pentelowe" .	— *Harl. MS.* 3697.
Berks.	Wallingford College (*cartæ*).	CORP. ARCHIVES, BICESTER, OXON.
	— Priory . . .	ASHMOLEAN LIB. *Wood MS.* 127.
Staff.	Walshall	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Nero, C. xii.
Norfolk	Walsingham	— — — E. vii.
Essex	Waltham	— — Tib. C. ix.
	—	— *Harl. MS.* 391.
	—	— — 4809.
	— "Fuller" . . .	— — 3739.
Suffolk	Walton . . (*excerpta*) .	BODL. LIB. *Dodesworth MS. v.* cii. f. 134.
Bedf.	Wardon . . (*imperfect*) .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4765.
York	Wartre, "Lieger Book" .	BODL. LIBRARY, No. 3889.
Warw.	Warwick, "St. Mary" . .	QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.
North[n].	Wedon Bec. . . (*cartæ*) .	ETON COLLEGE.
Nott.	Welbeck	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3640.
	— . . (*excerpta*) .	— *Lansd. MS.* 207.
Som.	Wells	EPISCOPAL PALACE, WELLS.
Glouc.	Westbury, *or* Trim . . .	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Nero E. i.
Midd.	Westminster, "St. Peter's".	— — Faust. A. iii.
	— — . . .	— — Claud. A. viii.
	— "Liber Pilosus" .	DEAN AND CHAPTER, WESTMINSTER.
	— — . . .	PUB. LIB. CAMB. *More MSS.* 214, 223.
	— "St. Stephen's" .	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Faust. B. viii.
Worc.	Westwood	— — Vesp. E. ix.
	— . (*transcript*) .	— *Lansd. MS.* 227.
Cumb.	Wetherell , . (*transcript*) .	— *Harl. MS.* 1881.
	—	CARLISLE CATH. No. 1.
Lanc.	Whalley	BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 973.
	—	— *Add. MS.* 10,374.
	— *v.* Stanlaw	
Hamp.	Wherwell . . (*excerpta*) .	BODL. LIB. *Gough MS.*
	—	BRIT. MUS. *James MS.* No. 8.
York	Whitby	— *Add. MS.* 4715.
	Wigenhall, *v.* Crabhouse .	
	Wigmore, "Liber Niger" .	— *Harl. MS.* 1240.
Camb.	Willingham	— *Cotton. MS.* Nero, C. ix.

[1] "Registrum Cartarum Prioratus Tutteburiensis," *Royal* 8*vo*. Privately printed by Sir Charles Young, *Garter*. This tract gives the titles of the instruments contained in *Norfolk MS.* 49, in the COLLEGE OF ARMS

ENGLISH CHARTULARIES.

County.	Monastery.	Where Deposited.
Wilts.	Wilton[1] . . . (*Saxon*) .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 436.
Southt.	Winchester College . . .	Custos et Socii.
	— "St. Cross" . . .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1616.
	— "St. Swithin" (*Saxon*)	— *Add. MS.* 15,350.
	— —	DEAN AND CHAPTER, WINCHESTER.
	— "Historia" . . .	ALL SOULS' COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxiv.
	— "Chronicon" . .	BODL. LIB. *MS.* N. E. A. 3, 19.
	— —	CORP. CHR. COLL. CAMB. *Parker MS.* cx.
Berks.	Windsor College	DEAN AND CHAPTER, WINDSOR.
	— . . . . (*excerpta*)	BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 939.
Worc.	Worcester[2] "Heming" (*Sax.*)	— *Cott. MS.* Tib. A. xiii.
	— "Liber Albus" . .	DEAN AND CHAPTER, WORCESTER.
	— (*transcripta cartarum*)	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 460.
	— . . . (*excerpta*) .	— *Cott. MS.* Vitell. C. ix.
	— . . . (*fragmenta*).	— — Nero, E. i.
Heref.	Wormesley	— *Harl. MS.* 3586.
	—	LAMBETH PALACE.
Warw.	Wotton Waven (*cartæ orig.*)	KING'S COLL. CAMBRIDGE.
Norfolk	Wymondham	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Tit. C. viii.
	—	— — Otho, B. iv.
Southt.	Wynteney, "Calendarium".	— — Claud. D. iii.
Norfolk	Yarmouth Hospital . . .	CORPORATION ARCHIVES, YARMOUTH.
York	York, "Archiepiscop." . .	BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 492.
	— "Consuetudinarium".	ST. JOHN'S COLL. CAMB. *MS.* D. 127.
	— — . . .	ST. MARY'S TOWER, YORK.
	— — (*fragmenta*)	BODL. LIB. *Hatton MS.*
	— — — . .	— *Dodesworth MS.* vol. lxxvi.
	—"Corpus Christi Guild"	BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 403.
	— "Grenefeld" . .	— *Arund. MS.* 17.
	— —	DEAN AND CHAPTER, YORK.
	— "St. Leonard's Hosp."	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Nero, D. iii.
	— —	BODL. LIB. *Rawlinson MS.* B. 455.
	— —	ST. MARY'S TOWER, YORK.
	— "Registrum Album"	DEAN AND CHAPTER, YORK.
	— "St. Mary's" . .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 236.
	— — (*transcript*).	BODL. LIB. *MS.* 5018, f. 55.
	— —	DEAN AND CHAPTER, YORK.
	— "St. Peter's" . .	BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Claud. B. iii.
	— —	— — Galba, E. x.
	— —	— — Vitell. A. ii.
	— "Warwick" . . .	BODL. LIB. *MS.* N.E.A. 3, 20.

[1] "Registrum Wiltunense Saxonicum et Latinum, in Museo Britannico asservatum; *Lond.* 1827. fol. Sumptibus R. C. Hoare." Only 100 copies printed.

[2] "Hemingi Chartularium Ecclesiæ Wigorniensis, ed. Thos. Hearnius." *Oxon.* 1723. 2 vols. 8vo.

LIST OF WELSH CHARTULARIES.

County.	Monastery.	Where Deposited.
Caern.	Aberconway	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 3725.
Carm.	Alba Landa (*excerpt. cartar.*)	— — 2101.
Caern.	Bangor . . . . (*cartæ*) .	Dean and Chapter.
	— —	Pat. 8, E. iv. p. 3. m. 10.
	Bardsey	Pat. 9, E. ii. *et* 8, R. ii.
Flint.	Basingwerk (*excerpt. cartar.*)	Brit, Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2060; 2079; 2099.
Carm.	Carmarthen, "St. John" . .	Pat. 14, H. vi. p. 1. m. 14.
	— — (*collectanea*).	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1549
Caern.	Clynnock Vaur .(*confirmat.*).	— — 696
Merion.	Kymmer . . . . (*cartæ*) .	— — 696.
Glam.	Llandaff, "Chronicon" . .	— *Cott. MS.* Tit. D. xxii.
	— "Annales" . .	— *Harl. MS.* 838.
	— "Registra" . .	Dean and Chapter, Llandaff.
	— (*cartarum transcripta*)	Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb. 110 *and* 101.
	— . . . (*excerpta*).	— Oxf. vol. iii. n. 9.
Card.	Llandewi Brewi . (*cartæ*) .	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1249.
	Llangenith . . . (*cartæ*) .	All Souls' Coll. Oxford.
	Llanrust . (*collectanea*) .	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 67.
Glam.	Margam . . . (*cartæ*) .	— *Harleian Charters.*
	— . . . (*excerpta*).	— *Harl. MS.* 2273.
	— . . . . . — .	Ashmolean Lib. No. 844.
Flint.	St. Asaph	Dean and Chapter, St. Asaph.
	— . . (*transcripta*) .	Jesus College, Oxford.
Pemb.	St. David's . . (*cartæ*) .	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1294.
	—	Dean and Chapter, St. David's.
	St. Dogmaels	Pat. 20, R. ii.
Card.	Strata Florida . . (*cartæ*) .	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6068.
Montg^{y}	Stratmarcell	Pat. 28, H. vi.
Glam.	Swansea . . . (*cartæ*) .	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1249.

LIST OF IRISH CHARTULARIES.

Monastery.	Where Deposited.
St. John of Jerusalem . .	Bodl. Lib. *Rawlinson MS.*
Dublin, "St. Mary's" . .	— —
— —	Brit. Mus. *Cott. MS.* Tib. A. xi.
— "St. Thomas" . .	Bodl. Lib. *Rawlinson MS.*
—"St. Trinity" (*excerpt.*)	— —
Tristernagh . (*transcripta*)	— —

LIST OF SCOTTISH CHARTULARIES.[1]

Monastery.	Where Deposited.
Abroath	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
Balmerino	— — —
Cambuskeneth	— — —
Coldingham	Dean and Chapter, Durham.
Crail	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
Dryburgh	— — —
Dunblane	— — —
Dunfermline[2]	— — —
Edinburgh,[2] "St. Cross"	Lambeth Library.
Elgin	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
Kelso[2]	— — —
Kynlos,[2] "Historia"	
Lanercost,[2] "Chronicon"	
Lindores	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
Melrose[2]	British Museum, *Harl. MS.* 3960.
Moray[2]	Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
Newbottle	— — —
Paisley[3]	— — —
St. Andrew[2]	— — —
St. Anthony	— — —
Scone[2]	— — —
Soltre	— — —
Stirling Chapel Royal	— — —

LIST OF FAMILY CHARTULARIES, ETC.

Arundell: Rentale terrarum Ricardi comitis Arundeliæ, temp. Ric. II.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 10,013.

Babington: Rental of lands of Mr. Babington of Dethick, 1565; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 17,449.

Beauchamp: Feodarium Familiæ de Bello Campo de Hacche; Augm. Off.

Berkley: Chartulary of the Family of Berkley of Wymondham, co. Norf.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 265.

Bohun: Registrum Cartarum de terris Edmundi Bohun de Trefyngfelde in com. Suff., 22 Edw. IV.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2201.

Bourstall: Leiger Book of the Lords of Bourstall, co. Bucks.; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 85.

Boyne: Cartularium ad Baroniam de Boyne spectans, Sec. xvi.; Univ. Coll. Oxford, *MS.* cviii.

Bray: Register of Henry de Bray, of Harleston, co. Northampton, A.D. 1322; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 761.

Braybrooke: Cartularium sive transcripta Cartarum Roberti de Braibroc, Sec. xiv.; Brit. Mus. *Sloane MS.* 986.

[1] For a further account of the Scottish Chartularies, see Turnbull's *Fragmenta Scoto-Monastica. Edinb.* 1842, 8vo.

[2] Printed by the Bannatyne Club.

[3] Printed by the Maitland Club, 1832.

FAMILY CHARTULARIES.

CASTLEMAINE, EARL OF. *See* PALMER.

CHEDDRE: Chartulary of the Family of Cheddre, of Chedder, co. Somerset; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 316.

DARCY: Rentale terrarum Thomæ Darcy mil., 20 Hen. VIII.; CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

FITZ-GERALD: The Rental of Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare, 1518; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3756.

FOUN: Chartulary of the Family of Foun of Holinton, co. Derby; RECORD OFFICE, CARLTON RIDE.

GAYNESFORD: Chartulary of the Fam. of Gaynesford; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 392.

GOLDINGHAM: Chartulary of the Family of Goldingham; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 860.

HILL: Chartulary of the Family of Hill of Spaxton, co. Somerset; AUGM. OFF.

KILDARE, EARL OF. *See* FITZ-GERALD.

LANGLEY: Cartæ de terris per Familiam de Langley occupatis; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7.

LENNOX: "Cartularium com. de Levenax, ad ann. 1498;" *Edinb.* 1833, 4to. (Printed by the Maitland Club, from the MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.)

LOVELL: Rental-Book of the Estates of Sir Thomas Lovell, K.G., 15 Hen. VIII.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,463.

MARCH, EARL OF. *See* MORTIMER.

MONTAGUE: Transcripta Cartarum, etc. domûi de Monte-acuto pertinentium: TRIN. COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxxv.

MORTIMER: "Liber Niger de Wigmore," containing transcripts of deeds and evidences relating to the estate of the Earls of March; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1240.

———— Register of muniments of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6041.

OKEOVER: Cartularium Familiæ de Okeover, in com. Staffordiæ; BODL. LIB. OXF. *Wood MS.* No. 6.

ORMONDE: Rental of Thomas, afterwards Earl of Ormonde, 1473 to 1523; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,761.

PALMER: Accounts of the debts, rental, etc. of Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine, Aug. 1666; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,516.

PEDEWARDYN: Transcripts of the Chartulary of the Family of Pedewardyn; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 207, C.

PERCY: Extracts from a Chartulary of the Family of Percy; BODL. LIB. *MS.* 5016; (*Dodesworth MS.* lxxiv.)

VERE: Chartulary of the Family of Vere; BODL. LIB. *Rawlinson MS.* 248.

WARWICK, EARL OF: Schedule of Records relating to the Estates of the Earl of Warwick, &c. A.D. 1662; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3959.

WOODFORD: Chartulary of the Family of Woodford, of Ashby Folville, co. Leicester; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Claudius, A. xiii. (Printed in Nichols's *Leicestershire.*)

Cartae Antiquae.

THE term "Cartæ Antiquæ," or "Charter," is usually applied to all ancient deeds and writings, from the Saxon period down to the reign of Henry VIII. In many of the public libraries this term is applied to these documents, to the period of the Revolution of 1649. They are very numerous, and their nature and contents are so thoroughly and universally known, that any lengthened description of them is needless. They consist chiefly of foundation charters of abbeys; endowments of religious houses; grants to secular establishments, and to individuals; appropriations of churches; deeds of bargains and sale; compositions, feoffments, exchanges, and all manner of contracts; releases and quit claims; letters of attorney and proxy; grants and manumissions of villeins, &c. &c., of all dates.

The value of charters and deeds is very great, as they may be classed among the surest proofs of a genealogy, either from the description of the party making the charter—some recital relating to his father, mother, wife, children, or other branches of his family—from his seal of arms, or the names mentioned as witnesses.

A reference to the pedigree of the Percys, one of the most full and complete genealogies in the kingdom, or a reference to the descent of any ancient family, as printed in Dugdale's *Baronage*, will show the great assistance to be derived from the "Cartæ Antiquæ." It may almost be doubted if some of the most ancient families could prove their pedigrees without having recourse to them.

The "Cartæ Antiquæ" are the most ancient of the public records at THE TOWER. They consist of forty-one rolls, containing transcripts made apparently in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, for the purpose of obtaining confirmations, of a miscellaneous collection of charters granted by various sovereigns, from Ethelbert, King of Kent, at the close of the sixth century, to Henry III. inclusive. There is a manuscript calendar to these rolls in the office, with Indices *Nominum et Locorum*. Its references, being sometimes merely numerical, render it occasionally obscure, but none of the instruments appear to be unnoticed. It was printed

by Sir Joseph Ayloffe in 1774, under the title of, *A Calendar of Antient Charters, and of the Scotch and Welsh Rolls, now in the Tower of London, &c.* 4to.

Abstracts of these records are to be found as follows:—

Apographæ Cartarum Antiquarum in Arch. Arcis Lond. conservatarum, A—Z; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 84.

——— AA—RR; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 85.

Transcripta Cartarum Antiquarum; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 311, f. 14 *b.*

Extracts of Charters out of the Records of the Tower; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6748.

Abstracts of the Cartæ Antiquæ remaining in the Tower; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 319.

"Miscellanea è palea Cartarum Thomæ Rymer, vol. iv," containing Historical Tracts, xviith Cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 18,911.

Cartæ Antiquæ, tempp. Hen. I—Hen. III; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4167 (*Dodsw. MS.* vol. 25).

Transcripts from the Cartæ Antiquæ in the Tower, from Ric. I—Hen. III; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6711.

Extracts of the Cartæ Antiquæ, tempp. John and Hen. III; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* B. 4.

At the Augmentation Office is a great quantity of "Cartæ Antiquæ," of a very miscellaneous kind, consisting of appropriations to religious houses; endowments and ordinations of vicarages, &c.; inrolments of grants of bailiwicks; bonds and other writings obligatory; some few chartularies of monasteries; royal and private deeds of exchange and purchase; feoffments of all sorts; many deeds of frankalmoigne, or free alms to monasteries and other religious houses, &c. &c. Although most of the lands taken from religious houses were granted away as soon as seized, yet the charters or title-deeds, and other records of such houses and lands, do not generally appear to have accompanied the grants; and there remain in this office a great variety of important and valuable deeds, some nearly as ancient as the Conquest. Occasionally some of these private title-deeds have been, by virtue of a warrant from the Crown, delivered to the owners of the lands they concern.

At the Duchy of Lancaster Office are ninety-six boxes of ancient and original charters, deeds, and grants, by and from the kings and queens of England, and divers great personages, as well as private individuals, with confirmations and exchanges, affecting manors, lands, and estates, liberties, privileges, rights, and emolu-

ments of various descriptions. The earliest record amongst them is a deed of confirmation by William Rufus, and the latest in the collection is in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

At Carlton Ride is a large collection of ancient charters and confirmations of charters of foundation, and of privileges granted to monasteries and priories from the Saxon kings downwards; and a variety of ancient charters and deeds relating to private property, and made between private persons, from the reign of Henry I. downwards.[1]

The collections of "Cartæ Antiquæ," both originals and transcripts, in the public libraries of the kingdom, are very numerous and valuable.

The present number of these records at the British Museum amounts to no less than 25,771 separate instruments. They are divided into *eleven* collections, chiefly named after the original collector. Of these the Harleian Collection alone numbers 13,285 charters and 948 rolls. They consist of royal charters of the kings of England from Cornwulf, king of Mercia, down to the reign of Charles I.; numerous ecclesiastical charters, and private deeds almost without number. These collections will be found more fully described in Sims's *Handbook to the Library of the British Museum*, pp. 145-156.

In the Bodleian Library at Oxford are also most ancient royal charters and grants, as well as private deeds and charters, beginning in the Saxon times, and many relating to the numerous possessions of the Knights Templars and of St. John of Jerusalem.

In the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth are thirteen folio volumes of curious documents, called "Cartæ Antiquæ," containing church grants of offices and lands, leases, dispensations, elections, licenses, ordinations, appropriations, wills, taxations, visitations, inquisitions *post mortem*, inquisitions of lands, bonds, lists of recusants, miscellaneous charters, awards, sales, exchanges, letters, sentences of the Prerogative Court, surveys, valuations, papal indulgences, lists of clergy, terriers, rentals, &c. &c.

The Public Library at Cambridge is also possessed of ancient books of charters.

In the Library of All Souls' College, Oxford, is a MS. containing a collection of charters, copied from different sources, from the time of Edward I. to that of Henry VI. (No. ccxxvii).

In *private families*, long possessed of landed property, the "Cartæ Antiquæ" are sometimes numerous beyond calculation. It is

[1] See forward, p. 35.

known that the Howard, Percy, Cavendish, Temple, Scudamore, and other noble repositories, contain thousands of these documents.

TITLE DEEDS.—The exact division of time when these records ceased to be called "Cartæ Antiquæ," and assumed the more modern term of "Title Deeds," is not only optional but unimportant. Mr. Grimaldi, in his *Origines Genealogicæ*, p. 18, fixes the date in the year 1535, and gives as his reason for so doing, that "there is, perhaps, no title to lands which, at the present day, can have occasion to be traced further back than to the dissolution of the monasteries; and that there are many of such titles which *must* commence with a grant of the dissolved monastery's lands from Henry VIII. or his immediate successor."

What has been already said with respect to the "Cartæ Antiquæ" relates so materially to the *modern* Title Deeds, that it will only be necessary to point out the repositories where the deeds or transcripts of them, should be searched for.

INROLMENTS IN CHANCERY.—Inrolment of deeds is, in most cases, by statute. Deeds between private individuals were inrolled in Chancery as early as the reign of Edward II., and are still extant upon the various rolls of that court, preserved at the TOWER OF LONDON, and at THE ROLLS. It is probable that the multitude of deeds required to be inrolled, and the irregularity of the clerks in Chancery, who inrolled the deeds on rolls of different descriptions, gave rise to the establishment of the *Inrolment Office of the Court of Chancery*. This office was constituted by letters patent, 16 Eliz., for inrolment of recognizances, deeds, &c. in Chancery. The following are the records therein preserved:—

1. *Close Rolls subsequent to those at the Public Record Office.*—There are indexes to the Close Rolls, from the establishment of the office to the present time, remaining in the Inrolment Office. They do not pass on the indexes with the records to the Public Record Office.

The following are entered on the Close Rolls:—

Bargains and sales of lands, pursuant to stat. 27 Hen. VIII. and 16 Eliz.
——— by Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, 4 Geo. I.
——— by Trustees of South Sea Directors, 7 Geo. I.
Conveyances and wills of Papists.
Conveyances of bankrupts' estates, &c.
Conveyances to charitable uses, 9 Geo. II.

Deeds of exchange of lands, &c. for charitable purposes, 1 and 2 Geo. IV, c. 92.
Deeds under 10 Anne, for building churches.
———— 43 Geo. III. churches.
———— 1 Geo. I. augmentation of livings (called Queen Anne's Bounty).
———— the Act relating to fines and recoveries, 3 and 4 Will. IV, c. 74.

From 1574 to 1784, these Close Rolls are at the Rolls Chapel; cancelled deeds will also be found among the miscellaneous records in the same repository. From 1784 to the present time, the Close Rolls are deposited at the Inrolment Office.

2. *Memorials of Deeds and other Securities for Annuities.*—They were entered on the Close Rolls by authority of 17 Geo. III., which was repealed by 53 Geo. III., by which latter statute they are ntered or inrolled in books kept at this office. The memorials from 53 Geo. III. (from which the entries are made in books in the Inrolment Office) are passed on with the Close Rolls to the Public Record Office. Thus, as many years of the Close Rolls as are retained at the Inrolment Office, so many years also of the memorials remain with them; the books in which they are entered or inrolled are always kept at the Inrolment Office.

Inrolments in the Court of Queen's Bench.—The rolls of the Court of Queen's Bench commence in 1422 (1 Hen. VI), and contain, in addition to the judgments and proceedings of the court, such instruments, deeds, and writings, as the court orders to be inrolled of record.

The rolls are preserved in the Record Office, Carlton Ride.

Those, prior to 1422, are at the Chapter House, Westminster, an account of which will be found under the head of "Placita," in the present work.

The indexes commence in 1656, and are kept at the Clerk of the Dockets, in the Queen's Bench Office. Some imperfect earlier calendars remain; but it is supposed the greater part were destroyed at the fire of London in 1666.

Inrolments in the Court of Common Pleas.—The records of the court commence in 1272;[1] and the books of entry of inrolments, formerly kept by the Clerk of the Warrants, inrolments, and extracts (commencing in 1554), are kept at the Master's Office, in Mitre-court-buildings.

[1] See under the head of "Placita."

For a printed Inventory of these books; see 3d Rep. of Dep. Keeper of Records, App. ii, p. 130.

Such deeds as the court orders to be inrolled are at the RECORD OFFICE, CARLTON RIDE.

Deeds are inrolled on the "Placita Terræ," which are fastened up with the Common Rolls till 25 Eliz., when they form distinct rolls.

There are various separate deeds which were indexed by Mr. Hewlett, and will be found in the "Appendix to Report of the Commissioners on Records, 1837," pp. 142-145.

Pursuant to statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74, "An Act for the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries, and for the Substitution of more simple Modes of Assurance," an officer of the Common Pleas, under the name of Registrar, has been appointed, who has the custody of the certificates of the acknowledgments of deeds by married women, taken before the commissioners appointed under the said statute. The office is at 9, SERJEANTS' INN, FLEET STREET.

INROLMENTS IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—The Memoranda Rolls, or Remembrances, which commence in 1220, contain inrolments of deeds and conveyances of estates by private persons. Therein are also entered deeds and instruments acknowledged before one of the barons of the Exchequer, or a commissioner for taking acknowledgments of deeds in the country.[1] These documents are now at CARLTON RIDE.

In the same repository are preserved:—

Deeds of exchange and purchase.

Deeds of surrenders of monasteries and other religious foundations, *temp.* Hen. VIII. and Edw. VI. (There is an Inventory of these printed in the Dep. Keeper's 8th Rep., App. ii, p. 1.)

Deeds inrolled on Judgment Rolls.

Deeds of sales of lands, gifts, purchase, and exchange, from Edward I.

The ancient Rolls have been transferred from Westminster to the ROLLS HOUSE.

INROLMENTS WITH CLERKS OF THE PEACE.—By virtue of various Acts of Parliament, some title-deeds are inrolled with Clerks of the Peace. They generally relate to newly inclosed lands, to canals, to deeds of annuity granted subsequently to the act of 3 George III.; or to the wills and conveyances of Roman Catholics, under the Act 3 George I. c. 18. By statute 27 Henry VIII. c. 16, bargains

See the "MEMORANDA ROLLS."

and sales of lands are to be inrolled in one of the courts of Westminster; or else within the county where the lands lie, before the *custos rotulorum,* and two justices of the peace, and the clerk of the peace, of the same county or counties. It is believed there are no records with the majority of clerks of the peace of more ancient date than the commencement of the eighteenth century, though it is evident deeds were anciently inrolled with them; but the county records for the clerk of the peace of Middlesex, which are the earliest in existence, commence in 1547.

City and Corporation Inrolments.—From a very early period, the head officers of certain cities and corporate towns, have had power to inrol deeds relating to lands, or to persons, within their jurisdiction, and which inrolment is necessary to their validity. By statute 34 and 35 Henry VIII. c. 22, it was enacted, that all recoveries, deeds inrolled, and releases acknowledged, and taken before the mayors, aldermen, recorders, chamberlains, or other head officers of London, or any other city, borough, or town corporate, having authority to take and receive the same according to the laudable ways and customs of the said cities, boroughs, and towns, shall stand and remain in like force as they were before the statute of 32 Henry VIII. c. 28.

The Fen Registers.—The fen lands lie in the counties of Northampton, Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincoln, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, and the Isle of Ely. In the year 1663 (15 Chas. II.) an act was passed "for settling the drainage of the Great Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level;" and as this great work of drainage was undertaken by Francis, Earl of Bedford, at his private costs, he had a grant of 95,000 acres, and the earl and his participants were made a corporation. It was enacted, that no lease, grant, or conveyance, or charge out of or upon the said 95,000 acres (except leases for seven years or under, in possession), should be of force, but from the time it should be entered with the registers, in a book to be provided for that purpose.

The Decrees or Awards of the commissioners for settling and draining are at the Petty Bag Office.

York and Middlesex County Registers.—There are two register counties in England, containing in the whole four registries, all of which have been created by Acts of Parliament:—

1. For the West Riding of Yorkshire, commencing in 1704.
2. For the East Riding and Hull, commencing in 1708.
3. For Middlesex, which commenced in 1709.
4. For the North Riding of Yorkshire, which commenced in 1736.

These offices were established for registering memorials of all deeds and conveyances, wills, and devises in writing, concerning and whereby any honours, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in their respective counties or districts, may be any way affected in law or equity; and any deed or conveyance, not so registered after the passing of the act, to be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration.

As the registration of deeds is thus necessary to their validity, it is presumed that very few in these counties remain unregistered.

The Register Office for the West Riding of Yorkshire is at WAKEFIELD; for the East Riding, at BEVERLEY; for the North Riding, at NORTHALLERTON; and for Middlesex, in BELL-YARD, TEMPLE-BAR.

Without viewing these offices in the light for which they have been instituted, viz., that of preventing frauds and preserving titles, it will easily be perceived that such repositories are very valuable to the genealogist, for the information which such records as settlements and family deeds must afford him in his searches after those families, who have at any period within the last century possessed estates in register counties.

Knights' Fees.

WHEN the lands of the conquered English were divided amongst the vassals of the Norman Invader, he imposed upon them the obligation of supplying the crown with a certain number of Knights, specified in the infeoffment. These knights had allotments of land from the king's immediate tenants, and held of their several lords by homage, fealty, and so forth. Their lands were called FEES, and composed the barony of the king's vassals.

The number of Knights' Fees throughout the kingdom was 60,215; and of these the clergy had 28,015. In erecting and laying forth the knights' fees, the Normans ordinarily assigned two carucates (about 100 acres) of land to each knight's fee, the value of which in Selden's time was five pounds, but in the reign of William III. it was raised by statute to fifty pounds per annum.

As in time it became often doubtful whether lands were held by knight's service, or by some other tenure, or (if held by knight's service) whether immediately of the king, or of some other lord, or by how many knights' fees, and the like, it became necessary to take account from time to time, as well by inquisition as otherwise, concerning them.

Inquisitions were accordingly held, and the barons returned to the king accounts of what they held. These accounts are of great value to the genealogist; they commence earlier than the generality of our national records, and relate to all the great men of the times in which they were compiled, showing their estates, and often how they became possessed of them, such as by what ancestor, or from what king; and from a series of these documents may be traced the succession of the families who have owned the estates burdened with the knights' service. Their authenticity is not their least value.

The documents containing information of this description are,—THE BLACK BOOK OF THE EXCHEQUER—THE RED BOOK OF THE EXCHEQUER—THE TESTA DE NEVIL—THE SCUTAGE ROLLS—THE MARSHALS' ROLLS—THE CONSTABLE'S ROLL—THE AID AND SUBSIDY ROLLS—LISTS OF TENANTS *in capite*, &c. &c.

The Black Book, or Liber Niger,[1] of the Exchequer, is the most ancient of these records. It contains a list of knights' fees of the time of Henry II., being copies of the returns of many of the immediate tenants of the crown to the king's writs, certified to the king in consequence of a survey ordered by the monarch preparatory to his levying *an aid* for the marriage of his eldest daughter, such being one of the only three cases in which the king might require aid of his subjects, without the public consent of the kingdom. These aids could only be levied of knights' fees, and of such as held their lands by that tenure; and the uttermost that could be required was forty shillings upon each knight's fee. The returns show that a very large proportion of the landed property in the country was in the hands of the sub-tenants of the immediate tenants of the crown, who must have formed an important part of the population of the kingdom. The tenants-in-chief appear to have been required to certify how many knights' fees they respectively had of old feoffment of the time of Henry I.; how many of new feoffment after the time of that king; and how many upon their respective demesne lands. Almost all the prelates had great numbers of knights' fees holden of their respective churches, generally to the amount, at least, of the knights' fees, for which they owed service to the crown; and many of the lay proprietors, immediate tenants of the crown, had also knights' fees holden of them respectively to the number, or nearly to the number, for which they respectively owed service to the crown, and some a greater number. The number of sub-tenants holding by knight's service of the tenants-in-chief of the crown was probably nearly equal to the number of knights' fees in the kingdom. When a tenancy-in-chief was forfeited or escheated to the crown, the immediate sub-tenant became tenant-in-chief of the crown, as of the forfeited honour, and their interests were specially provided for by the Charter of John, that they should hold of the crown as they held of their former lord. If the crown afterwards granted the escheat, the grant sometimes extended only to the demesnes, and the

[1] There is a great inconvenience in this mode of designating manuscripts. There are *two* books in the Exchequer, both known by the name of *Liber Niger*—the one, which contains the *Dialogus*, preserved at the Chapter House, under the care of the Keeper of the Records there; and the other, which contains the *Constitutio*, preserved under the care of the Queen's Remembrancer. These two books are sometimes confounded. And there is even a *third* Liber Niger of the Exchequer, also under the care of the Queen's Remembrancer—the *Liber Niger Feodorum*. Other archives, as those of the Irish Exchequer, the Admiralty, the Cinque Ports, the Chapter of Peterborough, and other public bodies at home and abroad, have each their *Liber Niger*.

superiority of the fees was reserved to the crown; and at length it was provided by law, that upon the grant of an escheat by the crown, the fees should not pass without special words for that purpose.

The sub-tenants of the tenants-in-chief must have generally been the principal knights resident in every county, and the principal men summoned on inquests. In the reign of Edward I. sub-infeudations were prohibited, and all alienations were required to be made to hold not of the alienor, but of the chief lord of the fee; and every alienation of every part, however small, of lands holden in chief of the crown, must have created a new tenancy-in-chief of the crown, and thus greatly increased the number of tenants-in-chief, besides the subdivisions produced by various other means.

The *Liber Niger parvus Scaccarii* was edited by Hearne, and printed at Oxford in 1728, in two volumes 8vo; a second edition, also in two volumes, and printed at London, appeared in 1771.

In many of the returns appear family names and particulars of the parents, children, wives, and occupiers of the land, as well as of the tenants *in capite*.

A manuscript copy of this record is in the British Museum (*Harl. MS.* 95); another is at Cambridge, with Archbishop Parker's manuscripts; and a third in the Ashmolean Library at Oxford.

The Red Book, or Liber Rubeus,[1] of the Exchequer, was compiled by Alexander de Swereford, Archdeacon of Shrewsbury, who died 14th November, 1246 (31 Henry III). It contains, among many miscellaneous entries respecting the court and kingdom at large, *serjeanties, knights' fees,* and *prima scutagia,* of the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., John, and Henry III. In substance it is much the same with the Black Book, already mentioned, and with the Testa de Nevil; although, on comparison with the printed copy of the Testa, it appears that this manuscript would be found to supply some valuable readings.

It is to be regretted that Hearne, who edited the *Liber Niger,* had not access to either of these originals, but printed from three copies—one in his own possession, and the other two in the Ashmolean and Harleian Libraries. His text is an eclectic text made out of the three; but it varies in some important particulars from the

[1] This book derives its name from the colour of its binding, which was originally of red, or rather pink, leather.

text of this manuscript, which must be regarded as one of high authority.

As the *Liber Rubeus* has not yet been published, a short abstract of its contents may not be unacceptable to the student.

I. De Libertate Ecclesiæ et tocius Angliæ observandâ Leges Henrici primi filii Conquestoris; pp. 16-30. (This begins with the charter of Henry I.)

II. Constitutio Domûs Regis; p. 30. (This is an account of the royal household, *temp.* Henry II. or one of his sons. It is also in the BLACK BOOK.)

III. The Dialogus de "Scaccario;" pp. 31-46. (This is a treatise on the ancient constitution and practice of the Exchequer. It is printed by Madox.)

IV. A large Collection from the Pipe Rolls, of Scutages levied between 2d Henry II. and 13th of John.

V. Certificationes factæ de Feodis Militum, tempore Regis Henrici Secundi per Prelatos et Barones pretextu mandati Regis ejusdem annotati alibi in hoc libro, fol. xlvii. precedente. (This reference is to the collections respecting the aid *ad maritandam* of 13 or 14 Henry II. pp. 83-122. There is another copy in the BLACK BOOK.)

VI. A Collection of the Serjeanties in the different Counties; pp. 123-129. (Most of this is in the TESTA DE NEVIL.)

VII. Inquisitiones factæ tempore Regis Johannis per totam Angliam, anno scilicet regni sui 12 et 13, in quolibet comitatu: de servitiis militum et aliorum qui de eo tenent in capite secundum rotulos liberatos Thesaurario per manus vice-comitum Angliæ, tempore predicto; pp. 132-149.

VIII. Inquisitiones de honoribus exchaetis aliquo tempore factæ anno 13 Regis Johannis de servitiis M. eorundem; pp. 150-159. (Much of this is in the TESTA DE NEVIL.)

IX. Normannia. Infeudationes militum qui debent servicia militaria Duci Normanniæ, et in quot militibus quilibet tenetur ei servire; pp. 160-162. (This document is printed by Du Chesne, *Scriptores rerum Normannicarum*, p. 1045; also by Ducarel, *Anglo-Norman Antiquities, Appendix*, No. ii.)

The nine portions thus described lie consecutively and in continuity, and are all that can be said to have been completed by the original compiler of the volume, by whom nothing has been entered later than A.D. 1230. The volume was not then half filled; but many curious matters relating to the constitution, privileges, or practice of the Court of Exchequer, have been superinduced, to the end of the reign of Edward I., after which period but few entries have been made.

An abstract of this record is in the Library of Lincoln's Inn, another in the College of Arms, and a third is in the British Museum (*Harl. MS.* 7022).

The Testa de Nevil.—This name has been given to two ancient volumes formerly in the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, which appear to have been compiled towards the close of the reign of Edward II., or the commencement of that of Edward III., partly of inquests taken on the presentments of jurors of hundreds before the justices itinerant, and partly from inquisitions upon writs awarded to the sheriffs for collecting of scutages, aids, &c.

From what circumstance they have obtained the name of *Testa de Nevil* is not ascertained: there are, however, two persons, to either of whom they may be assignable, viz. Ralph de Nevill, an accountant in the Exchequer, and collector of aids in the reign of Henry III., whose name occurs in the book, p. 39; and Jollan de Nevill, a justice itinerant of the same reign, who, as Dugdale supposes, may have been the author.

The entries, which are specifically entitled *Testa de Nevil*, are evidently quotations, and form comparatively a very small part of the whole; they have, in all probability, been copied from a roll bearing that name, a part of which is still extant in the Chapter House, at Westminster, consisting of five small membranes, containing ten counties: the roll appears to be of the age of Edward I., and agrees *verbatim* with the entries in these books.

These books contain principally an account:—

I. Of Fees holden either immediately of the king, or of others who held of the king *in capite*; and if alienated, whether the owners were enfeoffed *ab antiquo*, or *de novo;* as also fees holden in frank-almoigne, with the values thereof respectively.

II. Of Serjeanties holden of the king, distinguishing such as were rented or alienated, with the values of the same.

III. Of widows and heiresses of tenants *in capite*, whose marriages were in the gift of the king, with the values of their lands.

IV. Of Churches in the gift of the king, and in whose hands they were.

V. Of Escheats, as well of the lands of the Normans as of others, in whose hands the same were, and by services holden.

VI. Of the amount of sums paid for scutage and aid, &c. by each tenant.

These records were printed by order of the House of Commons in the year 1807, under the title of *Testa de Nevil, sive Liber Feodorum in Curia Scaccarii, temp. Henry III. et Edw. I.* 1 vol. fol.

The original price was £1. 16*s.*, but it is now sold for 15*s.*

The chief use of the work is to ascertain the principal landholders throughout the kingdom in those reigns, and the tenures by which they held their estates.

In the British Museum are:—

A transcript on vellum of the "Testa de Nevil," made about the time of James I. (*Lansd. MS.* 257.)

Extracts from the "Testa de Nevil," relating to Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. (*Lansd. MS.* 325, f. 9.)

Extracts from the same, relating to Northumberland. (*Lansd. MS.* 326.)

The Scutage Rolls.—When the personal attendance of knights under the feudal system became troublesome, they found means of compounding for it—by first sending others in their stead, and in process of time making a pecuniary satisfaction to the lords in lieu of it. This pecuniary satisfaction at last came to be levied by assessments, at so much for every knight's fee, and therefore this kind of tenure was called *scutagium*, or *servitium scuti* (service of the shield); in like manner it was called in Norman-French, *escuage*, from *écu*, a shield. The first levy, amounting to about two marks on every knight's fee, appears to have been made by Henry II. in the fifth year of his reign, on account of his expedition to Toulouse. It soon afterwards became so universal, that personal attendance fell into disuse. The assessment in the reign of Henry II. having been made in an arbitrary manner, seems to have occasioned a national clamour, so that King John consented, in Magna Carta, that no scutage should be imposed without consent of Parliament. This was omitted in Henry III.'s charter, where it is only provided the scutages should be taken as in the time of Henry II.; and afterwards, by statute 25 Edw. I., c. 5 and 6, and many subsequent statutes, it was enacted that the king should take no aids or tasks, but by the common assent of the realm. Hence it is held in our old books, that escuage or scutage could not be levied but by consent of Parliament; such scutages being indeed the ground-work of all succeeding subsidies, and the land-tax of later times.

The Scutage Rolls contain transcripts of writs from the king to his sheriffs, directing them to give acquittances to certain tenants *in capite* named in them, for their escuage.

The Rolls are preserved at the Tower. The earliest of them is of the 5th Edw. I.; the second commences in the 10th and ends in the

18th of the same reign; the third and last is of the 31st Edw. I. Matters relating to scutage are entered in the Close Rolls.

In the Red Book of the Exchequer, ff. 47-81, is a large collection from the Pipe Rolls, of Scutages levied between the 2d Henry II. and the 13th of John, as follows:—

HENRICI II.

A° 2. Pro exercitu Walliæ, on the prelates only, 20*s.* on each knight's fee.
5. Pro eodem exercitu, on each knight's fee, 2 marks.
7. Pro exercitu Tholosæ, on each fee, 2 marks.
8. Pro eodem exercitu, on each fee, 1 mark.
14. Ad maritandam filiam Regis, on each fee, 1 mark. (This was an *auxilium*.)
18. Pro exercitu Hiberniæ, on each fee, 20*s.*
33. Pro exercitu Galweiæ, on each fee, 20*s.*

RICARDI REGIS.

A° 2. Scutagium Walliæ, on each fee, 10*s.*
6. Ad redemptionem Regis illustris, on each fee, 20*s.*
8. Pro exercitu Normanniæ, on each fee, 20*s.*

JOHANNIS REGIS.

A° 1. Primum scutagium post coronationem Regis, on each fee, 2 marks.
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Six asssesments of 2 marks each, pro exercitu Normanniæ.
12. Pro passagio Regis in Hibernia, on each fee, 2 marks.
13. Pro exercitu Walliæ, on each fee, 2 marks.
Eodem. Pro exercitu Scotiæ, on each fee, 2 marks.

Transcripts of the rolls, from the 9th to the 34th of Edw. I., are in the BRITISH MUSEUM. (*Lansd. MS.* 316, ff. 25, 47, 103.)

An Inventory of scutages, aids, &c. is printed in the Deputy Keeper's Second Report, Appendix ii. pp. 132-189, and continued in Appendix ii. of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Reports.

THE MARSHAL'S ROLLS.—These appear to have been records made by the Earl Marshal of England, containing an account of the military service due from the great tenants *in capite* to the king, taken on the occasion of the king's assembling his army preparatory to a war. They contain, in the course of their entries, many marriages and descents of the barons and great men of the time in which they were compiled. It was part of the duty of the Earl Marshal and High Constable of England to see that the King was properly attended, and his army furnished or supplied by those tenants *in capite* whose tenure so bound them.

Some few of these Rolls are preserved in the Tower; they are of the 10th Edw. I. and 8th Edw. II.

Transcripts of them are in the British Museum. (*Lansd. MS.* 316, ff. 1. 121.)

The Constable's Roll.—This may be considered as a companion to the Marshal's Rolls. There is one solitary roll in the Tower, with this name, of the date of 50 Henry III., containing an account of the services due or rendered by some of the tenants *in capite.*

The Aid and Subsidy Rolls.—These records contain the supplies to the King from his tenants *in capite,* generally given gratuitously to aid him in his wars and emergencies. In the year 1288, Pope Nicholas granted the tenths to Edward I. for six years, towards defraying an expedition to the Holy Land, and in 1340 a subsidy of the *Nonæ* or ninths of all goods and chattels, was granted by Parliament to Edward III. These inquisitions are more fully described at p. 46. Like the preceding records, they contain much information of service to the genealogist seeking after ancient families.

The Subsidy Rolls are preserved at the Tower and Exchequer. Many lists of assessments and subsidies may be found in other public offices and libraries, as follows:—

Rolls of subsidies, tenths, fifteenths, twentieths, &c., from 19 to 35 Edw. I.; Rolls House.

Subsidy Rolls of tenths, in many reigns and years subsequent to 20 Edw. I.; Queen's Remembrancer's Office.

Account of subsidies granted to Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 370; 6700.

Roll of a fifteenth of the 16 Edw. III.; Land Revenue Department.

Fragment of a Taxation Roll of 22 Edw. III.; Land Revenue Depart.

Accounts of tenths or subsidies, *tempp.* Edw. III. and Hen. IV.; Augmentation Office.

Subsidy Rolls for divers counties, during the reigns of Edw. III., 11 Hen. VI., Hen. VIII., and 18 Eliz.; Tower of London.

A book of tenths and fifteenths of the laity in several counties, 3 Hen. V.; Queen's Remembrancer's Office.

Subsidies and knights' fees in several counties, taken by inquisition, *temp.* Hen. VI.; Queen's Remembrancer's Office.

Various taxations, *temp.* Eliz.; Land Revenue Department.

Orders and Rates concerning subsidies, *temp.* Eliz.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 309, *art.* 37, 53; 366, *art.* 9, 27-34; 2219, *art.* 7.

Valor subsidii Archidiaconatûs Richmondie, 1525; Chapter House, Westminster.

Assessment of the nobility for payment of the first subsidy, 4th Feb. 1589; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 63, *art.* 10.

Account of subsidies and aids, *temp.* James I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 250, *art.* 2; 298, *art.* 3; 354, *art.* 4, 15, 35; 366, *art.* 36, 37, 38.

Original Mize-book of the assessment laid upon Cheshire, *circ.* 10 Hen. VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2098.

List of Contributors to the payment of the subsidy in Essex 29 Eliz., Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 52, *art.* 59.

Reliefs for co. Hunts, Edw. I. to Ric. II.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5837, f. 177.

A perfect book of all the Taxation for the countie of Lancaster, 1650; Chetham Library, Manchester, *No.* 8042.

Auxilia in com. Leicestriæ, ad regem Edw. III. concessa, A.D. 1347; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6700.

Two books of Subsidies paid in London, *temp.* Henry VIII.; Chapter House, Westminster.

Subsidy Roll of the Wapentake of Staincross, co. York, in 1663; See the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. iii. p. 333.

Nonarum Inquisitiones.—In the 14th year of Edward III., in the Parliament holden at Westminster, it was enacted, that, "in consideration of the grants, releases, and pardons, of the chattels of felons and fugitives, and many other things underwritten, which the king had granted to the prelates, earls, barons, and all the commons of his realm, for the ease of them perpetually to endure, the said prelates, &c., willingly of one assent, and good will, having regard to the will that the king their liege lord hath toward them, and to the great travailes that he hath made and sustained, as well in his wars of Scotland as against the parts of France, &c. &c., have granted to him the ninth lamb, the ninth fleece, and the ninth sheaf, to be taken by two years then next to come. And of cities and boroughs the very ninth part of all their goods and chattels, to be taken and levied by lawful and reasonable tax by the same two years; and in right of merchants foreign, which dwell not in the cities nor boroughs, and also of other people that dwell in forests and wastes, and all other that live not of their gain nor store, by the good advice of them which shall be deputed taxers, shall be set lawfully at the value of the fifteen, without being unreasonably charged."

By statute 2 of the same year, the king granted that the above grant should not be had in example, nor fall to the prejudice of the nobles and commons, &c. in time to come, &c. Assessors and venditors were thereupon appointed for every county in England, to assess and sell the ninth and fifteenth; and three commissions

were issued, directed to the assessors and venditors named under the Great Seal.

The execution of the first commission was confined to a few parishes only within a county, and within the assessment and sale the ninth of the religious was included.

The second commission was also imperfectly executed, but it was done in a way very different from the first, by assessing and selling the ninth of the articles, to be levied according to the tax or valuation of churches completed in 1292 (20 Edw. I.), called "Pope Nicholas's Taxation."[1] By which proceeding it seems that the assessors and venditors were to consider the ninth of corn, wool, and lambs, in 1340, worth as much in a parish as the tenth of corn, wool, and lambs, and all other tytheable commodities, and the glebe lands, were, when the valuation was made of them in 1292, and within the assessment and sale, by virtue of the second commission, the ninth of the religious was included.

The clergy, notwithstanding they granted in 14 Edw. III. a tenth for two years (besides the former triennial and annual grants) of all their property, were assessed and taxed to the ninth; and both were collected, which produced a remonstrance on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the King afterwards (whenever the grievance was stated) issued a writ to the treasurer and barons, commanding redress to be given. From various writs of this kind, it is evident that from the laity only the grants of the ninth and fifteenth were considered to proceed, except the religious who held by barony, and were summoned to Parliament when the grant of the ninth was made; and except upon possessions acquired by the religious after 20 Edward I., which otherwise would have escaped taxation, not being included in Pope Nicholas's Valor, which then, and until the reign of Henry VIII., was used as the guide for taxing the clergy, and was constantly resorted to by the treasurer and barons to correct the accounts of collectors of a tenth, and to determine the liability of persons and property, and to what amount.

A third commission was afterwards issued, and directed to the assessors and venditors, on 26th Jan., 15 Edw. III., whereby they were instructed to levy the ninth of corn, wool, and lambs in every parish, according to the value upon which churches were taxed

[1] Printed by the Record Commissioners, under the title of "Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ, auct. P. Nicholai iv., circa 1291." 1 vol. fol. 1802. The present price of the volume is 16*s.* 6*d.*

(*i. e.*, Pope Nicholas' Valor), if the value of the ninth amounted to as much as the tax, and to levy more where the true value of the ninth should be found to exceed the tax; but should the value of the ninth be less than the tax, they were directed to levy only the true value of the ninth, and to disregard the tax; and, to gain correct information of those facts, they were directed to take inquisitions upon the oath of the parishioners in every parish.

In these records it appears that the parishioners of every parish found upon their oath the true value (sometimes separately) of the ninth of corn, wool, and lambs; then the amount of the ancient tax of the church was stated, and afterwards the causes of the ninth not amounting to the tax or value of the church were assigned; and when the ninths did not exceed the tax, it was assigned for cause thereof, that within the valuation or tax of the church there were other articles included besides corn, wool, and lambs, such as the dos or glebe of the church, tithe of hay, and other tithes; and if any abbey, priory, or religious corporation had property within any parish, the ninth arising from such property was found and returned.

The principal utility of these Rolls is in tithe cases; and, as the assessment was made on the *places* and not on the *persons*, much of their genealogical utility is lost. They abound however with the names of persons who appeared either as jurors, commissioners, landowners, or in other capacities, and therefore cannot be overlooked.

The *Nonarum Inquisitiones* have been printed by the Record Commission, in one volume folio, with the title—*Inquisitiones Nonarum, temp. Edw. III.*, 1807.[1]

The names of the assessors and venditors are prefixed to the volume. They usually consist of an abbot or prior, and three or four lay persons of the best families in each county.

The original price of the volume was £2. 2*s.*, but it is now reduced to 18*s.*

Miscellaneous Lists of Tenants *in capite*, &c.—Independently of the sources before enumerated, the industry of many antiquaries has extracted from inquisitions, rolls, and other records, lists of

[1] Since these records were printed in 1807, the Nonæ Rolls for the county of Northumberland have been found amongst the unarranged records, and also the rolls of the county of Warwick and part of Hertford. The county of Warwick had been before printed from a copy in the Bodleian Library, and published.

tenants *in capite*, and others, for various reigns and counties, which lists are deposited in our public libraries. So numerous and scattered are these collections, that our limited space does not admit of more than a bare mention of some of the more important:—

Nomina eorum qui de rege tenent per servicium militare, etc.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4153. (*Dodesworth MS.* vol. xi.)

List of Knights' fees in England; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Tiberius, D. xx. f. 89*b*.

Feoda militum in diversis comitatibus; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 313.

Tenentes in capite, et feoda militum, temp. Hen. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 971, f. 127.

Certificationes de feodis militum, temp. Hen. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 5173, f. 12.

Return of the Knights' fees held of the King *in capite, temp.* Hen. II., throughout England (excepting the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Cheshire); Society of Antiquaries, *MS.* No. 136, *art.* 4.

Certificationes factæ de feodis militum per totam Angliam, 12 Hen. II.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4189, f. 1.

Nomina tenentium in capite et feodorum militum in diversis comitatibus, 12 Hen. II.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 5030. (*Dodesworth MS.* vol. lxxxix.)

Inquisitiones per totam Angliam factæ de servitiis militum, et aliorum qui de rege tenent in capite, 12, 13 Joh.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4189, ff. 143-166. (*Dodesworth MS.* vol. xlvii.)

Collectanea Inquisitionum de servitiis tenentium in capite, fact. 12 et 13 R. Joh.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 301, f. 210.

Inquisitio temp. Hen. III. facta, de tenementis et feodis quæ tenentur in capite, quæ sunt alienata a capitali servitio regis; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 5172.

Knights' fees for estates, from the reign of Hen. III. to that of Charles I.; Exchequer.

Nomina eorum qui de rege tenuerunt in capite per servitium militare, 1 Hen. III. ad Edw. IV.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Claud. C. x.; *Harl. MS.* 708; *Lansd. MS.* 277; College of Arms, *MS.* A. 25; Trinity Coll. Oxford, *MSS.* lxi. lxii.

Feoda militum in diversis comitatibus, temp. Edw. I.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 5053. [*Dodesworth MS.* vol. cxii.]; Queen's Coll. Oxford, *MS.* lxxxviii.

Nomina eorum qui tenent de rege in variis comitatibus, tempp. Edw. I. et II. Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1192.

Abstractum releviorum diversor. tenentium in capite, tempp. Edw. I. ad Edw. IV.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Vitellius, C. ii.; *Harl. MS.* 34; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* No. 8.

Feoda militum, 18 Edw. II. et 35 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus *Harl. MS.* 6082, f. 1.

Numerus feodorum militum in Anglia, temp. Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 945, f. 2.

Nomina eorum qui de rege Edw. III. tenuerunt in capite, etc.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 821, f. 1.

Liber de tenuris, tempp. Rich. III., Hen. VII., et VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 5174.

Nomina eorum qui de rege tenent per servicium militare, magnam serjantiam, etc., 1 Hen. IV. ad 15 Edw. IV.; Bodl. Lib. *MSS.* 4153; 4179.

Feoda militum, Eschaetæ, Fines, tempp. Hen. V., VI., et VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6082.

Lists of tenants in capite, tempp. Edw. VI., Elizabeth, and James I.; Lincoln's Inn Library.

Berkshire: Knights' fees in Berkshire, annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, 1638; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Ee.* ii. 24.

Buckinghamshire: Tenures in co. Bucks, collected out of Inquisitions at the Tower; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Ee.* ii. 7.

Cheshire: A Calendar of Knights' fees and military tenures in the co. of Chester, from Edw. III. to Hen. VII.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 271.

——— Feodary of Cheshire, tempp. Edw. III. to Hen. VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 18,110.

——— Transcript of a Cheshire feodary, temp. Edw. VI.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 11,337.

——— Liber feodorum militum in Com. Pal. Cestriæ et Flynt, in scaccario Cestriæ remanens, etc. 15 June, 1557; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 699.

Cumberland: Feoda Ducis Suffolcie, in Bromfelde, Yale, et Chirkeland, 16 Hen. VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Royal MS.* 7 C. xvi. *art.* 8.

Devonshire: Fees holden *in capite* in co. Devon, 1584; Lambeth Palace Lib. *MS.* 283.

Dorsetshire: Knights' fees in Dorsetshire, annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, 1638; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Ee.* ii. 24.

——— Tenures in co. Dorset, collected out of the Inquisitions in the Tower; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Ee.* ii. 7.

Hampshire: Knights' fees in Hampshire, annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, 1638; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Ee.* ii. 24.

Herefordshire: Evidenciæ extractæ de libro feodorum militum in com. Hereford. &c.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6765.

——— Nomina et tenuræ omnium dominorum, maneriorum, et terrarum, in comitatu Hereford., per Thom. Havard, anno primo Elizabethæ collecta; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 762.

Kent: Nomina eorum qui tenent feoda militum in com. Cantiæ; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Julius, C. ii. p. 1; Coll. of Arms, *Philipot MS.* 53; Pb. *art.* 5.

Kent: Liber feodorum militum com. Kanciæ, temp. Edw. I.; Society of Antiquaries, *MS.* 130.

—— Liber feodorum militum, etc., infra com. Kanciæ. Compiled about the end of the reign of Elizabeth; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 15,666.

—— List of tenures in the county of Kent, 1662; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 309.

Lancashire: Feodary of the Duchy of Lancaster; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 5072. (*Dodesworth MS.* vol. cxxxi.)

Leicestershire: Knights' fees within the county of Leicester, 20 Edw. III.; See Nichols' *History of Leicestershire*, vol. i. pt. 1, p. ciii.

Lincolnshire: Catalogus tenentium terras per singulas hundredas, in com. Lincolniensi, temp. Hen. I.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Claudius, C. v.

———— Nomina liberorum tenentium infra com. Lincolniæ, *temp.* Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6289.

Norfolk: Feodary for co. Norfolk, *tempp.* Hen. III. and 9 Edw. II.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5522, ff. 171, 248.

Shropshire: Tenants in capite in Shropshire, *temp.* Edw. I. See the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. i. p. 111.

Somersetshire: Knights' fees in Somersetshire, annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Ee.* ii. 24.

Staffordshire: Feodary of the county of Stafford, compiled 10 Car. I.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 15,115.

Suffolk: Liberi tenentes in Monewden, Soham, Framgden, et Cretingham, in com. Suffolciæ; St. John's Coll. Camb. *MS.* S. 40.

Surrey: Liber feodorum militum com. Surriæ, temp. Edw. I.; Society of Antiquaries, *MS.* 130.

——— Nomina illorum qui tenent viginti libratas terræ, etc. in com. Surriæ, 6 Edw. I.; Jesus Coll. Oxford, *MS.* cxxvi.

——— The Customary Tenants of the Manor of Redereth, in Surrey; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6708.

Sussex: Liber feodorum militum com. Sussexiæ, temp. Edw. I.; Society of Antiquaries, *MS.* 130.

——— Nomina illorum qui tenent viginti libratas terræ, etc. in com. Sussexiæ, 6 Edw. I.; Jesus Coll. Oxford, *MS.* cxxvi.

Wiltshire: Knights' fees in Wiltshire, annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, 1638; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Ee.* ii. 24.

Flintshire: Liber feodorum militum in com. Pal. Cestriæ et Flynt, in scaccario Cestriæ remanens, 15 June, 1557; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 699.

Placita.

THE pleadings in our several courts, and the judgments thereon, have been preserved for many centuries, and are entered on Rolls, the greater part of which are called PLACITA ROLLS. They give the most important information upon every subject respecting which men wage legal war with each other; and among these subjects are most especially to be enumerated, the claims to lands, honours, and baronies.

Until of late years, great part of the PLACITA was useless, being known to few besides their keepers. The exertions of the Commissioners of Public Records, however, at length brought them to light; and by the noble publications which they have given to the world of part of them, and the admirable indexes of persons and places, have fully justified the assertion in their preface, of their having been made, amongst other advantages, "serviceable to the genealogist and historian, for the proofs they contain of heirs, their ages, and pedigrees."

Although the nature of the suits or actions in our respective courts is essentially different, yet, as far as the Genealogist is concerned, the records of them alike contribute to his information; and it would, perhaps, be difficult to name a family, possessing hereditary property, which has passed a century without requiring the assistance of some court or courts of law or equity during that period.

Many of the Courts are no longer in existence; and in our courts of common law the modern Rolls of pleadings are not so regular with respect to their entries, or so valuable with respect to the contents of those entries, as the ancient Rolls.

On the latter were entered the pleadings of every cause, or of every important cause, and in general the judgments thereon; and it was the practice in cases of difficulty, civil or criminal, to set down the reasons of the judgment in the record; a practice which, as Lord Coke informs us, was continued till the reign of Edward III.; but that practice having been disused, the Rolls now contain the pleadings alone; and the pleadings only in such actions as the

attorneys employed therein find it necessary to enter or inrol, for the sake of proceedings to be taken subsequently to the judgment; and this in general is only requisite in the most insignificant actions.

To avoid repetition, it may be as well to take a slight view, in this place, of the advantages to be derived from the records of the pleadings in an equity court.

A great part of the proceedings in the equity court relate to affairs solely of a private family nature, as a dispute on a will, or the want of a will; protection for infants, lunatics, marriage settlements of wards of the court, and the like. In all these cases (and of them our report-books are full) we have the lineal succession of families, the particulars of the estates, with dates, names, localities, and identities, clearly set out, corroborated by affidavits, interrogatories, depositions, answers filed of record and sworn to by all the parties answering, and accompanied with ulterior proceedings in the Master's Office, and not unfrequently attended with deposits of documents and title-deeds.

Thus the archives of equity courts are often found to contain records and particulars of families which are not now to be discovered in any other depository in the kingdom.

Placita of the Curia Regis.—This court took its name from the place where it was held—the Aula, or Curia Regis, or Hall or Court of the king's palace, and appears to have been of Norman origin.

Itinerant Justices were appointed in aid of the king's court in the reign of Henry I., and were finally established 22 Henry II.

A division of the Curia Regis is said to have taken place at the latter end of the reign of Richard I. Plaints of a fiscal kind were transferred to the Exchequer, and for the Court of Chancery were reserved all matters unappropriated to other courts. The Curia Regis retained pleas touching the crown, together with common pleas of a civil and criminal nature.

The Common Pleas was separated from this court by Magna Carta, 17 John.

After this separation, the Curia Regis continued to be the superior court of law for all criminal matters, and the judges were the supreme conservators of the peace and coroners of the land, &c.

In the return made by the keeper of the records in the Treasury of the receipt of the Exchequer (Chapter House), pursuant to the order of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1800, it is stated that there exist rolls of Curia Regis for the reigns of

Richard I., John, and Henry III.; that it would be very difficult to give any distinct definition of them; but that the proceedings recorded in them do not vary very much in their nature; that they respect civil suits between individuals, as the early proceedings in Parliament chiefly did, except in the petitions, and in some instances, criminal cases.

The titles of these rolls are, in most instances, "Placita coram Domino Rege et Consilio suo."

In these rolls of the Curia Regis will be found matter interesting to the law, the history, and the customs of the country.

The proceedings in these rolls were in many instances before the king himself in his council, wherever he happened to be; and in one instance (37 Henry III.), the proceedings were before the queen and the king's council.

The precise period at which this court took the title of the Curia Regis, and the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas first sat as distinct and separate courts, does not appear. In the old calendars the rolls are called *of the Curia Regis,* to the end of Henry III., and from 1 Edward I., *of the King's Bench and Common Pleas;* but this division is perhaps not accurate, as in King John's reign mixed titles are found on the rolls.

A few rolls of the reign of Henry III. are said to be in the Tower.

A calendar of these rolls has been printed, and forms the first part of the volume containing the Index to the King's Bench Records, as mentioned in the ensuing pages.

They are also printed from 6 Richard I. to 1 John, under the title, *Rotuli Curiæ Regis,* 2 vols. 8vo, 1835, by Sir Francis Palgrave, acting under the authority of the Record Commissioners. The present price of the work is £1. 8*s*.

Placita of Assize.—The earliest Itinerant or Justices Errant were the *Justices in Eyre;* probably so called from the old French word *erre,* or the verb *errer*—to wander or rove, and they held criminal and common pleas, and also pleas of the forest; but these afterwards gave place to the Commissioners of Assize, or Circuit Judges. The Justices in Eyre then became only Justices of the Forest.

The Justices Itinerant were vested with great power and authority. They determined pleas of the crown and common pleas, in like manner as did the justices of the Curia Regis.

They assessed taillages and aids, and admitted men to make con-

ventions, fines, and oblations, in their several iters; and the Assize Rolls will be found to contain this description of information.

The rolls commence in the 6th of Richard I., and conclude with the reign of Edward IV.

The records found in the Treasury of the receipt of the Exchequer (Chapter House), pertaining to the assizes, and taken possession of by the Master of the Rolls, under statute 1 and 2 Vic. c. 94, are as follows:—

Placita de Juratis et Assisis, Hen. III.—Hen. VI.
Placita Corone, John—Edw. IV.
Deliberationes Gaole, Hen. III.—Edw. IV.
Rotuli Coronatoris, Edw. I.—Hen. VI.
} In counties, including London, and Middlesex, Guernsey, Jersey, &c.

An Inventory of the above is printed in the Record Report of 1837, p. 22, *et seqq.*

Records of Assizes will also be found in other repositories, as follows:—

Collectanea Placitorum Justiciariorum, temp. Ric. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 301, f. 9.

Abbreviationes Placitorum de Banco Regis, et Assisarum, tempp. Ric. I., Hen. III., Edw. I. et III., Hen. IV. et VIII., etc.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4286.

Liber Placitorum, tempp. R. Joh., Edw. I.—III., Ric. II., Hen. IV., et Edw. V.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 7163.

Placita de Juratis et Assisis comm. Angliæ, temp. Edw. I.; Inner Temple Lib. *MS.* 515, vol. i.; Lincoln's Inn Lib.

———— tempp. Edw. I.—Hen. VI.; Chapter House, Westminster.

Placita de Assisis, temp. Edw. II.; Bodleian Library.

The Book of Assizes held in the reign of Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 5280; 5281; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Ee.* vi. 21.

Proceedings of Assizes held in the Western Circuit, 7 to 42 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6691.

Placita Assisæ, 20 to 45 Edw. III.; Lincoln's Inn Library.

Assisæ de anno 8 Hen. IV. et 5 Hen. V.; Exeter Coll. Oxford; *MS.* cxxxiv.; Lincoln's Inn Library.

Cheshire: Placita tent. apud Cestriam coram Justiciariis, 4 et 10 Edw. II., 27 Edw. III., 5 Hen. V.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 258, f. 131.

———— Excerpta varia ex rott. Placitorum com. Cestrensis, tempp. Edw. III., Ric. II., Hen. V., Edw. IV., et Hen. VII.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 139.

Cornwall: Placita in itinere apud Launceston, com. Cornub., 30 Edw. I.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5928, f. 95.

Derbyshire: Adnotationes ex itineribus de Derbye, et de Notyngham, temp. Edw. III. tent.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 741, f. 251.

——— Placita itineris in com. Derbiæ, 3 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5926, f. 10.

Durham: Placita itineris apud Dunelm, 33 Edw. I.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 603.

Essex: Placita itineris in com. Essexiæ, 39 Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 636.

Gloucestershire: Recorda Assisæ Gloucestriæ, temp. Elizabeth.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4131, *art.* 3.

Kent: Placita de itinere coram Justic. in com. Kanciæ, 5, 6, 11, et 12 Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,269.

——— Report of Proceedings in a circuit in Kent, temp. Edw. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6692.

——— Iter Cancie, anno 6 Edw. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1062, f. 12.

——— Placita itinerum Kanciæ, 6 et 14 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 453.

Leicestershire: Placita de itinere in com. Leicestriæ, 5, 6, 11, et 12 Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,269.

London: Placita itinerum, Kanciæ et London., 6 et 14 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 453.

——— Iter London, anno 14 Edw. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1062, f. 1.

——— Placita apud Westmonasterium, 2—24 Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,269.

——————————————— 10—46 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 603.

———————————————, 8 Will. III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6727, f. 155.

Norfolk: Placita de itinere in com. Norfolciæ, 5, 6, 11, et 12 Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,269.

Northamptonshire: Placita de itinere in com. Northampton. 3 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5924, f. 1.

Nottinghamshire: Placita de itinere in com. Nottinghamiæ, 3 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5926, f. 1.

Oxfordshire: Placita de itinere in com. Oxoniæ, 42 Hen. III. et 14 Edw. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 362, ff. 52, 76, 78.

Staffordshire: Placita de itinere in com. Staffordiæ, 5, 6, 11 et 12 Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,269.

Suffolk: Placita de itinere in com. Suffolciæ, 5, 6, 11, et 12 Henry III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,269.

——— Placita de itinere 42 Hen. III. et 14 Edw. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 362, ff. 52, 76, 78.

Wiltshire: Placita de itinere in com. Wiltoniæ, temp. Ric. I.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 633.

Yorkshire: Placita de itinere in com. Eboraci, 5, 6, 11, et 12 Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,269.

———— Trials in the county of York, from 4 to 45 Edw. III.; Bodl. Lib. Oxford, *MS.* 4143. (*Dodesworth MS.* vol. i.)

Placita of the Forests.—The Justices in Eyre were the Itinerant or Justices Errant, and held criminal or common pleas, and also Pleas of the Forest. They gave place afterwards to the Commissioners of Assize, or Circuit Judges, and became simply Justices of the Forest, retaining their ancient title of "Justices in Eyre." The last Court of Justice-seat was held in the time of Charles II.

The Forest claims before the Justices in Eyre, in the time of Charles I., show the particular liberties, privileges, and immunities of each claimant; to which a general Index, *Virorum et Locorum*, has been made.

Seventeen Reports, relative to the state of the Woods and Forests, were made to the House of Commons between 1787 and 1793, under authority of statute 26 Geo. III. c. 87.

A number of the ancient perambulations and inquisitions have been printed.

Copies of these printed reports, bound in two large folio volumes, are preserved in the Public Record Office.

Perambulations and proceedings relating to the Forests are generally entered upon the Patent Rolls, and occasionally upon the Claus Rolls.

Copies will be found in several public repositories, as follows:—

Perambulations and proceedings relating to the Forests, from 10 John [1208] to the end of Edw. III. [1377]; Chapter House, Westminster.

Rolls of perambulations of Forests in the reigns of Edw. I. and Hen. III.; Tower of London. *With a complete Index.*

Perambulations, presentments, etc. in the counties of Southampton, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Worcester, and Wilts, from Edw. I. to Charles II.; Chapter House, Westminster.

Placita de Foresta apud Stratford, temp. Edw. II.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5937, f. 113.

Iter Forestæ Henrici com. Lancastriæ, 8 Edw. III.; Lincoln's Inn Lib.; *Maynard MS.* xii.

Placita Forestæ de Shirewode, 8 Edw. III.—Hen. VI.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4954.

Assisæ de Foresta; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 858, ff. 67-69 *b*; 867, f. 44 *b*; 1011, ff. 7, 39; 1033, ff. 16*b*, 18, 19; 1690, f. 41.

Assisæ de Foresta factæ apud Woodstock, temp. Hen. II.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5761, f. 130 *b*.

Consuetudines Forestæ; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1690, f. 41; 869, f. 4.

Black Book of the Forests, *temp.* Hen. VIII.; CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

Claims of Liberties in the Royal Forests, before the Justices in Eyre, *temp.* Charles I.; TOWER OF LONDON.

A bundle of Perambulations, 17 Charles I.; PETTY BAG OFFICE.

Claims, Perambulations, and Proceedings, before the Chief Justices in Eyre, on this side Trent, at Justice Seats held in New Forest, Hants, and Waltham Forest, in Essex, *temp.* Chas. II.; CHAPT. HOUSE, WESTM.

A Perambulation of the Forests of Derbyshire, entered in a book with other matters; QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT.

Returns of Writs for electing Verderers and Regarders; PETTY BAG OFFICE.

Other surveys of forests and chases may be found in the QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S DEPARTMENT, and in the LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

An Inventory of the records in the Chapter House will be found in the Record Report, 1837, pp. 25-65; and of those in the Tower, in the 5th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. ii., pp. 46-59.

PLACITA CORONÆ.—The *Pleas of the Crown* date from the 10 Henry III. to the end of Edward III.; since which period, Lord Chief Justice Hale states, pleadings and judgments upon franchises and liberties have not been before justices itinerant, but in the King's Bench or Exchequer; and are respectively entered upon the King's Bench Rolls, or Memoranda of the Exchequer.

These records are deposited at the CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

Transcripts of Placita may be found in many public libraries, as follows:—

La comence le Plé de la Couronne; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6669.

Placita Coronæ; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 667, f. 227; 1120, f. 151; 1208, f. 187 *b*; 1690, f. 66*b*.

———— 32 Edw. I.—6 Edw. II.; BRIT. MUS. *Hargrave MS.* 375.

———— Edw. I.—Hen. VI.; CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

Placita Coronæ, Edw. III.; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *MS. Ee.* vi. 21; LINCOLN'S INN LIBRARY.
———— 30—44 Edw. III.; EXETER COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxxxiv.
———— 38—43 Edw. III.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5088.
———— 4—19 Hen. VI.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5088.
———— in com. Lancastriæ, 20 Edw. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 604.
———— in comm. Surriæ et Somersetsiæ, temp. Edw. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 635.

PLACITA OF PARLIAMENT.—The rolls called "Placita Parliamentaria" contain the early pleadings in Parliament.

The practice of entering the Placita on separate rolls was discontinued in 1321, from which period they were recorded with, and formed a portion of, the Rotuli Parliamentariorum,[1] and were printed in 1765, by order of the House of Lords. Ryley, a clerk in the Record Office, had, however, previously printed them in the year 1661, in one vol. folio, under the title of "Placita Parliamentaria," taken from an ancient MS. among the Tower Records, called the *Vetus Codex*, and to which he added an Appendix of Illustrative Records.

The original rolls are at the CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

The following transcripts of the Placita Parliamentaria are in the BRITISH MUSEUM:—

Placita et Petitiones, 8, 9, 14, 35 Edw. I. (*Lansd. MS.* 530.)
———— 18—35 Edw. I. (*Lansd. MS.* 526—*duplicate volume*, No. 527.)
———— 5, 8, 19 Edw. II. (*Lansd. MS.* 530.)
———— 1—29 Edw. III. (*Lansd. MS.* 528—*duplicate volume*, No. 529.)

PLACITA DE QUO WARRANTO.—It is stated, in the notice of the HUNDRED ROLLS, that on Edward the First's return from the Holy Land he found that the revenues of the crown had been considerably diminished by tenants *in capite* alienating without license; by persons withholding from the crown its just rights, claiming the privileges of holding courts, and oppressing the people, by pretending rights of free warren, free chase, &c.; and that the measures adopted by the king to remedy these abuses gave rise to the inquiries which form the "Hundred Rolls."

These Rolls were returned into his majesty's Exchequer, and from them the crown was furnished with evidence, upon the oath of a

[1] See PARLIAMENTARY RECORDS.

jury selected from each hundred and town in every county, of (*inter alia*) all the crown lands, the tenants holding the same, how alienated; and also of all wardships, marriages, escheats, suits, and services, withholden from the king.

In consequence of these returns, the Statute of Gloucester (6 Edw. I.) is presumed to have been enacted, and the parties were summoned to answer, "*Quo Warranto,*" such a thing was done? left undone? property held? &c.

The Rolls of the Pleadings in answer to these summonses, and of the judgments thereon, are called the "Placita de Quo Warranto." They are of the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., and of great value and utility, especially to the genealogist, as including, among other information, the various families or various members of the same family, through whom manors, advowsons, and property, from the earliest period, has descended. They contain the boundaries of many free chases, free warrens, and fisheries, and the allowance in eyre of various franchises and liberties: in them are also many royal charters, both to ecclesiastical and lay corporations, not to be elsewhere found on record; many obscure passages and obsolete words in charters are explained, and much learning illustrative of the laws and customs of the country, both useful and interesting to the lawyer and antiquary, will be found dispersed throughout the work. They are frequently referred to in our courts of law.

Since 10 Edward III., Lord Chief Justice Hale observes, pleadings and judgments upon franchises and liberties have not been before the justices itinerant, but in the King's Bench or Exchequer, and are respectively entered either upon the King's Bench Rolls or Memoranda of the Exchequer.

The rolls are preserved at the Chapter House, Westminster.

They are arranged under counties; and Cardigan in Wales, as well as the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, is included; but nothing occurs relative to the palatinate of Durham.

Parliament, some years since, ordered the publication of those in the Chapter House; and one folio volume has been printed, under the title of "*Placita de Quo Warranto temporibus Edw. I., II., III., in Curia Receptæ Scaccarii Westm. asservata.*" 1818.

A facsimile of the manuscript is prefixed, and copious Indices *Nominum et Locorum* are appended to the volume.

The original price of this work was £2. 12*s.* 6*d.*; it can now be purchased for 18*s.*

Board of Green Cloth.—This Board had the power of trying treasons within the limits of the court. Here likewise (and not in Chancery) were inrolled all letters and writings concerning such matters of state as were not fit to be made public. The records preserved at this board, which is in St. James's Palace, commence in the reign of Henry VIII., and consist of orders for the government of the king's establishments and their expenditures, warrants and certificates of the household, and proceedings in the Court of Verge, from 1676 to the present reign.

Court of Augmentation.—This court was established 27 Henry VIII. [1535], under the title of the Court of the Augmentation of the Revenues of the Crown, for the purpose (*inter alia*) of determining disputes respecting lands and possessions belonging to the crown, by reason of the dissolution of religious houses. It was moreover formed for the custody of the records concerning property belonging to the monks at the dissolution of monasteries; and of these monastic records an abundance is still preserved here of great value, and no less interest.

The Court was dissolved and re-established by letters patent of 38 Henry VIII.; confirmed by statute 7 Edw. VI. c. 2; abolished by the statute 1 Mary, sess. 2, c. 10; and annexed to the Exchequer by letters patent, 1 Mary, 23rd and 24th January, 1553-4.

Since this time, the office has been denominated the Augmentation Office. The records are very numerous and valuable, comprising bills, answers, replications, rejoinders, grants from the crown, leases, fee-farm rents, escheat rolls, surveys of manors, taxation rolls, and many of the original deeds, charters, evidences, and records belonging to the dissolved religious institutions.

Here also have been from time to time deposited for security, a quantity of valuable records and accounts, some of which are peculiarly connected with genealogical researches.

Many books of the decrees and leases of this court are in the depository at Carlton Ride.

In the British Museum will be found:—

A Declaration of the Manours, Lands, etc., that fell to Hen. VIII. through exchange or otherwise, before the Court of Augmentation was erected. (*Lansd. MS.* 16, *art.* 55.)

Calendar of Orders and Decrees of the Court of Augmentation, 28 Hen. VIII. to 7 Edw. VI. (*Add. MSS.* 9781; 9782.)

Declaratio omnium Feodorum collectorum, cum annuitatibus, pensionibus, divisarum personarum, per sig. Curiæ Augmentationum, etc. pro termino vitæ et annorum concessorum, anno 36 Hen. VIII. (*Harl. MS.* 600, f. 20.)

Surveys and Possessions of Gilds and Chantrys, granted to Edw. VI. (*Harl. MS.* 605.)

Account of all Lands leased by Q. Mary. (*Harl. MS.* 239.)

Proceedings of Commissioners in the Sale of Royal Possessions, 3 and 4, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. (*Harl. MSS.* 606 to 608.)

In the Lambeth Library is an Index to ancient Deeds, Charters, and other instruments remaining in the Augmentation Office.

Court of Chancery.—The nature and jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery are so generally known, that it cannot be necessary to say more of it, even for the most unacquainted, than that the proceedings are by bill of complaint filed, by answers (the truth of which is sworn to), also filed, and that the evidence is by affidavits, likewise filed, overt testimony not being admissible.

The earliest records of this court, at present known to exist, commence with the 17th year of Richard II., at which period it appears that the chief business of the court did not arise from the introduction of uses of land, according to the opinion of most early writers on the subject; very few instances of applications to the Chancellor on such grounds, occurring among the proceedings of the Chancery during the former five first reigns, after the equitable jurisdiction of the court seems to have been fully established. Most of the ancient petitions appear to have been presented in consequence of assaults and trespasses, and a variety of outrages which were cognizable at common law; but for which the party complaining was unable to obtain redress, in consequence of the maintenance or protection afforded to his adversary by some powerful barons, or by the sheriff or other officer of the county in which they occurred. The petitions in the reign of Richard II. are very numerous. During the active reign of Henry IV. no bills or petitions addressed to the Chancellor have yet been found; and comparatively few appear to have been filed during that of his son and successor, Henry V. From the commencement of the reign of Henry VI. the bills or petitions, and other proceedings in the Court of Chancery, appear to have been preserved with greater regularity; and in his time the use of the English language, which

had been partially introduced in the time of his predecessor, became generally adopted. But few decrees in these early periods have been discovered, and these are generally found endorsed on the Bill, a practice which continued from the time of Henry VI. down to that of Henry VIII., if not to a later period. It is stated by Nicholson, Maitland, and other writers, that most of the Chancery Records were in an outrageous manner burned and destroyed by rebels under Wat Tyler, in Richard the Second's time.

With respect to their genealogical utility, it was held by Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, in 1796, that a bill in Chancery could never be admitted in evidence, further than to show that such a bill did exist, and that certain facts were in issue between the parties, in order to let in the answer or depositions of witnesses;[1] and in 1799, his lordship held the same doctrine, though with this material exception, if not contradiction, that a bill in Chancery by an ancestor, was evidence to prove a family pedigree stated therein, in the same manner as a Bible.[2] In the claims to the Bunbury Peerage, heard before the House of Lords in 1809, counsel having offered certain depositions taken upon a bill filed in the Court of Chancery in 1640, the opinions of the judges were required upon various points, when they answered to the House (*inter alia*), that neither the bill in equity, nor the depositions, would be received in evidence in the courts below, on the trial of ejectment then in question; and that, generally speaking, a bill in Chancery could not be received as evidence in a court of law to prove any fact either alleged or denied in such bill as filed; but whether there might be put a case which would form an exception to such rule, they could not undertake to say. Notwithstanding these opinions, the Placita of the Court of Chancery, as well as of other courts, can never fail of being valued for the very important genealogical evidence they afford, whether legal or not: and the instances are not few where the Placita Records have been successfully referred to, and given as evidence in genealogical cases.

The bills, answers, depositions, and other proceedings in Chancery, from Richard II. to 1758, are among the records at the Tower, except the *Town Depositions*, which were not sent to the Tower for a later period than 1724, after which they are at the Examiner's Office, Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane.

The bills, answers, country depositions, and other proceedings

[1] Doe dem. Bowerman *v.* Sybourn, 7 T. R.
[2] Temple *v.* Cole, 7 T. R.

in Chancery, subsequent to those sent to the Tower, are at the Records and Writs' Clerks' Office (formerly the Six Clerks' Office), Chancery Lane.

The Judgment or Decree Rolls, as well as the dockets from which the inrolments are made, from about the 25th Henry VIII., are from time to time brought from the Records and Writs' Clerks' Office to the Public Record Office.

Entry books of decrees, from Henry VIII. to the present time, are at the Report Office, report side. Minute books in the office of the Registrars.

Reports of Masters in Chancery, from 1590, are at the Report Office, report side.

The Affidavit Office has preserved the affidavits from 1632 to the present time: there are Indices from 1632 to 1770 (1770 to 1780 are lost), and from 1780 to the present time are perfect.

In the British Museum is a volume of cases in this court. (*Lansd. MS.* 568.)

Affidavits are arranged in terms at the Register Office for Affidavits, 10, Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane.

Calendars of the Chancery proceedings in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which are in the Tower, have been printed and published, in three volumes folio. 1827-1832.

They contain, in separate columns, the plaintiffs' and defendants' names, the object of the suit, the particulars of the property in dispute, and the county in which it is situated, with a slight account of the nature of the claims in the proceedings of the Court of Chancery during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1558 to 1603, alphabetically arranged under the names of the plaintiffs. Prefixed are many curious examples of earlier proceedings in that court, from Richard II. to Elizabeth.

This calendar is useful to topographical writers; it affords much genealogical information; and is of considerable value for legal purposes. Judging from the specimens given of various bills and answers from the reign of Richard II. to that of Elizabeth, these records are not exceeded by any that have been given to the public in valuable illustrations of the state of society at the periods to which they respectively refer; and they are likewise redundant in information relative to the descent of property, and in materials for family history.

Each volume was published at £2. 2*s*., which is also the present price of the work.

COURT OF CHIVALRY.—This court is called *Curia Militaris* in Rot. Pat. 12 Henry IV.; the *Marshal's Court* in Rot. Parl. 2 Henry VI. n. 9; and the *Court of the Constable and Marshal* in stat. 13 Ric. II., stat. 1, c. 2.

The Court of Chivalry, established by Edward I., was a military court and court of honour; and the proceedings therein appear to have been formerly held before the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal of England. The duties of these two officers were executed partly abroad in the king's army in time of war, and partly in the king's court in time of peace. They had their respective deputies in the Court of Exchequer.

The above court, held before the Earl Marshal only, was a military court, or court of honour; but when held before the Lord High Constable, jointly with the Earl Marshal, was also a criminal court.

Coke states that the proceedings in this court were by petitions in a summary way; and the trial not by a jury of twelve men, but by witnesses, or by *Combat*. But if the roll in the Chapter House, mentioned below, be a part of the proceedings in the Court of Chivalry, it is clear that in criminal cases there was certainly a jury; for these expressions occur therein:—"Ideo fiat inde Jur' tam de Curiâ Domini Regis quam de exercitu," &c. "Et Juratores dicunt super sacramentum," &c. Sir Matthew Hale makes no mention of a jury in his account of the military court held before the Constable and Marshal.

There is only one roll of the court, which is preserved among the records of the CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, called *Placita Exercitûs Regis*, 24 Edw. I., and is particularly pointed out by Prynne, in his Animadversions on the 4th Inst. p. 337, as belonging to the Court of Chivalry.

It contains the pleadings which began at Werke, in Northumberland, and continued as the army of Edward I. proceeded through Scotland, by Roxburgh, to Edinburgh, thence to Aberdeen, and back to Berwick, where they end.

There certainly were more records of this sort, from the following passage on the Patent Roll [15 Edw. III. part iii. m. 12 a.]:—

"Et habita super premissis deliberatione per eosdem de concilio concordatum est quod iterum scrutentur Liber de feodis, Rotuli, et alia Vetera Memoranda hujus Scaccarii hujusmodi Amerciamenta tangentia, nec non Rotuli Marescalciæ tam de exercitibus Regis nunc, quam Progenitorum suorum." The existence of these records is, however, now unknown.

By the statute 8 Richard II. it is enacted, that all pleas and suits touching the common law, and which ought to be examined and discussed at the common law, shall not thereafter be drawn or holden by any means before the Constable and Marshal; but that the Court of the Constable and Marshal shall have that which belongeth to the same court, as in the time of King Edward.

Since the extinction of the office of Lord High Constable by the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, *temp.* Henry VIII., the court has usually been held before the Earl Marshal only with respect to civil matters.

Probably the last proceedings in this court are those in the year 1631 (7 Charles I.), when a duel was ordered to take place between Lord Rea and Mr. Ramsay; but that order was afterwards countermanded. The proceedings are in the Bodleian Library.

The form and manner of proceeding in this court, touching the use and bearing of arms, will be found in the second volume of a collection of curious discourses by eminent antiquaries, generally known as Hearne's "*Curious Discourses*," 2d edit., 2 vols. 8vo, 1773, p. 243.

Records of the Court of Chivalry, called the Earl Marshal's Book, will be found in the College of Arms.

They contain entries of some few proceedings in the Earl Marshal's Court, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to that of Charles II. inclusive. Such of the original documents and records as still exist, relating to suits and proceedings in the Court of Chivalry, between the years 1630 and 1707, are in this repository.

There are matters in the State Paper Office illustrative of the functions of this court.

Matters pertaining to the Court of Chivalry will be found entered on the Close and Patent Rolls.

There are among the Tower Records what are called the Scrope and Grosvenor Rolls, which, with abstract of the proceedings from a manuscript in the Harleian Library, have been partly printed by Sir Harris Nicolas, under the title, "*De Controversia in Curiâ Militari inter Ricardum le Scrope et Robertum Grosvenor, milites, Rege Ricardo Secundo.* 1385-1390." There are also other rolls of a similar description among the miscellaneous Records there. *See* Deputy Keeper of Record's 3rd Rep. App. ii., pp. 192, 193.

In other public repositories are:—

A volume of Collections relating to the Court of Chivalry; LINCOLN'S INN LIB. *Hale MS.* xi.

Papers relating to the Office of Earl Marshal of England; BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MS.* Titus, C. i.; *Harl. MS.* 4176; *Add. MS.* 5937, f. 45; 6297, pp. 194, 197, 205, 244, 375 to 384; 9023; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 7355.

Proceedings in the Earl Marshal's Court, *temp.* Charles I.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 641.

Acts and Official Proceedings in the Earl Marshal's Court and Heralds' Office, brought down to the end of the Seventeenth Century; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MSS.* 867; 868.

Earl Marshal's Warrants from 1683 to 1707; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* M. 17 (2).

Catalogues and Descents of the Marshals of England, from Hen. I. to 1638; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6168; *Lansd. MS.* 195. See also Dallaway's *Heraldic Miscellanies*, p. 49, and Noble's *College of Arms*.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The establishment of the Court of Common Pleas, as distinct from the Curia Regis, was by one of the articles granted by King John in Magna Carta; and it now forms the eleventh chapter of the charter, as confirmed by 25 Edward I., viz. "Common Pleas shall not follow our court," but shall "be holden in some place certain."

This "certain place" was established at Westminster Hall, where the Aula Regis originally sat, when the king resided there.

The Rolls containing the early pleadings of this court are with those of the Curia Regis; and, as has already been remarked (p. 54 *ante*), it is difficult to say when the courts became separate.

The greater part of the Records are at CARLTON RIDE; the remainder are deposited in the STONE TOWER, WESTMINSTER HALL.

Docket-rolls—containing the nature of the pleadings, descriptions of actions, counties in which the *venues* were laid, names of the parties and their attorneys, from 1 Henry VIII., 3 Edward VI., and 2 Elizabeth, respectively, to the present time—were formerly in the possession of the three prothonotaries of the court. The number of these rolls, down to the year 1770, is about 23,000.

The prothonotaries had also books of common judgments, from 3 Charles I.; of special judgments and of *nisi prius* records, from 14 Charles II.; and of entries on the rolls, from 12 Anne; all of which, though not considered as records, are of great moment in cases where the entries on the rolls carried into the Treasury are not completed.

The office of Prothonotary was abolished by statute 1 Vict. c. 30;

and the Records removed from Serjeants' Inn to Carlton Ride, by warrant dated 10th July, 1840, and by subsequent warrants.

At the Master's Office are parchment books, wherein are entered in alphabetical order, by the defendants' surname, pursuant to the statute 4th and 5th William and Mary, a docket of all the final judgments entered in the Court of Common Pleas.

In the absence of Indices to the Judgment Rolls, the *Essoin Rolls* are useful as references to the number of the roll containing the proceedings in any given case; inasmuch as it is much easier to run down a list of little else than the names of parties than to search through a series of long rolls.

The *Essoin Rolls* contain excuses for such as do not appear in court according to the summons of the writ. They exist at the Tower, from the 3d Henry III. to the end of Edward III.; and at Carlton Ride, from 1 Henry IV. to 13 William III.

Collections from the Plea Rolls may be found as follows:—

Collectanea ex rott. Placitorum Communium, temp. R. Joh.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 301, f. 182.
——— 1—7 John; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 104.
——— 4 et 25 Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 248, f. 34.
——— temp. Edw. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 294, f. 148 *b*; 298, f. 56, *et seqq.*
——— 1—13 Edw. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1609, *art.* 2.
——— 1—25 Edw. I.; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 102.
——— 18—23, 28, 35 Edw. I.; Exeter Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxlvii.
——— 25—27 Edw. I.; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 104.
——— Edw. I.—Edw. III.; Inner Temple Lib. *MS.* 515 (*v.* 1 to 6).
Reports of Common Pleas, *temp.* Elizabeth; Pub. Library, Camb. *MS. Ee.* iii. 45.
A Register of Causes tried in the Court of Common Pleas, 26 to 32 Elizabeth; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4779.
Reports of Cases in Common Pleas, 43 Elizabeth to 9 Jac. I.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 9844.
——— 22 Jac. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 363.
——— 4—7 Car. I.; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Dd.* iii. 46.

Ecclesiastical Courts.—The ecclesiastical authorities of this country have many courts under their dominion, which are dispersed in the several dioceses of England.[1]

[1] See "An Account of the State of the Ecclesiastical Courts of Record," by W. D. Bruce. *Lond.* 1854.

The jurisdiction conceded to them extends properly over wills,[1] matrimonial disputes of all kinds, even to limited divorces, questions of church-rates and churchwardens; brawling in churches, defamation, maritime causes, certain immoral offences, and the dereliction of clergymen from church discipline. The decision upon questions arising out of these multifarious subjects is governed, not by the English law, but by the popish canon law and the civil law, which the Norman barons of old unanimously rejected. The conduct of the business is intrusted to judges; to advocates licensed to practise by the archbishops and bishops; and to proctors, who become such by virtue of seven years' service, under articles to one of the senior proctors.

The earliest judicial proceedings preserved in any Consistory Court are of the year 1450, in the Courts of York, and of Lichfield and Coventry. The records of these courts are generally, if not invariably, at the registry for the diocese, either in the cathedrals, the episcopal palaces, or in their immediate vicinity. The records of the Court of Arches, of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and of the Court of Delegates, commence in 1663 and 1666, and are continued, with some few exceptions, down to the present time. These are preserved at Doctors' Commons.

Court of Exchequer.—The ancient Court of the Exchequer was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, and was not finally abolished until the reign of Queen Victoria. (Statute 5 & 6 Vic. c. 86.)

On the ancient Memoranda Rolls at Carlton Ride are entries of a great variety of pleadings relating to the revenues and estates of the nobility and gentry, with the judgments of the court thereon.

Bills, Informations, Pleas, Depositions, Orders, and Decrees of the Court of Exchequer, from the 1st of Elizabeth to the present time, are in the same repository.

The Clerk of the Pleas of the Court of Exchequer had under his custody, Rolls containing Pleadings between Parties, and the Judgments of the Court thereon, Judgments on Warrants of Attorney, Books of the execution of Writs of Inquiry, Files of Writs, Bills, or Declarations, Bail Pieces, Affidavits of Debts, and Books of Appearances of the Defendants; some of them (including the most material) commencing as early as the reign of Edward I.

[1] See under the head of "Wills."

In the INNER TEMPLE LIBRARY is an Index of the Orders, Decrees, and Inrolments of the Court, from the reign of Edward I. to that of George III.

In Mr. Madox's valuable collections in the BRITISH MUSEUM (*Add. MSS.* 4500; 4508; 4534-4541) are Bills and Answers, from the time of Edward I. to 28 Henry VIII.; and in the same repository is an Index to the Exchequer Decrees and Orders, from 1 to 8 James I., in the Queen's Remembrancer's Office. (*Add. MS.* 9780.)

An Index to various Repertories, Books of Orders, Decrees, and other Records, preserved in the Court of Exchequer, from the reign of Edward I., compiled by the late Adam Martin, Esq., was published by the Society of the Inner Temple, in 1819.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—The precise period at which the court known as the "Curia Regis" lost its title and merged into that of the King's Bench, does not precisely appear; it is, however, clear from the statute, that in the 52d year of the reign of Henry III. it was called the *King's Court*, and in the 3d year of the reign of Edward I. it was called the *Court of the King's Bench.* And in the old calendars we find that the records are called *Curia Regis Rolls* to the end of Henry III., and from that time they are called *King's Bench Rolls*

The Placita of the Curia Regis, then, having been fixed as extending no later than the end of the reign of Henry III. [1272], we must consequently date the commencement of the Rolls of the King's Bench from that period.

These records have been continued, and are in preservation, from the 1st Edward I. to the present day.

The Calendars and Indexes to the Records of the Court of King's Bench have been printed by order of the House of Commons, down to the end of the reign of Edward II., with indexes *Rerum, Nominum, et Locorum.*

The Index, which was printed in 1811, commences with the reign of Richard I.; and in this respect the orders of the House of Commons, to commence with the reign of Edward I., have been more than fully attended to.

As it was found difficult to decide when the proceedings in the Curia Regis finished, and the component branches of that court became distinct and permanently severed, the whole work was printed under the title of "*Placitorum in Domo Capitulari West-*

monasteriensi asservatorum Abbreviatio, Temp. Regum Ricardi I., Johann., Hen. III., Edw. I., Edw. II."

In variety and importance the contents of this volume are superior to those of most of the works published by the Record Commissioners, and it well merits a place in every historical, legal, and antiquarian library. It consists of pleadings before the Justices of the King's Bench, before the King and his Council, pleadings remitted from the King's Bench to Parliament, together with some petitions to that assembly; and, besides throwing light on the early constitution of Parliament and the Concilium Regis, these Records abound in curious matter illustrative of the general history of the country, of the descent of landed property, and of the manners and state of society in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Among the points on which information may be found are the following:—

Appeals of Murder and other Felonies.
Assisa.
Attaint.
Bridges and Sewers.
Charters and Grants to Corporations.
Concords and Fines in real Actions.
Enrolments of Deeds.
Damages and Costs.
Dictum de Kenilworth.[1]
Error.
Fines.
Gavelkind.
Heirs and the Proofs of their Age and Pedigrees.
Historical Facts relative to the Rebellion and Insurrection under Simon de Montfort, and others.
Honours and Baronies.
Judgment.
Jurisdiction.
Juries.
Liberties and Privileges to Corporations.
Towns and Villages.
London—Customs of, and Historical Facts relative to.
Measures of Land.
Obsolete Words.
Practice of the Courts.
Prerogative.
Privilege of Courts.
Punishment for Contempt.
Quo Warranto.
Records of the Kingdom.
Statutes and Ordinances.
Trial by Domesday.
—— by the Roll of Winton.
—— by Duel, and by Ordeal.
Writs of Right, &c.

The price of the volume, which also contains three fac-simile engravings of the records, was originally £1. 16*s.*, but is now 18*s.*

[1] The award made by commissioners appointed by Hen. III. after the battle of Evesham, for the good estate of the realm, and for the provision of certain disinterested persons.

The Records are to be found at the CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, down to the reign of Henry VI.

For all successive reigns they are preserved at CARLTON RIDE, and at the STONE TOWER, adjoining Westminster Hall.

Copies of the Placita for the several reigns will be found as under :—

John; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 294, *art.* 100; LINCOLN'S INN LIB.; MIDDLE TEMPLE LIB.

Hen. III.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 94, *art.* 10; 294, *art.* 93.

Edw. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 673; *Lansd. MS.* 602.; LINCOLN'S INN LIB.; LIB. OF MIDDLE AND INNER TEMPLE.

Edw. II.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 88, *art.* 7; INNER TEMP. LIB.

Edw. III.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 294, *art.* 45; *Lansd. MS.* 602; LINCOLN'S INN LIB.; LIBRARY OF MIDDLE AND INNER TEMPLE.

——— 10—17; INNER TEMPLE LIB. *MS.* 510.

Rich. II.; LINCOLN'S INN LIB.

Hen. IV.; LINCOLN'S INN LIB.

Hen. VI. 7 and 8; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Dd.* vi. 59.

Hen. VIII.; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Dd.* xiii. 24.

Mary; BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

Elizabeth; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 363; 4779; 6682; 6683; BODL. LIB.; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Dd.* xiii. 24; xiv. 18; *Ff.* v. 26.

——— 28—30 PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Dd.* xi. 64.

——— 33; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Ff.* v. 20, 26.

——— 34—39; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Dd.* x. 51; *Ee.* iii. 2.

——— 36—40; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Ee.* vi. 17.

——— 39—42; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Dd.* viii. 48; *Ff.* ii. 14.

——— 42; EXETER COLL. OXF. *MS.* cix.

James I.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 363; 4779; 6682; 6683.

——— 1—14; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Dd.* x. 51.

——— 4 and 5; EXETER COLL. OXF. *MS.* cix.; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Ee.* v. 17.

——— 9 and 10; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Ee.* iii. 54.

——— 15, 16, 20.; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Dd.* ii. 42.; vi. 57, 58.

——— 20—22; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Ee.* vi. 2.

Chas. I. 2—7; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1330, f. 26.; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Dd.* xii. 48, 49; *Ee.* v. 17.

——— 8—13; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Dd.* vi. 61.

Charles II.; ALL SOULS' COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxlv.

James II.; ALL SOULS' COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxlv.

William III.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 568; ALL SOULS' COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxlv.

William and Mary, and Anne; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 6722 to 6726, f. 104; 6727, f. 103.

George II. 14—27; INNER TEMPLE LIB. *MS.* 509.

Marshal's Court (Curia Aulæ Regis).—This court, which was obliged to follow the king, was instituted to administer justice between the king's domestic servants, that they might not be drawn into other courts. Its jurisdiction, which was limited to twelve miles round the king's lodgings, was formerly held in, though not part of, the *Aula Regis;* and when that was subdivided, remained a distinct jurisdiction, holding pleas of trespasses committed within the verge of the court.

The records of this court are now at the Chapter House, Westminster. They contain the proceedings in the Marshalsea Court, in which the Lord Steward and the Earl Marshal presided.

The bag contains rolls of 12 Edward I., 10 and 11 Edward II., and from 15 to 32 Edward III.

The roll 10 Edward II. is entitled, "Placita Aulæ Domini Regis apud Ebor', coram Domino Wilhelmo de Monte-acuto Senescallo Hospitii Domini Regis et Domino Johanne de Weston, Locum tenente Thom. de Brotherton Comitis Norff.' et Suff.' Marescal' Angliæ, Die Mercurii prox' post festum Sancti Clementis Papæ A°. Regni Regis Ed^i. filii Regis Ed^i. decimo."

In the same roll are "Placita apud Sitoby, Blid, Clipston, Nottingham, Lotterworth, Daventr,' Brakeley, Oxon, London, Sar,' Andover, Westm', Wyndesore, Staines, Sanct' Dunstanum infra Barram Novi Templi London, Tame, et Woodstock."

In this court the Marshal had various duties to perform; and it is plain, by the title to the roll, that he was one of the judges who presided.

A number of valuable documents relating to the office of Marshal will be found amongst the *Cottonian MSS.* in the British Museum, as also an original Placita Roll of one cause in 1347. (Titus, C. i.)

Papers relating to the Jurisdiction of this court will be found in *Hargrave MS.* 307, in the same library.

In the Bodleian Library are some "Proceedings of the Court of Verge, belonging to the Palace of Saint James originally."

Doubts having arisen as to the extent of the jurisdiction of the Marshalsea Court, King Charles I., in the sixth year of his reign, by letters patent, erected a new Court of Record, called the *Curia Palatii,* or *Palace Court,* to be held before the Steward of the Household, and Knight Marshal, and the Steward of the Court or his deputy; with jurisdiction to hold pleas of all manner of personal actions between parties within twelve miles of the Palace at Whitehall, not extending into the city of London.

This latter court, together with the ancient Court of Marshalsea,

was afterwards held in King Street, in the borough of Southwark; from thence they were removed to Great Scotland Yard, Westminster, where the court was held every Friday, until its abolition.

Upon the establishment of the Palace Court, the Marshalsea Court gradually fell into disuse. Both courts were abolished by 12 and 13 Vict. c. 101, after 31st Dec. 1849. The Records were directed to be placed under the custody of the Master of the Rolls.

Court of Requests.—This Court is sometimes called the *Court of Whitehall*, because the court was held in or adjoining to the chamber in Westminster Hall called the White Hall. It was sometimes also called the *Court of Conscience*.

The Court of Requests was established in the 9th year of the reign of Henry VII., and sat at first wherever the Privy Council happened to be; but in latter times it sat more generally at Westminster.

The Lord Privy Seal presided, assisted by Masters of Requests, who were the ordinary judges.

It was originally an Equity Court for poor men's suits, which were made to the king by supplication, and upon which they were entitled to have right without payment of money.

An order was made in Chancery, 30th Nov. 1588, referring all poor persons seeking relief in that court to the Court of Requests.

Immediately before its dissolution, however, almost all suits that by colour of equity, or supplication made to the Prince, might be brought before him, became cognisable by this court.

Its jurisdiction, as a Court of Equity, was contested in the 40th Elizabeth; and it was adjudged that it was no court that had power of judicature.

The court was virtually abolished by stat. 16 Car. I. c. 10.

The office of Master of Requests continued probably the whole of the reign of Charles II., when it ceased, as it had become of no value.

The Records, which are very useful for family and local history, pedigrees, &c., are deposited in the Chapter House, at Westminster. They are as follows:—

Affidavit Books.
Appearance Books.
Bills and Answers (if found).
Returns of Commissions.
Decrees.
Docket Books.
Notice Books.
Order Books, and Order and Decree Books.
Process Books.
Replication Books.
Returns of Commissions.
Witness Books.

An Inventory of the Records will be found printed in the Deputy Keeper of the Records' 8th Report, App. ii. p. 167.

There are proceedings in this court among the Miscellaneous Records of the LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Two books of judicial proceedings, from 1639 to 1640, were formerly in the OFFICE OF PRIVY SEAL.

In the BRITISH MUSEUM are—

Causes in the Court of Requests, from 1580 to 1604. (*Lansd. MS.* 161.)
Register of Requests from 1660 to 1669. (*Add. MS.* 5759.)
Names of Counsellors that heard Causes in the Court of Requests, from Hen. VII. to 12 Elizabeth. (*Lansd. MS.* 12, *art.* 57.)

In the CHAPTER HOUSE are 36 volumes of Proceedings in this Court.

COURT OF STAR CHAMBER.—This was a very ancient court, held before the king and council. It consisted of divers lords, being privy councillors, together with two judges of the courts of common law, without (as it has been said) the intervention of a jury. Their jurisdiction extended legally over riots, perjury, misbehaviour of sheriffs, and other notorious misdemeanors, contrary to the law of the land.

Such as remain of the bills, answers, depositions, and other proceedings in this court, from the 3d Henry VII., when it was established, to the 16th Charles I., when it was finally abolished, are at the CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER

The original decrees are lost; the last notice of them was in 1719, when they were in a house in St. Bartholomew Close.

Those at the Chapter House are of the reigns of Henry VII., VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth: the latter are the most perfect. Indexes have been made to these, as there is much useful matter respecting property in the depositions.

Some of the bills and answers are to be found amongst the Miscellaneous Records at the TOWER. (See 3d Report of Deputy Keeper of Records, App. ii. p. 196.)

In the BRITISH MUSEUM and at CAMBRIDGE are:—

Causes in the Star Chamber, *temp.* Hen. VII.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6811, f. 2.
Proceedings in the Court of Star Chamber, 1 Hen. VII. to 37 Hen. VIII; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4521.

Decrees of the Court of Star Chamber, from Edw. VI. to 8 Jac. I., Pepysian Lib. Magdalen Coll. Camb.

Orders in the Court of Star Chamber, *temp.* Elizabeth; Pub. Lib. Camb. *Dd.* xi. 81.

Decisions in the Star Chamber, 1582-3; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6265, ff. 371 to 376.

Reports of Trials in the Star Chamber, from 40 Elizabeth to 13 James I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1330, f. 1.

Abstract of Trials in the High Court of Star Chamber to the reign of James I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2143, f. 1.

Two volumes of Cases in the Star Chamber, *temp.* Car. I.; Bodl. Lib.

"Account of Causes tryed in the Starr Chamber, 1631;" Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4130.

Cases in the Court of Star Chamber, 10 Chas. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4022.

There are also proceedings, reports, and collections, relative to the Star Chamber, in the Land Revenue Department, in the Inner Temple, and in the State Paper Office. Some few judgments and other proceedings, removed by *certiorari*, are in the Rolls Chapel.

In Rushworth's Collections, vol. ii., are the proceedings and decrees in one case, and in the Appendix to vol. iii. are several decrees.

Court of Survey.—This court was established by statute 33 Henry VIII. c. 39, suppressed by letters patent 38 Henry VIII., and incorporated in the New Court of Augmentation, erected by the said letters patent, which latter court was annexed to the Court of Exchequer by letters patent 1 Mary.

The Bills and Answers of the Court are now at the Record Office, Carlton Ride. Here also is deposited a book called "Liber Curiæ Generalis Supervisoris Terrarum Domini Regis."

Court of Wards and Liveries.—Under the head of Inquisitions post mortem, it has been stated that they were consequent upon the feudal system; and, although they had so remote an origin, they were made an engine of the greatest oppression by Henry VII., whose creatures Empson and Dudley compelled many persons to sue out livery from the crown who were by no means tenants thereto. To remedy this grievance, the Court of Wards and Liveries was instituted by statute 32 Henry VIII. c. 46, and lasted until the troubles in 1645.

The court consisted of a master, an attorney, a receiver-general,

and two auditors, whose duty it was to superintend and regulate inquiries upon the death of the king's tenants; what lands they died seized of, who was the heir, and of what age, in order to entitle the king to his marriage wardship, relief, primer seisin, or other advantages.

This court was virtually abolished during the Commonwealth, and finally by the statute 12 Car. II. c. 24.

The proceedings of the court were by bill and answer; its records contain also the inquisitions *post mortem* occurring during its existence.

The records afford such important proof of descents and alliances, and of various rights of property, that an endeavour was made by Dethick, York herald, in 1584, to establish an office in the Court of Wards and Liveries, for inrolling and registering the descent of the wards.

In 1709, a Committee of the House of Lords found the records in a neglected and perishing condition in a fishmonger's house, in a fish-yard near Westminster Hall; the room where they were kept seemed to the committee to be the place where the records were kept when the court was existing.

It is stated in Strachey's Index to the Records, printed in 1739, that eleven bags of the Feodaries' certificates, and also calendars and indexes, were in the hands of the executors of Mr. Charles Grimes, of Gray's Inn. And it appears from the Lords' Journals, 1709, 20th April, that Mr. Grimes had the key of the room where the records were, and produced four books of alphabetical Indexes to the Inquisitions which his father had made. These deeds are now in the CHAPTER HOUSE.

Calendars of the names of all the wards, and the situations of their estates, have been made, from which it appears that the deeds of 5000 wards and estates remain unclaimed.

An Index to the Deeds is printed in the 6th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Pub. Records, App. ii. No. 1.

A list of these records is given in Thomas's "*Hand-Book to the Public Records*," pp. 312—316.

The decrees of the judges are preserved at the same office, and amongst them are a great number of title-deeds brought into the court while the proprietors of the estates to which they relate were in wardship. From these deeds also, the most unimpeachable evidence of descent may be obtained; and it was stated by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the public records of the

kingdom, in their report to the Parliament in 1800, that if the owners of these estates could now be ascertained, it might perhaps be desirable to return to each such deeds as related to his property.

Some of the proceedings are among the Miscellaneous Records at the Tower. (*See* Deputy Keeper of Records' 3d Rep. App. ii. p. 197.)

In other repositories are :—

"Avesque Cases hors Curiæ Wardorum;" Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1588, *art.* 2.

Abstracta Inquisitionum, in Curiâ Wardorum conservatorum manu Thomæ Cole; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 756—760; 410; 411.

A Collection of Precedents of Forms, Judgments, &c., belonging to the Court of Wards, by Thomas Cole; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MSS.* 608; 647; 648.

Book of Wards' Estates, 21—23 Hen. VII., 19—21 Hen. VIII.; Chapter House, Westminster.

"Collection de touts tiels Decrees fait in Court de Gards," beginning Trinity Term, 7 Edw. VI.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1727.

An Abstract of the Decrees in the Court of Wards, from 7 Edw. VI. [1553] to 23 Elizabeth [1581] inclusive; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 606.

The Decrees in the Court of Wards, and in the other courts, during the reigns of Edw. VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 607.

Instructions of King James I. for the Master of his Wardes and Lyveryes; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 736.

Cases in the Court of Wards and Liveries, 7 Edw. VI. to 10 James I.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5760, f. 26.

Report of Cases in the Court of Wards, *temp.* Jac. I.; Pub. Lib. Camb *Dd.* xiii. 28.

Surveys of the Court of Wards and Liveries for Sussex, 5—30 Hen. VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5700, f. 31.

Rotuli.

CHARTER ROLLS.—In their more important features, the Charter Rolls differ little from the Inrolments of the King's Letters Patent. They consist of grants of privileges to religious houses, to cities, towns, bodies corporate, and private trading companies, belonging to those cities and towns; grants of markets, fairs, and free warrens; grants of creations of nobility, from the 11th Edward II. to the end of the reign of Edward IV.; charters, creations of honour, and other grants of the crown, which conclude with the words, "Hiis Testibus," &c.

Charters, like Letters Patent, passed under the Great Seal; and the principal distinction between a Charter and a Patent is, that the former was witnessed by such persons as were present when it was executed, and that the latter was executed by the king himself. Charters are sometimes confirmed by Letters Patent.

The Rolls commence 1 John (1199), and end with the reign of Edward IV. (1483.) After the accession of Richard II. few entries, comparatively speaking, occur on the Charter Rolls; and ten pages only of the Calendar contain a notice of all which were granted in the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI., and Edward IV. The Charter Rolls cease in the 12th James I.; and after that period, grants from the crown were made in the form of Letters Patent, and entered on the Patent Rolls. The names of barons and great men, mentioned as witnesses to these charters, are so numerous that of themselves they form a very valuable body of evidence.

The Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to search into documents touching the dignity of a peer of the realm, have stated in their Report, that they had reason to doubt, in some cases, the fidelity of transcripts of charters on the Charter Rolls by Inspeximus.

Fines for passing and renewal of charters are entered on the Patent Rolls.

The Rolls from 1199 to 1483, the end of the reign of Edward IV., are kept at the Tower.

The remainder, to 12 James I., are at the Rolls Chapel.

Extracts from the early half are in the INNER TEMPLE LIBRARY. In other libraries are:—

Collectanea ex rott. Cartarum; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 298, ff. 37, 76.
——————————— temp. Johannis et Hen. III.; COLLEGE OF ARMS, *MS.* B. 4.
Transcripta ex rott. Cartarum, ad com. Warwici præcipuè pertinent. 1 Joh.—23 Edw. IV.; ASHMOLEAN LIB *Dugdale MS.* 4, B. 2, p. 1.
Transcripts from the Charter Rolls in the Tower, 1—31 Hen. III.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6712.
Extract of Charter Rolls, from 3 Edw. I.—12 Edw. IV.; COLLEGE OF ARMS, *MS.* B. 5.
A Calendar of Charter Rolls, *temp.* Edw. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 860 (A.) f. 55.
Calendar of such Charter Rolls as are extant since 1 Ric. III.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 221.

A Calendar of the Charter Rolls was printed in 1803, from three manuscript volumes in the TOWER, apparently compiled in the time of James I. The work is entitled, "*Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum, et Inquisitionum ad quod damnum,*" 1 vol. folio.

The first part of the volume contains a Calendar to the Charter Rolls, 1 John to the end of the reign of Edward IV. The second part is a Calendar of the Inquisitions *ad quod damnum*, commencing 1 Edward II., and ending 38 Henry VI.

Although the exact purport of the different charters cannot always be gleaned from the printed calendar, it nevertheless affords much information with respect to lands and individuals; and, notwithstanding that it was only intended as a reference to the records themselves, the purport of the instruments may sometimes be learned from the calendar. In using this volume it must be remembered, that the lands, liberties, or franchises, mentioned under each name, were then granted by the king to the respective parties.

The original price of this volume was £2, now reduced to 18*s*.

The Rolls themselves of the reign of King John were published also by the Record Commissioners under this title, "*Rotuli Chartarum in Turri Lond. asserv.*, 1199-1216," 1 vol. folio. 1837.

The present price of this volume is £1. 10*s*.

THE CLOSE OR CLAUS ROLLS.—The Close Rolls are so called from the custom of inrolling Brevia Clausa upon them.

The difference between documents entered on the Close Rolls,

and those on the Patent Rolls, is, that the king's Letters Patent were delivered *open*, having the Great Seal attached to the bottom; and are presumed to be of a public nature, addressed to all the king's subjects. The Close Rolls are records of such instruments as were despatched *closed* or *sealed up*, and were of a more private nature, being addressed to one or two individuals only.

Many of the original instruments, of which entries are on the Close Rolls, will be found among the bundles known under the term *Brevia*, among the Tower Records.

The Close Rolls contain important documents relating to the prerogatives of the crown, the privileges of the nobles and commons, the different branches of judicature, civil, ecclesiastical, naval, and military; regulations for the coin of the kingdom, the measures used for manning and fitting out our fleets and armies, orders for the observance of truces or treaties, for the raising of subsidies, aids, tallages, and imposts, for restitution of possessions, for suppressing riots and tumults, and for the preservation of the peace of the kingdom, assignments of dower, acceptances of homage, for fortifying, repairing, and provisioning castles, with a great variety of writs and mandates for regulating every branch of the affairs of the royal household, the payment of salaries and stipends, commitments, pardons, and deliveries of state prisoners, &c. On the backs of these rolls are those important documents, the writs of summons to parliament, there are also writs for the prorogation of parliament, for the expenses of knights, citizens, and burgesses, proclamations, letters of protection, inrolments of deeds between party and party, liveries and seizins of lands, entries respecting the birth, marriages, and deaths of royal and noble families, writs of summons for the performance of military and naval services, copies of letters to foreign princes and states, proclamations, prohibitions, orders for providing ships, raising and carrying forces, furnishing provisions, and a variety of other instruments: indeed they contain a fund of information, the diversity and importance of which render them some of the most important of national records.

Since the reign of Henry VIII. they contain mostly the inrolments of deeds of bargain and sale, settlements, wills of Roman Catholics, conveyances of bankrupts' estates, recognizances, specifications of new inventions, and other instruments, either acknowledged by the parties thereto, or sworn to by a subscribing witness, for the purpose of inrolment, or inrolled for safe custody only by

warrant from the Lord Chancellor or Master of the Rolls, and also memorials of deeds, and other securities for annuities, bargains and sales, made by Cromwell's Commissioners, of manors, lands, &c. belonging to the crown, and to pretended delinquents, whose estates had been sequestered, as also to the clergy.

The ancient Close Rolls contain some inrolments of wills; and the following heads ought to be particularly noticed by the genealogist :—

Admiralty.
Adultery.
Advowsons.
Aids.
Alien Priories.
Alimony.
Ambassadors.
Armies.
Arts.
Attainders.
Auditors.
Aurum Reginæ.
Banishment.
Bridges.
Chancery.
Chivalry.
Cinque Ports.
Coinage.
Coronations.
Coroners.
Costume.
Credentials.
Crusades.
Customs.
Custos Regni.
Demesnes.
Deodands.
Divorces, Royal.
Dowers.
Duels.
Ecclesiastical Affairs.
Error.
Escheats.
Exchequer.
Exemptions.
Fines.
Fisheries.
Fleets.
Forests.
Forfeitures.
Gascony.
Gavelkind.
Grain.
Great Seal.
Habeas Corpus.
Heralds.
Heretics.
Homage.
Household, Royal.
Idiots.
Imposts.
Inquisitions.
Invasions.
Ireland.
Jewels, Crown.
Jews.
King's Bench.
Knights Hospitallers—Templars.
Knight Service.
Laws.
Letters, Royal.
Livery of Lands.
London.
Lunatics.
Marriage, Royal.
Marshal.
Military.
Mortmain.
Navy.
Nobility.
Oaths.
Ordinances.

Ordnance.
Outlawries.
Pardons.
Parliament.
Peace, Justices of.
Piracy.
Plague.
Poll-Tax.
Poor.
Popes' Bulls.
Pre-emption.
Prerogative of the Crown.
Privy Council.
Privy Seal.
Proclamations.
Prohibitions.
Protection.
Purveyance.
Reprisals.
Revenue.
Riots.
Scotland.
Scutage.
Serjeants at Law.
Stannaries.
State Letters.
Subsidies.
Tallage.
Tallies.
Taxes.
Tournaments.
Treasure Trove.
Treaties.
Truces.
Tumults.
Tythes.
Verderers.
Universities.
Wales.
Wardships.
Warrens.
Wills.
Writs ne exeant regno.
Writs of Habeas, &c.

The modern Close Rolls consist partly of documents inrolled according to the course of Chancery, such as recognizances and deeds inrolled for safe custody; and partly of deeds and instruments inrolled pursuant to statute, such as—bargains and sales, specifications of patent inventions, conveyances for charitable uses, dispositions of tenants in tail, dispositions by Commissioners of Bankruptcy, and other bankruptcy proceedings, conveyances under Queen Anne's Bounty, the Mortmain Act, many purposes connected with church endowments, consents under private bills, registration of partners of joint-stock companies, and other analogous documents; and are inrolled according to the counties to which they respectively belong.

Indexes are made at the Inrolment Office, but are not passed on to the Public Record Office with the rolls. These Indexes, from Elizabeth to the present time, remain, therefore, at the Inrolment Office, and are frequently searched for reference to the rolls at the Public Record Office.

Sir William Dugdale, Collins, and all other writers who have taken the trouble of compiling genealogies from original sources,

have made great use of the contents of the Claus or Close Rolls. As the writs of summons of peers to sit in the House of Parliament are indorsed on them, it follows that they must be generally produced in cases of claims to peerage.

The Rolls, from 1205 to 1485, are deposited at the TOWER.

A description of them has been *privately* printed by T. D. Hardy, Esq., in 1833.

From the year 1485 to 1784, they are preserved at the ROLLS CHAPEL.

The subsequent Rolls to the present time are in the custody of the CLERK OF THE INROLMENTS IN CHANCERY.

Copies of, and extracts from, these Rolls are distributed as follows:—

Breve abstractum, ex rott. Clausarum, eorum, quæ ad Stemmatum Familiarumque Anglicarum series enucleandas spectant, selectum; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 294.

Index rotulorum Clausarum, a temp. R. Johannis, ad temp. Hen. VI., quæ in Turri Lond. custodiuntur; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Julius, E. iii.

Index rerum in rott. Clausis, etc. a 31 Hen. III. ad Edw. IV.; EXETER COLL. OXFORD, *MS.* xci.

Collectanea varia ex rott. Clausarum; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 298, f. 76; 971, ff. 108, 136.

Collectanea et transcripta, temp. Johannis; BODL. LIB. *MS.* 5044.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 86, f. 49; EXETER COLL. OXFORD, *MS.* xciv.

———————— Joh. ad Edw. IV.; INNER TEMPLE LIB.

———————— 6 Joh. ad Edw. III.; LINCOLN'S INN LIB.

———————— 6 Joh. ad 22 Edw. IV.; BODL. LIB. *MSS.* 4178; 5044; 5050; 7376.

———————— 10 Joh. ad 6 Edw. III.; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 581.

———————— temp. Hen. III.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 86, f. 171; BODL. LIB. *MSS.* 5044· 5050; 5052; COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* B. 6; 7.

———————— 1—30 Hen. III.; EXETER COLL. OXFORD, *MS.* cxxxi.

———————— 1—31 Hen. III.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6712.

———————— 7—50 Hen. III.; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 582.

———————— 13 Hen. III. ad 21 Ric. II.; LINCOLN'S INN LIB.

———————— 31 Hen. III. ad Edw. IV.; EXETER COLL. OXF. *MS.* xci.

———————— 34—36 Hen. III.; ASHMOLEAN LIB. *MS.* 1144, pp. 1—68, 73—223.

———————— temp.Edw. I.; COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* B. 6; 7; BODL. LIB. *MS.* 5052.

Collectanea et transcripta, 1 Edw. I. ad 10 Hen. V.; Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 583.

——— 1 Edw. I. ad Hen. VI.; All Souls' Coll. Oxf.; *MS.* ccxxvii.

——— Edw. I. ad Jac. I.; Brit. Mus. *Hargrave MS.* 296.

——— 20 Edw. I. ad 11 Edw. III.; Exeter Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxxii.

——— Edw. II. et III.; Ashmolean Library.

——— tempp. Edw. II. et III., Hen. IV.—VI.; Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* B. 6; 7.

——— temp. Edw. III.[1]; Ashm. Lib. Oxf. *MS.* 7376, f. 285.

——— tempp. Edw. III., Ric. II., Hen. IV., et Edw. IV.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4178.

——— 1—53 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 1175; 1176.

——— 12, 23, 24 Edw. III.; Exeter Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxxiii.

——— 14 Edw. III.; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 9 L.

——— temp. Ric. II.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 5052.

——— temp. Hen. VII.; Public Lib. Camb. *MS.* *Dd.* ii. 40.

——— Hen. VIII. ad Jac. I.; Brit. Mus. *Hargrave* *MS.* 296.

The Close Rolls are printed by the Record Commissioners, from 6 John to 11 Henry III., with the following title:—"*Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi asservati.*" 2 vols. folio. 1833-1844. The first volume from A.D. 1204 to 1224; the second volume, 1224-1227. The present price of these volumes is £4.

An Index to the Claus Rolls is in the Library, Lincoln's Inn.

Copyhold Court Rolls, Ancient Demesne Rolls.—Few title-deeds are of such antiquity as the Rolls of Courts of Copyhold and Ancient Demesne. In the transfer of property from poor to rich, which is, and has been, continually taking place; lawyers, to obviate difficulties, generally show no more title than is absolutely necessary: a period of about sixty years, and all older deeds are, in the course of time, destroyed or lost. This, however, is not the case on the transfer of manors, the Court Rolls of which being public docu-

[1] An Index to the Close Rolls for Wiltshire, 3 Edw. III.—36 Henry VI. has been printed for *private circulation*, by Sir Thomas Phillipps, *Bart.* of Middle Hill.

ments, and in the nature of public property, are generally preserved with care, and duly handed over to each successor or purchaser of the manor. It is not uncommon to find these rolls commencing in the reign of our earliest Edward.

Manors, though in substance perhaps as ancient as the Saxon constitution, are considered by the best writers on English antiquities as of Norman introduction. Dugdale says, the reign of Edward the Confessor is the first in which they are mentioned.

Every lord of a manor, holding immediately of the crown, was, during the first century after the Conquest, deemed a baron, and his manor a barony.

To every manor was appendant a jurisdiction, and a court called the Court Baron.

The persons employed in servitude within a manor, were called Villani, or Villeins. They originally belonged, with their children and effects, to the lord of the soil, like the rest of the cattle or stock upon it.

Villeins and their children having been permitted to enjoy their possessions without interruption in a regular course of descent, the common law gave them title to prescribe against their lords, and, on performance of the same services, to hold their lands in spite of any determination of the lord's will. For though, in general, they are still said to hold their estates at the will of the lord, yet it is such a will as is agreeable to the custom of the manor, which customs are preserved and evidenced by the *Rolls* of the several Courts Baron in which they are entered, or kept on foot by the constant immemorial usage of the several manors in which the lands lie. As such tenants had nothing to show for their estates but these customs, and admissions in pursuance of them, entered on these rolls, or the copies of such entries witnessed by the steward, they now began to be called *tenants by copy of court roll*, and their tenure itself *a copyhold*.

These manors which, by Domesday Book, appear to have belonged to the crown at that period, are called Ancient Demesne; they amount to 1422.

The number of other manors mentioned in Domesday is very great. Earl Moretaine held 793; Alan, Earl of Bretagne, 442; Odo, Bishop of Baieux, 439; the Bishop of Coutance, 280; Roger de Bassi, 174; Ilbert de Laci, 164: William Peverel, 162; Robert de Stadford, 150; Roger de Laci, 116; forming a total of 2720 manors, given to nine persons.

Copyhold Court Rolls may be of the greatest utility to the genealogist. They contain the names, residences, and descriptions of the tenants; the lands they hold of the manor, how they acquired them, whether on the death of relations as heirs, or by devise, or by purchase. They contain the dates of the tenants' deaths, their wills (if any), their marriages, the deaths or survivorships of their wives, and their heirs, if they died without wills.

Nothing can be more complete than such information; and when we consider how seldom families in the country expatriate themselves from the parish or district where their fathers and forefathers resided, and that the very same families are still often found in the modern, as in the most ancient, rolls of manors, we shall perceive that such tenants would probably be able, with very little trouble, to trace their ancestors, and obtain particulars of their families, for three or four centuries past.

It is agreed by all men (says Lambarde), that there were never any bondmen or villaines in Kent, neither were they there so much bounden to the gentrie by copyhold or customary tenures as the inhabitants of the western countries; for copyhold tenure is rare in Kent.

The Court Rolls of the Honours and Manors formerly belonging to the crown, from 1 Edward I. to the reign of Charles I., are deposited at Carlton Ride.

Those from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present time are preserved at the Land Revenue Office.

In Chancery are Court Rolls from 17 Edward I. to 1687.

The Court Rolls of Manors formerly in possession of the crown, by attainder, escheat, exchange, forfeiture, purchase, or other causes, chiefly from Edward I. to Henry VIII., are in the Chapter House.

A great variety of these records will be found at the British Museum, and in the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge.

Coronation Rolls.—Many of our ancient families have titles, honours, or profits arising from services to be performed at the coronations of our kings and queens, originating in grants made to, or privileges conferred upon, the ancestors of such families, by sovereigns of the earliest dynasties. Of such instances it will be sufficient to name the office of King's Champion, an honour which has been held by the family of Dymoke (conveyed occasionally through females) for many generations previous to the Conquest.

On the intended coronation of the king, a commission is directed to certain great officers, directing them to inquire into, and allow or disallow, all claims of services or honours to be performed, as well as of allowances to be made, on the solemn day; and these proceedings have been preserved from very early times, and occasionally published.

The most regular documents of this description are the "Coronation Rolls," preserved at the Rolls Chapel, which begin in the reign of King James I., and are continued regularly, including that of George IV., except that the Coronation Rolls of Charles I. and George III. are wanting. These rolls contain the commission and the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to hear and determine claims of service to be performed at coronations, and the oath taken and declaration made and signed by the king or queen when crowned. The roll is made up by the Clerk of the Crown, and delivered in open court by the two Chief Justices to the Lord Chancellor, and by him to the Master of the Rolls, in order to be inrolled.

There are no indexes to the Coronation Rolls; but, as the whole proceedings at each coronation are contained in one roll, the claims, &c. recorded therein can be easily referred to.

The earliest inrolment of a coronation is that of Aleanor, Queen of Henry III., in the Red Book of the Exchequer. The earliest *printed* account appears to be that of the coronation of Edward VI., which occurs at page 54 of Milles' "*Catalogue of Honor.*" *Lond.* 1610.

Amongst the *printed* accounts may be mentioned—

"An Account of the Ceremonies observed in the Coronations of English Sovereigns." *London*, 1727. 4to.

"Account of the Ceremonies observed in the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England." (Jas. II.—Geo. II.) *Lond.* 1761. 4to.

"Collections relative to Claims at Coronations, beginning with Rich. II." *Lond.* 1838. 8vo.

Manuscript Collections relating to Coronations will be found in various public repositories, as follows:—

Miscellaneous.

Ashmolean Library: Quædam de Coronationibus; No. 863.

British Museum: De modo Coronationis; *Cotton. MSS.* Claud. A. iii. ff. 7 *b*. 17; Claud. E. viii. f. 10 *b*; Cleop. D. vii. f. 2; Nero, C. ix. f. 165; Tib. B. viii. ff. 33, 79; Tib. E. viii. ff. 43, 75, 84, 93; Vesp. C. xiv.

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f. 125; Vitell. C. xii. f. 232.—*Lansd. MSS.* 253, p. 166; 260, *art.* 4.; 278.—*Hargrave MS.* 497.—*Add. MSS.* 6307; 6308.

BRITISH MUSEUM: Quædam de Coronationibus; *Add. MSS.* 6032. f. 128; 6113, f. 9; 6297, pp. 52, 58; 6338; 8167, f. 1 *b*; 10,106; 14,294.

——— Officers attending Coronations; *Cotton. MSS.* Tib. E. viii. ff. 33, 75, 193 *b*; Vesp. A. v. ff. 1, 9, 12; Tib. C. xiv. ff. 113, 118, 119, 133.

——— Collections out of the "*Liber Regalis*" touching Coronations of Kings and Queens; *Harl. MS.* 310, f. 43.

——— Extracts from printed Works relating to the Coronations of Kings of England, from Will. I. to Edw. I.; *Add. MS.* 6307, ff. 1—15.

——— Collections relating to the Coronations of the Kings of England, from Hen. VIII. to Eliz.; *Add. MS.* 6113.

——— Coronation Claims; *Hargrave MS.* 496.

COLLEGE OF ARMS: Many Papers relating to Coronations; amongst others, *Vincent MS.* No. 25, and I. 18.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF WESTMINSTER'S ARCHIVES: Many papers and proceedings relating to Coronations, from Hen. VIII. to Geo. IV.

——— The *Liber Regalis*, containing an exact Ordinal of the Service and Ceremonies used at the Coronation of the Kings and Queen's Consort. Probably prepared for the instruction of the prelates and nobles who assisted at the Coronation of King Richard II. (1377.) A valuable and important manuscript.[1]

INNER TEMPLE LIBRARY: Manner and Form of Coronations; No. 531.

——— Touching Coronations, &c.; No. 512, AA. BB.

LAMBETH PALACE: Ceremonies at Coronations, from Edw. VI. to Geo. III. (part printed); *Misc. MSS.* 1075 (A)—1083 (C).

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

Coronation of William I.; INNER TEMPLE LIB. No. 533 (vol. xxxvii.)

STEPHEN.

Coronation of King Stephen; INNER TEMPLE LIB. No. 533 (vol. xxxvii.)

HENRY I.

Coronation of Henry I.; INNER TEMPLE LIB. No. 533 (vol. xxxvii.)

HENRY II.

Coronation of Henry II.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1065, f. 50; INNER TEMP. LIB. No. 533 (vol. xxxvii.)

[1] The manuscript copy of the Latin Gospels, upon which, it is said, the Saxon Kings of England took the Coronation Oath, is preserved in the BRITISH MUSEUM. (*Cotton. MS.* Tib. A. ii.) It was much injured by the fire at Ashburnham House in 1731, but has been beautifully restored by Mr. Henry Gough, sen. A full description of the volume is given in Westwood's *Palæographia Sacra.*

CORONATIONS.

Manner, Form, and Usage of Gilbert de Strigulle, Marshal of England, at the Coronation of Henry II.; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Vesp. A. v. f. 9; *Harl. MSS.* 1065; 4176.

RICHARD I.

Account of the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MSS.* Claud. C. iv. f. 236; Tib. E. viii. f. 160 *b*; Vesp. C. xiv. ff. 127, 130; *Harl. MS.* 293, f. 239.—CAIUS COLL. CAMB. No. 665, f. 341.—INNER TEMP. LIB. No. 533 (vol. xxxvii.)

Order of the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 158, f. 1 *b*; 3504, f. 238.

Hoveden's Account of the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 310.

Note of the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6032, f. 128 *b*.

HENRY III.

Account of the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Vesp. C. xiv. ff. 132, 141.

QUEEN ELEANOR.

Account of her Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Vesp. C. xiv. f. 141.

Officers and Services; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Claud. C. iv. f. 234; *Harl. MSS.* 293; 310, f. 30 *b*.

Account of her Coronation, with Claims; EXCHEQUER (*Red Book*).

EDWARD II.

The Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MSS.* Vitell. C. xii. f. 231; Vesp. C. xiv. ff. 116, 122; *Harl. MS.* 5019, f. 203.—ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 7354.—PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Mm.* v. xii.—TOWER OF LONDON.

Extracts from Public Records relating to the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 310, f. 35.

Copy of Coronation Roll; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 714, f. 1; *Lansd. MS.* 317, f. 16.

Form of the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3504, f. 238.

EDWARD III.

Account of the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5019.

RICHARD II.

The Coronation; ASHMOLEAN LIB. No. 7354, pp. 1, 89.—BRIT. MUS. *Cott. MSS.* Domit. xviii. ff. 2, 12; Nero, D. vi. f. 70; Tib. E. viii. ff. 26, 39 *b*, 160 *b*; Vesp. B. xv. f. 2; Vit. C. xii.; *Lansd. MS.* 317, f. 16.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 25.—PUB. LIB. CAMB. *Mm.* iii. 29.

Claims and Allowances; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MSS.* Domit. xviii.; Tib. D. vi.; Vit. C. iv.; *Harl. MSS.* 369, f. 61; 714, f. 11; 1309.; *Lansd. MS.* 279.—LINCOLN'S INN LIB.—TOWER OF LONDON.

Extracts from Claus Roll; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 592, f. 13.

CORONATIONS.

HENRY IV.

Roll of Services performed; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Vesp. C. xiv. f. 133; *Lansd. MSS.* 280; 317, f. 28.

Claims and Allowances; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1385, f. 17; *Lansd. MS.* 279.—TOWER OF LONDON.

Dinner at Coronation, &c.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 279, ff. 46, 47.

Copy of Coronation Roll; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 714.

HENRY V.

Claims and Allowances; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Tib. E. viii. f. 75; *Harl. MSS.* 592, f. 24; 310; *Lansd. MS.* 279.—TOWER OF LONDON.

Sergeanties, &c.; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 7354, p. 42.

QUEEN KATHERINE.

Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 169, f. 43.—ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 7354, D. 129.

HENRY VI.

Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MSS.* Nero, C. ix. f. 172; Tib. E. viii. ff. 83, 85; *Lansd. MS.* 285; *Add. MS.* 6113, ff. 45, 49.—ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 7354, p. 135.

EDWARD IV.

Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6113, f. 102 *b*.—QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* li.

RICHARD III.

Proceedings at the Coronation of the King and Queen Anne; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1386, f. 16 (a.b.); 2115, f. 152 (a.b.); *Add. MSS.* 6307, f. 16; 6113, f. 9.—ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 8495, f. 41.

Claims and Allowances; STATE PAPER OFFICE.

HENRY VII.

Coronation of the King and Queen; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Jul. B. xii. p. 28; *Harl. MS.* 5111, *art.* 7; *Eg. MS.* 985.—ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 7354, pp. 145, 165.

Largess given to Heralds; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6297, p. 52.

Claims and Allowances; STATE PAPER OFFICE.

HENRY VIII.

Coronation of the King; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Tib. E. viii. f. 100[1]; *Add. MS.* 6297, p. 344.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 25.

Claims and Allowances; STATE PAPER OFFICE.

Coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Vesp. C. xiv. f. 124; *Harl. MSS.* 41, ff. 2, 13, 15; 543, f. 119; *Eg. MS.* 985, f. 48;

[1] With Notes in the King's handwriting.

CORONATIONS.

Add. MSS. 6113, ff. 22,32; 6284; 6285.—TRIN. COLL. DUBLIN; I. 68, *art.* 2.

Names of Nobles who did Homage; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6113, f. 71.

EDWARD VI.

Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 169, f. 45 *b*; 353, f. 3; 2308; 3504, f. 238; *Add. MSS.* 6307, f. 18; 9069.—CAIUS COLL. CAMB. No. 665, f. 344.—LAMBETH PALACE; *MS.* 1075 (A).—SOC. OF ANT. *MS.* 123.

Claims; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Vesp. A. v. f. 1; *Harl. MS.* 5176, *art.* 25.—STATE PAPER OFFICE.

A *printed* account of the Coronation of this king, will be found in "The Catalogue of Honor, by T. Milles." *Lond.* 1610, *folio*, p. 54.

MARY.

Manner of the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* App. xxviii. f. 91.

Order of Procession; SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, *MS.* 123.

Claims and Allowances; STATE PAPER OFFICE.

ELIZABETH.

Coronation Roll; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 7354.—BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6297, p. 356.

Claims and Allowances; STATE PAPER OFFICE.

Ceremonies at the Coronation; ASHMOLEAN LIBRARY, *MS.* 863.

JAMES I.

Coronation of the King and Queen Anne: BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 293, f. 212 *b*; *Add. MSS.* 4712; 6284, f. 40.—LAMBETH LIB. *MS.* 1075 (B).

Claims and Allowances; STATE PAPER OFFICE.

A *printed* account of the Coronation will be found in a book entitled, "England's Cæsar; His Majestie's most royall Coronation, &c. by H. Petowe." *Lond.* 1603. 4to.

CHARLES I.

Form of the Coronation of Charles I. and his Queen; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 4707; 5222; *Add. MS.* 6297, ff. 279, 330, 362.—COLLEGE OF ARMS (*Orig. MS.*)—DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE.—LAMBETH LIB. *MS.* 1076.—QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxxii. f. 23.—ST. JOHN'S COLL. CAMB. *MS.* L. 12.

Claims and Allowances; STATE PAPER OFFICE.

There are several *printed* accounts of the Coronation, *viz.* "The Forme and Order of the Coronation of Charles II." &c. *Aberdeen*, 1651. 4to.: reprinted in 1660, 4to.—"The Entertainment of His Majestie Chas. II. in his Passage to his Coronation, &c. by J. Ogilby." *Lond.* 1662, *folio*. —"A Circumstantial Account of the Coronation, &c. &c. by Sir Edward Walker, *Garter*." *Lond.* 1820. 8vo.

CORONATIONS.

CHARLES II.

Ceremonies at the Coronation; ASHMOLEAN LIB. *MS.* 819.—BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4129; *Add. MSS.* 6338, p. 1; 15,170, f. 135.—LAMB. LIB. *MS.* 1083 (C).

Processus ad Coronationem; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 4238; 6025, ff. 1—236.

Proceedings at the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6815.

Names of Nobility to attend the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6303, f. 40 *b*.

Claims and Allowances; STATE PAPER OFFICE.

A *printed* account of the Coronation will be found in a work entitled "The entire Ceremonies of the Coronation of King Charles II." &c. *Lond.* 1761, 4to.

JAMES II.

Ceremonies observed at the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6815; *Add. MSS.* 6286; 6307, ff. 22, 25, 27; 6338, pp. 61, 103.—COLL. OF ARMS, L. 19.—LAMBETH LIBRARY, *MS.* 1083 (C).

Processus et Clamea; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3964; *Lansd. MS.* 281, f. 1.—BODL. LIB. *Douce MS.* CXCVII.

Expenses of Coronation; BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH.

The *printed* accounts are: "An Account of the Ceremonial at the Coronation of James II. and his Queen." *Lond.* 1685, *folio.*—"The History of the Coronation, &c. by Fr. Sandford, *Lancaster Herald.*" *Lond.* 1687, *folio.*—"An Account of the Ceremonies observed at Coronations," &c. *Lond.* 1761, 4to.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Ceremonial of the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6307, p. 28.—COLL. OF ARMS, L. 19.

Papers relating to the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6815, f. 152, *et seq.*

Processus ad Coronationem; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MSS.* 281, f. 51; 282.

Formulary of the Coronation; LAMBETH LIB. *MS.* 1077.

There are several *printed* accounts, *viz.*—"The Proceeding to the Coronation of their Majesties King William and Queen Mary." *Lond.* (*a print*).—"An Account of the Ceremonial at the Coronation," &c. 1689, *folio.* (Drawn up by Greg. King).—"An Account of the Ceremonies observed at Coronations," &c. *Lond.* 1761, 4to.

ANNE.

Processus ad Coronationem; BODL. LIB. *Douce MS.* CCCXVI.—COLL. OF ARMS, L. 19.

CORONATIONS.

Formulary of the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6118.—LAMB. LIB. *MS.* 1078.

A *printed* account of the Coronation will be found in a work entitled "An Account of the Ceremonies observed at Coronations," &c. *Lond.* 1761, 4to.

GEORGE I.

Processus factus ad Coronationem; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 283.—COLL. OF ARMS, L. 19.—INNER TEMPLE LIB. *MS.* 503.

Formulary for the Coronation; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 6116; 6117; *Add. MS.* 6281.

Claims; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6282.

A *printed* account of the Coronation is given in a work entitled, "An Account of the Ceremonies observed at Coronations," &c. *Lond.* 1761, 4to.

GEORGE II.

Processus factus ad Coronationem Regis et Reginæ; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MSS.* 284; 1190; *Add. MS.* 6307, f. 33; BODL. LIB. *Douce MS.* cccl.—COLL. OF ARMS, L. 19.—INNER TEMPLE LIB. *MS.* 503.

Forms to be observed; LAMBETH LIB. *MSS.* 1079 (A.B.) 1080—1082.

Proceedings of Court of Claims; CROWN OFFICE.

The *printed* accounts are: "The Solemnities at the Coronation of Geo. II. 1727." 8vo.—"Form of the Proceeding to the Royal Coronation," &c. *folio.*—"An Account of the Coronation." *Lond.* 1760, 4to.—"An Account of the Ceremonies observed at Coronations," &c. *Lond.* 1761, 4to.

GEORGE III.

Coronation of the King and Queen; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6307, f. 35.—COLL. OF ARMS, L. 19.—LAMBETH LIBRARY, *MS.* 1083 (A—C).

Claims and Allowances; CROWN OFFICE.

Expenses of Coronation; GREAT WARDROBE OFFICE.

There are several *printed* accounts of the Coronation, *viz.* "The Form and Order of the Service, and Ceremonies to be observed, &c." *Lond.* 1761, 4to.—"The Forms of proceeding to the Coronation of Geo. III." *Lond.* 1761, *folio.*—"An Account of the Ceremonies observed at the Coronation," &c. *Lond.* 1761, 4to.

GEORGE IV.

Proceedings of Court of Claims; CROWN OFFICE.

WILLIAM IV.

Proceedings of Court of Claims; CROWN OFFICE.

VICTORIA.

Proceedings and Claims; CROWN OFFICE.

Coroner's Rolls.—The duties of the modern Coroner differ greatly from those expected from this official in ancient times. In the 4th year of Edward I. it was decreed, that a coroner's duty was to go to the places where any be slain, or suddenly dead or wounded, or where houses were broken, or where treasure was said to be found, and inquiry was to be made of persons culpable, and the inquisition thereon *"was to be written in Rolls;"* and the coroner was to make further inquiry what goods the culpable had, what corn he had in his graunge; if a freeman, how much land he had, and what it was worth yearly, and what corn he had upon the ground. His duty was also to attach parties on appeal of rape, on appeal of wounds. The particulars of *"all which things are to be inrolled in the Roll of the Coroners."*

Such were the duties anciently expected from a coroner; but now, unless by custom, as in Northumberland and elsewhere, no coroner can take an inquisition but on death.

There are particular coroners for every county of England; sometimes two, four, or six. There are also special coroners for divers liberties, as the Coroner of the Verge of the King's Court, of the city of London, the borough of Southwark, of both the Universities, and for cities which are counties in themselves.

The Coroner's Rolls were anciently returned to the Crown Office, and filed along with the indictments and informations; but the practice of returning them to that court has been for many years discontinued; and many have been consequently either lost after a few years, or now remain in the hands of private individuals having no right to them, no knowledge of their contents, and no wish even to preserve them.

Modern Coroner's Inquisitions, such at least as exist, must be searched for at the respective Coroners' Offices.

Inquisitions on which proceedings have subsequently taken place, as where the jurors have found verdicts of murder, manslaughter, and the like, should be searched for at the Office of the Clerk of Assize, or Clerk of the Court, where the further investigation occurred.

Coroner's Rolls or Inquisitions in the reigns of Edward I., II., III., Richard II., and Henry IV., will be found at the Chapter House.

Matters concerning Coroners are entered on the Close Rolls, at the Tower.

Returns of Writs for electing Coroners will be found at the Petty Bag Office.

Inquisitions taken on view of the bodies of Prisoners who have died in the Queen's Bench Prisons, from the year 1771, are at the Crown Office.

No instance has yet been met with of these rolls having been used as evidence for genealogical purposes.

Escheat Rolls.—The Escheat Rolls, although bearing a name often given to Inquisitions *Post Mortem*, are of a different nature, and have different contents. They contain the escheators' accounts of lands and property escheated to the crown from various causes, and the profits of the same.

The Rolls begin with the reign of Henry III.; but it is stated in Madox's *History of the Exchequer*, folio, p. 205, that escheats were holden in the time of Henry II., Richard I., and John, by the sheriffs of the county where they lay, who answered for them in the Great Rolls (Pipe Rolls), under the title of *De Propresturis et Escaetis*. About the end of the reign of Henry II. they began to form an Escheatry; for at that time the escheats lying in several counties were placed together, and *particular rolls* made for them; and in the reign of Richard I. the smaller escheats in the several counties were committed to one or more persons, who answered for the profits, and the rolls of their accounts are called *Rotuli de Escaetis*. In subsequent times the Escheatry was managed by officers called at first Custodes Escaetarum, or Escaetrie, and afterwards Escheators.

From the continued oppression of the nobility by our kings in early times, and the destruction of noble families by the civil wars in the reigns of the Henrys and Edwards, it may be presumed that the Escheat Rolls relate to about one-third of the whole ancient peerage, and to a great proportion of the best families of the kingdom.

Escheat Rolls, containing the escheators' accounts of lands, &c. escheated to the crown from 47 Henry III., are deposited at Carlton Ride.

There are Escheat Rolls among the Pipe Miscellaneous Records, from about 33 Edward I. to about 7 Elizabeth. Escheats are also entered on the Pipe Rolls.

The Escheat Rolls, particularly one large roll, *temp.* Henry IV.,

containing most of the counties, formerly at the Augmentation Office, are also at Carlton Ride.

In the Testa de Nevil are entries of escheats, as well of the lands of the *Normans* as others. Upon the separation of Normandy from England, the King of France seized the lands which the English held in Normandy, and the King of England in like manner seized the lands which the Normans held in England. By this means the lands in England holden by Normans became vested in the King of England as escheats, under the name of *Terræ Normannorum*, which were granted out as the king thought fit.

Extracts from the Escheat Rolls will be found in other public repositories, as follows:—

An Index of the Heirs of Noble Families, extracted from the Escheats and other Records in the Tower, from Edw. I. to the end of the reign of Henry VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Claud. C. viii.[1]

Calendar of the "Rotuli Escaetarum," from Edw. I. to Edw. IV.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 804, f. 1.

Excerpts from the Escheat Rolls, from Hen. III. to Philip and Mary; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 640.

———— 34 Hen. III.—Mary; Bodl. Lib. *MSS.* 4186; 4190; 5002; 5006.

———— 1—25 Edw. I.; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* B. 34.

———— *temp.* Edw. II., and from 1 to 21 Hen. IV.; Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* B. 30; 31.

———— 16—20 Edw. II., et 1 Edw. III., Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 362, ff. 18, 20.

———— 5—25 Edw. III.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 5002. (*Dodesw. MS.* vol. lx.)

———— Edw. III.—Hen. V.; Coll. of Arms, *Philipot MS.* 41, Pb.

———— 1 Ric. II.—4 Edw. IV.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4190. (*Dodesw. MS.* vol. xlviii.)

———— *temp.* Elizabeth; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 639, f. 145; 7567, *art.* 14.

———— relating to Kent: Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5483.

———— relating to Yorkshire: Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 416.

A Calendar formed of the Escheators' Accounts and Inquisitions, from 1 Henry VII., is printed in the Deputy Keeper of Records' 10th Rep. App. ii. pp. 1-222.

No instance has yet been met of these records having been given in evidence for genealogical purposes.

[1] A very necessary addition to Cole's Escheats. (*Vide ante*, p. 78.)

The Fine Rolls.—The Fine Rolls contain accounts of fines paid to the king for licenses to alienate lands, for freedom from knight service, or being knighted (*pro exoneratione militum*), for passing and renewal of charters and grants for livery of lands, *pro licentia concordandi*, for wardships, for safe conduct, for pardons; patents to escheators, customers, comptrollers, searchers, and other officers in the gift of the Lord Treasurer; writs *de diem clausit extremum*, which issued before the taking away of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and the abolition of tenures *in capite*; writs of inquiry on amortising lands, writs *ad quod damnum*, &c.

The Fine Rolls prior to the reign of Edward V. are preserved at the Tower.

The subsequent records are at the Rolls Chapel, and are called Fine, or Lord Treasurer's Rolls.

There is a roll in the Tower, of the 20th Edward III., having no other contents than the fines *pro exoneratione militum*.

There are collections from the Fine Rolls in other repositories, as follows:—

Breve abstractum e rott. Finium, eorum, quæ ad Stemmatum Familiarumque Anglicarum, series enucleandas spectant. selectum: Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 294.

Collectanea rott. Finium, temp. Ric. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 301, f. 14.

——— temp. Johannis; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 86, f. 100.

——— temp. Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 86, f. 255.—Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4198.

——— 1—30 Hen. III.; Exeter Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxxxi.

——— 1 Hen. III.—11 Edw. IV.; Bodl. Lib. *MSS.* 4194; 4198; 5025.

Summa rott. Finium, à 20 Edw. I. ad 11 Edw. III.; Exeter Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxxii.

Abbreviationes rott. Finium, temp. Edw. III.; Bodl. Lib. *MSS.* 4194; 5025.

——— 20 Edw. III.; Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 581.

——— 45 Edw. III.—11 Edw. IV.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4198.

——— tempp. Ric. II., Hen. IV.—Edw. IV.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4194.

The Fine Rolls of King John, and extracts from those of Henry III., were printed by the Record Commissioners, under the following titles:—"*Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus in Turri Londinensi asservati, tempore Regis Johannis.*" 1 vol. 8vo. 1835.

These are oblations or fines paid to the king for the enjoyment of honours, offices, lands, liberties, and privileges.

"*Excerpta e Rotulis Finium in Turri Londinensi asservatis, temp. Henr. III.*, 1216-1272." 2 vols. 8vo. 1835-1836.

These are selections from the Fine Rolls, for the purposes of genealogy.

The present price of the first work is 18*s.*, that of the last £1. 12*s.*

THE FRENCH ROLLS.—The records bearing the title of the *French Rolls* relate to transactions occurring in, or relating to, France, whilst the English held possession of part of that country; and the charters and writs entered on the rolls were transmitted to the Chancery at Westminster for inrolment, because the Exchequer of Westminster had the superintendence over all the countries dependent on the Crown of England; several charters also, having been tested at London, Westminster, or other places in England, were retained here, and copies only forwarded to the dependent provinces. The contents of these rolls are similar to those of their sister records, the Norman and Gascon Rolls.

The French Rolls have long been consulted by genealogists; and the pages of Dugdale and Collins abound in references to them in support of their compilations. They have, however, been used by those authors who have published genealogical works, more to assist them in the biography of the barons and great men of ancient days, and in illustration of their actions, than as records to prove the dates of births, marriages, and deaths, particulars which are not the primary objects of these rolls, and which are chiefly in the *Post Mortem* Inquisitions, and in some other records.

The Rolls, about 150 in number, range from the reign of Henry III. to the 22d year of Edward IV., and are thus distributed:—

Reign.	*No. of Rolls.*	
16 and 48 Hen. III. . .	2	
1 — 4 Edw. II. . .	4	
14 — 51 Edw. III. . .	39	nearly one roll annually.
1 — 23 Rich. II. . .	22	Ditto.
1 — 14 Hen. IV. . .	12	Ditto.
1 — 10 Hen. V. . .	10	Ditto.
1 — 39 Hen. VI. . .	40	Ditto.
1 — 22 Edw. IV. . .	22	Ditto.

They are deposited among the records at the TOWER.

In the Ashmolean Library are:—

Extracta e rott. Franciæ, temp. Edw. III.; *MSS.* 7376; 7377; 7378.

In the British Museum are similar extracts, as follows:—

——— 14—30 Edw. III., 1—6, 19, 20 Ric. II. (*Harl. MS.* 2197.)
——— 1 Ric. II.—Edw. IV. (*Harl. MS.* 92, ff. 76, 51, 68, 145, 193 *b.*)
——— 1—5 Hen. IV. (*Harl. MS.* 4195, ff. 7, 10 *b*, 13.)

A Catalogue of the French Rolls was printed by Thomas Carte, Esq. in 1743. This work contains catalogues of the Norman and Gascon Rolls, as well as the French, and has the following title:—"*Catalogue des Rolles Gascons, Normans, et François, conservés dans les Archives de la Tour de Londres, tiré d'après celui du Garde des dites Archives,*" &c. &c. *à Londres,* 1743. 2 vols. folio.

The Gascon Rolls.—The Vascon or Gascon Rolls, as they are termed, relate to transactions occurring in, or relating to, Gascony, whilst that province was under the dominion of the English kings. The charters and writs entered on the rolls were transmitted to the Chancery at Westminster for inrolment, for the reasons stated in the preceding page.

The Rolls contain *Grants* of lands, of fairs, of rent charges, of liberties to individuals and boroughs, of markets, of the goods and chattels of deceased tenants *in capite.*

Licenses, to receive seizin of lands, to inclose forest lands, to contract marriage, to have safe conduct, to erect mills, fortresses, fortified mansions, for widows to receive dower, to seize possessions, to have duels, to have trials, to make compositions, to give seizin to sons of their fathers' possessions, to alienate, to remain at home on account of illness.

Orders, for payment of money, to prepare for the king's service, to reduce fines due from the king's tenants, to complete buildings, to inquire as to lands in mortmain, to do justice, to inquire the extent, boundaries, and value of lands of tenants *in capite,* concerning the coinage, to commit to prison, for the execution of wills, to annul sales of lands, concerning soldiers.

Appointments to places, oaths of kings and subjects, oaths of fealty, treaties of peace, confirmations of charters, contracts of marriage, letters credential, pardons to noblemen and others, releases of dower.

The rolls are about 131 in number, viz. :—

Reign.	*No. of Rolls.*	*Reign.*	*No. of Rolls.*
Hen. III.	5	Hen. IV.	7
Edw. I.	16	Hen. V.	5
Edw. II.	7	Hen. VI.	24
Edw. III.	51	Edw. IV.	
Rich. II.	16		

and are thus divided :—

Charters and Patents, 26 Hen. III.
Contra brevia, } 27 Hen. III.
Fines, }
Liberate, }
Vascon generally, 39 Hen. III.—22 Edw. I.
Protections, 22 Edw. I.
Vascon generally, 23 Edw. I.—7 Edw. IV.

These records are preserved at the Tower.

Numerous volumes of extracts from these rolls will be found in Public Libraries, as follows :—

Abstracts of the Foreign Rolls, or *Rotuli Vasconiæ*. etc., *tempp.* Hen. III., Edw. I.—III., Rich. II., Hen. IV.—VI. ; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* B. 15.

Collectio Cartarum, etc. de rebus ad Vasconiam, et Ducatum Aquitaniæ spectantibus, tempp. Hen. III., et Edw. I. et II. ; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Julius, E. i.

Collectanea e rott. Patentium de Vasconiâ, tempp. Hen. III.—Edw. II. ; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 320.

———— 26 Hen. III.—7 Edw. I. ; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 93. *art.* 2.

———— temp. Edw. III. ; Ashm. Lib. *MSS.* 7377 ; 7378.

A transcript from the *Rotulus Vasconiæ*, 1 Edw. III. ; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 315, f. 167.

Excerpta e rott. Vasconiæ, 14—28 Edw. III., 21 et 22 Ric. II. ; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2197.

———— tempp. Ric. II., Hen. IV., Hen. V., et Hen. VI. ; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 92, ff. 1, 45 *b*, 64 *b*, 145 ; 4195, ff. 19, 40 *b*, 42.

A Catalogue of the Gascon Rolls was published in 1743, by Thomas Carte, the author of a History of England, under the following title :—"*Catalogue des Rolles Gascons, Normans, et François, conservés dans les Archives de la Tour de Londres, tiré d'après celui du Garde des dites Archives,*" &c. &c. *à Londres,* 1743, 2 vols. folio. It is said that Carte's Catalogue is not free from errors and omissions ; the value of such a work is nevertheless undoubted.

The Norman Rolls.—It is said in Normandy that their ancient archives were destroyed by the policy of Richelieu.

These Rolls derive their name from their relating to the affairs of Normandy, or to indifferent transactions which took place there. They contain such letters and grants of the kings of England as almost exclusively relate to the Norman provinces, over which, whilst annexed to the English crown, our monarchs exercised the same authority as in this kingdom. Owing probably to the negligence of the Chancery clerks, entries, having no relation to either of the above-named circumstances, will be often found therein. Those which remain among the Tower Records contain, not only the instruments relating to Normandy which passed the Great Seal, but also the chirographs and concords which were effected before the Exchequer at Rouen.

The Rolls are divided into classes for the different subjects they contain. They extend over a period of 256 years, commencing in the 2d of King John; but, that prince having lost the Norman dominion, they were discontinued from his time till the recovery of it by Henry V.

The Rolls are distributed into the following heads:—

Date.

2 John, Charter.
——— Contra brevia.[1]
——— Oblata.
4 —— Contra brevia.
5 —— Close.
6 —— De valore terrarum.
46, 47 Henry III., Liberate.
20 Edw. III., Patent and Charter.
5—10 Hen. V., Patent.

The contents of these Records are important to the genealogist, as they relate to a great proportion of the men of consequence of ancient days, most of whom were of Norman origin, and possessed property in that duchy. The events to which they relate are so various and numerous, that a few only can be here enumerated. In them we find letters of safe conduct and protection, confirmations of every description, grants of all sorts, pardons, attornments, royal licenses to individuals, for innumerable permissions, restitutions, writs for doing justice, for trials, for taking into custody, for pre-

[1] These contain orders for payment of money, seisin of lands, and other matters relating to Normandy.

venting duels, for legitimatizing, for marriage between private individuals, grants of wardship, exemplification of charters, fines, authorities for levying taxes, examination of witnesses, and licenses to import, to catch wild beasts, to trade, and to travel. In them will also be found a curious account of the lands in England, held by the Normans in the 6th of John.

The Rolls are preserved at the TOWER.

The earliest of the originals has this commencement :—" Hic est rotulus Cartarum et Cyrografarum Normanniæ factus tempore Guarini de Glapion tunc Senescalli Normanniæ anno secundo Regni Regis Johannis, Assistentibus ad Scaccarium Sansone Abbate, Cadomi et Radulfo Labe, Petro de Lions clerico Domini Regis."

In the BRITISH MUSEUM are excerpts from these records, *temp.* John (*Harl. MS.* 88, ff. 18, 192) ; and 5—10 Henry V. (*Harl. MS.* 92, f. 77 *b.*)

In the same library is a collection of eight hundred and eighteen original documents, consisting of muster rolls, warrants, acquittances, indentures, payments, charters, etc., illustrative of the history of France during its occupation by the English, or having reference to English affairs, from the year 1231 to the end of the sixteenth century. (*Add. Ch.* 3294-4123.)

In the ASHMOLEAN LIBRARY is a volume of Excerpts for the reign of Edward III. (*Ashm. MS.* 7376, pp. 73, 151.)

A Catalogue of the Norman, Gascon, and French Rolls, was published at the private expense of Thomas Carte, the author of a History of England, bearing the following title :—" *Catalogue des Rolles Gascons, Normans, et François, conservés dans les Archives de la Tour de Londres tiré d'après celui du Garde des dites Archives,*" &c. &c. *à Londres,* 1743, 2 vols. folio.

This catalogue contains the title, date, and matters of about 20,000 charters, but is said to be not free from errors or omissions. The value of such a work to the public is nevertheless undoubted.

The Rolls for the reign of John, and for the 5 Henry V., have been printed under the direction of the late Record Commissioners. The work has for title :—" *Rotuli Normanniæ in Turri Londinensi asservati,* A.D. 1200—1205, *et* 1417—1418." 1 vol. 8vo. 1835.

The present price of this volume is 12*s.* 6*d.*

In the year 1840, the Antiquarian Society published the Great Rolls of the Exchequer of Normandy, under the following title :—" *Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ, sub regibus Angliæ, cura Stapleton.*" 2 vols.

THE HUNDRED ROLLS.—One of the first acts of Edward I., on his return to England after the death of his father, was to inquire into the state of the demesnes, and of the right and revenues of the crown; what lands were holden of the crown by knight service and other tenures, and whether immediately of the crown or of mesne lords, in order that the crown might be informed how to collect, and the subject how to pay, escuage for one species of tenure, and hidage or tallage for the other. Inquiry was also to be made into the conduct of the sheriffs and other officers and ministers, who had defrauded the king, and oppressed the people.

A speedy remedy to the crown and the subject being necessary, and the circuit of the justices itinerant, who went it generally but once in seven years, not returning until the seventh year of this king's reign, he appointed special commissioners on the 11th of October to inquire into these matters. The "*Hundred Rolls*" contain inquisitions taken in pursuance of this commission.

The Commissioners were commanded to survey, by the oath of knights and other lawful men, all cities, boroughs, and market towns; to inquire of all demesnes, fees, honors, escheats, liberties, and things touching fees and tenements belonging to the king or to others; that is, to distinguish tenants holding in demesne or as villeins, bondmen, cottagers, and freeholders, and such as hold woods, parks, chases, warrens, waters, rivers, liberties, fairs, markets, and other tenures, how and of whom, and out of what fees escuage was wont and ought to be paid, with the amount of fees of all honors, who held them, and by what means, so that every town, hamlet, and other tenure, by whatsoever name distinguished, might be distinctly assessed and closely entered on rolls, and no man to be favoured.

The Commissioners having, in the third year, returned their Rolls of Inquisitions, in obedience to the commission of 2 Edw. I., it was necessary for the Court of Exchequer to have, in one view, such parts of the returns as affected the rights of the crown and the abuses of its officers. Certain rolls were accordingly drawn up, containing a selection, under the denomination of *Extracts*, which supply the deficiency of the lost original Inquisitions, as, for a few counties, no Hundred Rolls have been yet discovered.

These *Extracts* are entered on rolls in a handwriting coeval with the Inquisitions, and are preserved at the CHAPTER HOUSE.

It appears that the original Hundred Rolls of 2 Edw. I. (*see* Close Rolls, 7 Edw. I. m. 8 d.) were delivered to the Justices in

Eyre on their departure for their circuit, for the purpose of holding pleas; and the verdict in Eyre, where there was one, and in like manner the judgment of the justices, or at least the effect thereof, were generally entered on the Hundred Rolls. The entries thereof were numerous in the counties of Gloucester and Lincoln, and afford evidence of the connection between the Hundred Rolls and the Quo Warranto Rolls, the latter being the proceedings had in respect of the Hundred Rolls, &c. It is also worthy of observation, that many of the same jurors who were upon the inquest, under the special commission, *anno* 2 Edward I., formed a part of the inquest on the inquiry upon the proceedings in Quo Warranto.

It appears from the Patent Rolls, that thirty-five articles of inquiry were given to the commissioners. Twelve other articles, not discoverable on the Patent Rolls, are to be found among the returns, making in all forty-seven articles. The latter were adapted to the circumstances of the place; and some of these are applicable to maritime counties only. After the 6 Edward I. these articles of inquiry formed a part of the "Capitula Corone et Itineris," under the title of "Nova Capitula," and were always given in charge by the justices on their circuits, on the crown side, to the Hundredors.

The Hundred Rolls of 2 Edward I. afford evidence, upon the oath of a jury of each hundred and town in every county,

I. Of all the demesne lands of the crown, whether ancient or newly acquired by escheat or purchase.
II. Manors, &c. formerly in the hands of the crown, the persons holding the same, the authority, and how alienated.
III. Tenants *in capite*, and tenants in ancient demesne.
IV. The losses sustained by the crown in military services, and otherwise, by sub-infeudations made by such tenants.
V. Alienations to the church under pretext of gifts in frankalmoigne.
VI. Wardships, marriages, escheats, suits and services witholden and subtracted.
VII. Fee-farms of the crown, hundreds, wapentakes, and tythings.
VIII. Coasts, wreck of the sea, free chase, free warren, fisheries, and other *jura regalia*.
IX. Oppressions of the nobility, clergy, &c. claiming to have such rights.
X. Exactions by excessive and illegal tolls in fairs, for murage, pontage, &c.
XI. Exactions of sheriffs, escheators, &c.
XII. Unlawful exportations of wool, &c.

The original Inquisitions for Lincolnshire are in the Tower.

Those for several other counties are in the Chapter House, Westminster.

There are also Hundred Rolls taken by virtue of a special commission, dated 12th March, 7 Edward I., but only those for Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Oxford, are known to be extant. They differ from those of 2 Edward I., being in the nature of a general survey.

In the Tower is also a bundle of Inquisitions concerning Hundreds, taken in the 10 Edward II., by virtue of writs directed to the sheriffs of the different counties.

The whole of the Hundred Rolls and Extracts have been printed by order of the Record Commissioners, under the following title :— "*Rotuli Hundredorum, temp. Hen. III. et Edw. I. in Turri Lond. et in Curiâ Receptæ Scaccarii Westm. asservati.*" 2 vols. folio, 1812-1818.

The other Hundred Rolls above mentioned are appended to the second volume. Indices *Nominum et Locorum* occur at the end of each volume.

The genealogist may estimate the assistance these volumes are capable of affording, when it is mentioned that the Indices of Names contain references to about 70,000 persons.

The price at which the Hundred Rolls were published was, £2. 2*s*. for vol. i., and £2. 12*s*. 6*d*. for vol. ii. The present price of the whole is £2. 2*s*.

Liberate Rolls.—These are Rolls of precepts to the Treasurer and other great officers of the Exchequer, directing the payment of sums of money, such as pensions, salaries, stipends, and various other expenses of the state and royal household; orders to ministers of the crown for the delivery of lands, castles, &c.; writs to sheriffs, &c., to deliver possession of lands or goods which had been extended.

The earliest of these, particularly those of Henry the Third's reign, like the Close Rolls of the same period, form a most interesting species of record. After the reign of Edward I. the instruments become of a less general nature, though to the genealogist, perhaps, equally useful. From Edward III. they contain comparatively little besides orders for the payment of salaries, to the judges and the law-officers of the crown.

The quantity of important matter in these records may be esti-

mated by the number of the rolls, which appears from Holmes' *Calendar of Tower Records* to be 147.

Sir William Dugdale, and after him, William Collins, Esq., are the only authors known to have made use of the Liberate Rolls; so remarkable indeed was the industry of the former, that few of our national records escaped his personal examination and transcribing hand.

The records from 2 John to 14 Edward IV. are deposited in the Tower.

Collections from the Liberate Rolls, *temp.* John, are in the British Museum. (*Harl. MS.* 86, f. 95.)

Liberate Rolls, *tempp.* Henry III. and Edward I. are at the Rolls Chapel.

An Index to the Liberate Rolls from 31 Hen. III. to Edw. IV. is at Exeter College, Oxford. (*MS.* xci.)

Copies of those for 5 Edward II., and for 18, 21, 24, and 35 of Edward III., are in the Ashmolean Library. (*MS.* 7376.)

The Rolls of 2, 3, and 5 John, were printed by the Record Commission, together with the *Misæ* Roll of 11 John, also a Roll *de Prestita* of the 12th of John, with the following title:—"*Rotuli de Liberate ac de Misis et Præstitis, regnante Johanne.*" 1 vol. 8vo., 1844.

The *Liberate Rolls* contain writs issued out of Chancery, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, ordering them to deliver or pay money out of the Treasury.

The *Misæ Roll* contains an account of the daily expenses of the Court of King John.

The *Præstita Roll* contains the entry of sums of money which issued out of any of the royal treasuries by way of imprest, advance, or accommodation.

The present price of this volume is 6*s*.

The Memoranda Rolls.—The valuable records called *Memoranda* contain inrolments of all the business of weight transacted in the Queen's Remembrancer's Office; viz., of writs of *scire facias* and proceedings thereon for recovery of debts due to the crown, writs of extents and proceedings thereon, special commissions which have been issued for particular purposes, commis-

sions of inquiry, and proceedings thereon, whereby the estates of debtors and accountants to the crown, and estates forfeited to, or belonging to the crown, are seized into the king's hands, and commissions and inquisitions thereupon returned or certified into the Court of Exchequer on attainder or forfeiture for treason or felony, and other special matters; informations on seizures made in the several ports of England of goods forfeited for nonpayment of customs or unlawful importation, and proceedings thereon, forfeitures arising to the crown, and sometimes to the crown and informer, from offences committed against penal laws, transcripts of outlawries certified into the Court of Exchequer, and proceedings thereon, whereby seizures are made of lands and goods into the king's hands; all recognizances taken in the office, proffers, being the particular sums of money payable half-yearly into the Exchequer by the sheriffs of the several counties, cities, and towns in England, and bailiffs of particular liberties; grants and patents under the Great and Privy Seals for several purposes, and warrants and constitutions under the sign manual, deeds and conveyances of estates made by private persons, affidavits for goods for which customs have been paid, and which have either been lost at sea or taken by enemies, also many orders, decrees, and proceedings in equity on English informations and bills.

The earliest Memoranda Roll is that of 2 Henry III. The first Repertory Roll commences 1 Edward II., and the rolls continue to 32 Charles II. In 25 Henry VIII. a different form of entering the heads of the Memoranda was adopted in books called Agenda books.

The *Memoranda* of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer consist of the inrolments of a variety of pleadings in suits commenced and prosecuted in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, according to the course of the common law, with the judgments of the court thereon, particularly upon the writs during the existence of the military tenures of *Quo titulo clamat,* and of *Quare maneria, &c. in manibus regis seisiri non debent;* of pleadings on petitions of right grounded on records in the office, pleadings and judgments upon claims of franchises and privileges within cities, boroughs, towns, and liberties, pleadings respecting fines, issues, and amerciaments contained in the estreats delivered into the office from the several courts of Westminster and other jurisdictions, a few commissions heretofore issued to survey lands and woods belonging to

the crown, with the returns thereof, proceedings of the Court of Exchequer concerning the accounts of sheriffs, escheators, and bailiffs, and of a variety of matters concerning the charge and discharge of the king's debtors and accountants; states and views of accounts of the greater and lesser accountants of the kingdom, orders of the Court of Exchequer on the Remembrancer's side concerning the land and casual revenue of the crown, entries of presentations and admissions of several of the officers of the Court of Exchequer, and other officers, and of inrolments of deeds and instruments acknowledged before one of the barons of the Exchequer, or a commissioner for taking acknowledgments of deeds in the country.

The above records commence from the beginning of Henry III.

The *Brevia Regia*, which are indorsed on the Memoranda Rolls, are the most ancient writs of that description in the kingdom, and in their natures as various as the wishes of the sovereigns: in early times they are often in the shape of letters.

Those titles, or bundles at the Tower bearing the above title, consist of writs to sheriffs of all counties to cause inquisitions to be made for taking extents of manors, with the returns annexed; inquisitions of lands, and pleas of assize, &c. They extend from about the time of John to Charles II. An Inventory of them is printed in the Third Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. ii., pp. 113-130.

Those files bearing the same title at the Petty Bag Office, consist of writs *ad quod damnum*, dedimuses to swear masters extraordinary in Chancery, justices of the peace, and sheriffs, *certiorari* to remove records, writs for calling serjeants-at-law, and returns of writs for electing coroners and verderers and regarders of forests. They extend from the 9th Charles I. to the present time.

It is impossible to give general heads sufficiently descriptive of the nature of the Memoranda Rolls, as they contain such a vast variety of things relating to secular and religious matters.

The pleadings of *Quo titulo*, as well as claims of franchises and other proceedings, throw great light upon the descent of property, and refer to where the original grants are to be found recorded.

The Memoranda Rolls are deposited at the Record Office, Carlton Ride.

Two volumes of *Indices* were printed by Mr. Edward Jones

in 1793, entitled "*Index to Records called the Originalia and Memoranda of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Side of the Exchequer,*" &c. &c. 2 vols. folio. The *second* volume of this work is an Index to the Memoranda, and is arranged alphabetically under Manors and other lands noticed in these records, between 1509 and 1714.

A valuable *Index Locorum et Rerum* to the Memoranda of the Exchequer, from the reign of Henry III. to 1831, excepting the Bills, Answers, and Depositions, is preserved in the Inner Temple Library, and has been published by the Benchers of that Society.

Oblata Rolls.—These Rolls contain accounts of the offerings and free gifts to the king, from every great man of the period who wished his protection or favour. Amongst them will be seen gifts; for having a barony, for having places, some great man's youngest daughter in marriage, his eldest daughter, any one of his daughters, for having a manor to farm, a city to farm, for leave to stay at home instead of going abroad with the king, not to be asked to marry, that the sheriff and a jury may inquire of a heirship, and which heirship is therein set out; for leave to make up a quarrel, for a writ of summons against an adversary, for justice against an adversary, that an adversary may not compel the donor to plead to his action, gifts for heirships, for wardships, for reliefs, for scutage, for license to transfer estates, for a jury's inquisition to inquire of particular facts, to marry a widow, to have a trial, that debts due to a Jew may not be paid, for having acquittance of accounts with the king, for grants of property, for confirmation of former grants, for having seisin of lands, for having judgment in the King's Court, and for having the custody of the king's vineyard. It would, perhaps, be now difficult to ascertain the justice with which most of these fines were received.

In the 2d year of King John, the widow of Ralph Cornhill gave the king 200 marks, three palfreys, &c. not to marry Godfrey de Louvaine, and he at the same time sent the king 400 marks that she might be compelled to have him.

Many of the entries relate entirely to matters of pedigree; most of them may be made useful to the genealogist; all of them are full of interest to the historian and the antiquary.

It has not yet been ascertained that these Rolls have been used

for genealogical purposes, other than in Sir William Dugdale's *Baronage*, and Collins's *Peerage*.

These records are only for the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 9th John, the 3d and 9th Edward II., and from the 1st to the 29th Edward III. inclusive; the number of rolls is 31.

They are preserved among the records at the Tower.

Selections from the Oblata Rolls will be found in the British Museum (*Harl. MSS.* 86, f. 77; 3875, f. 325); in the Ashmolean Library (*Dugdale MS.* 3, B. 1, p. 311); and at Caius College, Cambridge (*MS.* 584).

The rolls from the reign of King John have been printed by the Record Commissioners, under the following title:—"*Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus in Turri Londinensi asservati tempore Regis Johannis.*" 1 vol. 8vo. 1835.

The present price of the volume is 18*s*.

The Originalia.—The Exchequer,[1] being the grand conservatory of the king's revenues, had of charge the land and casual revenues of the crown; and all matters, deeds, charters, or instruments, in any manner affecting those revenues, must therefore be of record, to answer the record of charge: thus, all lands being the property of the crown, whilst in the crown, were accounted for in the Exchequer; and when granted out, it was necessary that the grant should be of record, to warrant the discharge of the original issues, and to charge the grantee, by the process of the court, with the rent and services reserved.

With respect to the casual revenues arising from fines, issues, and forfeitures, when any charter is granted to a city, borough, or town, forming it into a body politic or corporate, it generally gives some immunities arising from the casual revenue within that city, borough, or town, or it grants fairs or markets, the profits of which had, until then, been accounted for; and it generally contains some dues, rents, or services reserved to the crown, or from courts of justice created therein, the casual revenues arising in which were formerly returned to the Court of Exchequer, to be then dealt with according to the course of the court, and also the commissions of the peace, the patents of creations, the licenses of disafforestation, of alienation, to impark, to dispark, patents of inventions, consti-

[1] The ancient Court of Exchequer was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, and was not finally abolished until the reign of Queen Victoria.

tutions, or patents of the officers of the crown, and various other matters, under the Great Seal, by reason of their connection with the Exchequer, were transmitted there from the Petty Bag Office in Chancery, and bear the name of *Originalia*, or *Originals*.

Also fines and forfeitures set or imposed, as well in the said Court of Chancery, as in the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, Courts of Sessions of the Peace for counties, cities, boroughs, towns, &c., and before the commissioners of sewers, were likewise turned into this court. There are entered on the rolls, creations of peers, and grants of titles, honours, and places.

From these rolls, therefore, may be obtained:

I. The names of all Sheriffs, Escheators, Customers, Comptrollers, Searchers, and Fermors; as may be called unto accompt.

II. All liveries sued out of the king's hands, that process may be had against the king's tenants for doing of their homage, and answering of their reliefs.

III. All manner of patents granted to any person by the king, wherein is reserved or contained any homage or fealty, or else any yearly rent, or whereby a fee is granted.

IV. All manner of commissions to any justices of the peace, justices of sewers, or of other kinds; that process may be made against them for delivering of recognizances, issues, fines, and amerciaments, taken before them.

V. All manner of commissions directed to any person or persons, to inquire of any lands or tenements, of such as have been offenders to the king. In which commissions, the commissioners have authority to seize the said lands or tenements to the king's use, that process may be had against the said commissioners for the profits thereof.

VI. All names of collectors of Subsidies, Fifteenths, Tenths, and Taxes, to call them to accompt.

VII. All pardons of course, granted of grace for manslaughter, by which, though the life be pardoned, yet the goods of the party so pardoned are forfeited, so that process may go forth to inquire, what goods or chattels he had at the time of the doing of the offence.

VIII. Also, under the title *diem clausit extremum*, are the names of such persons as the escheator hath found to be possessed of any office or title for the king by knights' service, on the days of their deaths. And in how many shires the said office was found, and before what escheator; that in case one office make no mention of any tenure for the king, whereby he should have a right, yet then they may examine all the other shires, whether there be any tenure for the king in them. Also there are, or should be, all recognizances forfeited to the king in Chancery, and charters of denization.

And these be the contents of the *Original* for the most part, which, though it were disused in the Lord Chancellor Cromwell's days, yet it was restored to its former use afterwards.

The value of these rolls is also augmented by the circumstance of their containing entries of, and extracts from, other early rolls, not now in existence.

Numerous notices of an historical and antiquarian nature occur in the "Originalia," which throw much light on the genealogies of families, on the descent of lands, and occasionally on manners and customs, as well as on the general state of society in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The records named *Estreats* or *Originalia*, were removed in the year 1843, from the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office to the Record Office at Carlton Ride, where they still remain.

Since the abolition of the first-named office, the "Originalia" are transmitted from Chancery to the Queen's Remembrancer.

In the year 1793, Mr. Edward Jones published an Index to these records, with the following title:—"*Index to the Originalia and Memoranda of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Side of the Exchequer*," &c. 2 vols. folio. Much useful information may be found in them respecting the Office of the Exchequer, as well as on the value of records (particularly the Originalia) in elucidation of history.

The *first* volume, which relates to the "Originalia" only, is arranged under the different reigns, the names of the parties being placed in alphabetical order; and at the end of each reign is an Index to the Manors and other lands mentioned.

The *second* volume is an Index to the Memoranda of the Exchequer, and is arranged alphabetically under the Manors and other lands noticed in those records between 1509 and 1714. A copious *Index Nominum* affords every facility for reference. It has been said that these volumes are "very useful, but very imperfect."

Abstracts of the "Originalia" have been printed by the Record Commissioners, in two volumes, folio, with this title:—"*Rotulorum Originalium in Curiâ Scaccarii abbreviatio*, 20 *Hen. III.*—*Edw. III.*" Folio, 1805-1810. Indices *Rerum, Locorum, et Nominum*, are subjoined to each volume.

The present price of this work is £3. 13*s*.

Similar "Abstracts" of the "Originalia," from the 1st Richard II. to the end of the reign of James I., were also made, with a view to publication; but they have not been printed, and the MSS.

were deposited in the British Museum, by order of the Commissioners on Public Records. They are numbered *Add. MSS.* 6363-6387.

Another volume of abstracts, from Henry III. to Henry VI., is in the same repository. (*Lansd. MS.* 270, f. 141.)

The Patent Rolls.—These Rolls commence with the third year of the reign of King John, and extend to the present time. On them are entered all grants of offices, honours, lands, annuities, and particular privileges, either to individuals or bodies corporate; restitutions of temporalities to bishops, abbots, and other ecclesiastics; occasional notices of deliveries of the Great Seal, confirmations of grants as well to corporations, both civil and ecclesiastical, as to individuals; special liveries, creations of peers, licenses of all descriptions which pass the Great Seal, grants of pardon, &c. On the back of the rolls are commissions to justices of gaol delivery, of the peace, of sewers, and, in fact, all other commissions which pass the Great Seal are there recorded. On some of the early Patent Rolls, treaties with foreign sovereigns, and other diplomatic instruments, were frequently entered; but they rarely appear after the reign of Edward the Third.

Such, in general terms, is a description of the entries on the Patent Rolls; but there is scarcely a subject connected with the history or government of this country, or with the most distinguished personages of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, which is not illustrated by them; and they yield only to the Claus or Close Rolls in the variety and importance of their contents.

What may be termed the Originals of the Patent Rolls, or the documents from whence the entries on the same are made, and which sometimes supply the defects of the Patent Rolls, are contained in what are termed the *Privy Seal Bundles*, which consist of writs of Privy Seal, signed bills, immediate warrants, and proclamations.

Patents *surrendered* are amongst the Miscellaneous of the Rolls Chapel Records.

The Rolls were formerly made up by the Six Clerks of Chancery; but since they were abolished, they have been made up yearly by the Clerks of Records and Writs, at their office in Chancery Lane, from Privy Seal writs, warrants, and bills, under the royal sign

manual, proclamations, &c., which have been obtained from the different offices where the originals have been made out to pass under the Great Seal. The above offices retain the rolls, as well as the original instruments from which they were formed, for the last four or five years; all above that period are passed into the Petty Bag Office, and from thence to the Public Record Office, to which latter office, however, they are not transmitted immediately, the Petty Bag Office retaining eight years in hand.

The difference between documents entered on the Patent Rolls, and those on the Close Rolls, is, that the King's Letters Patent were delivered *open*, having the Great Seal attached to the bottom. They are presumed to be of a public nature, addressed to all the king's subjects, whilst the Close Rolls are records of such instruments as were despatched *closed* or *sealed up*, and were of a more private nature.

The Patent Rolls, preserved at the Tower, close with the reign of Edward IV. (April, 1483.) The subsequent inrolments of Letters Patent being deposited in the Rolls Chapel.

Some few for the reigns of John, Edward II., and Henry VI., are at the Chapter House.

Extracts from these records will be found in various public repositories, as follows:—

Extracts out of the Patent Rolls by Vincent; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 60.

" Grauntes of her Ma^ties^ Offices," extracted from the Calendar of the Patent Rolls; Ashm. Lib. *MS.* 1805.

Breve Abstractum, e rott. Patentium eorum, quæ ad Stemmatum Familiarumque Anglicarum series enucleandas spectant, selectum; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 294.

Calendarium rott. Patentium de temp. Regis Johannis, in Turri Londinensi existentium; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 9783.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls in the Tower, from John to Edw. II.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 302.

Collectanea e rott. Patentium temp. R. Johannis; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 86, f. 1; 362, f. 25.

Rotulorum Patentium, temp. Johannis, abbreviatio, s. xvii.; Exeter Coll. Oxf. *MS.* xciv.

Collectanea e rott. Patentium, tempp. Joh., Hen. III., et Edw. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 88.

Selection of Patent Rolls, 3—18 John; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 287.

Index Rotulorum Patentium qui in Turri Lond. reponuntur, à 3 Joh. ad 51 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Titus, C. ii.

An Abstract of all the Patent Rolls, from the 3d John to the end of Edw. IV. Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 4554.

Excerpta e rott. Patentium, 5—15 R. Johannis; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 298, f. 42.

"Litteræ Patentes," *etc.*, mostly respecting Wales, 10 John—6 Edw. III.; Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 581.

Collection of Letters Patent, from 16 John to 50 Hen. III.; Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 582.

An Abridgment of the Patent Rolls in the Tower, *tempp.* John, Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. II., by Mr. Bowyer, Keeper of the Records; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5511.

Index Literarum Patentium R. Johannis, Hen. III., Edw. I.—III., et Ric. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 5160—5165.

Index rott. Clausarum et Patentium, à temp. R. Johannis, ad temp. Hen. VI., qui in Turri Lond. custodiuntur; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Jul. E. iii. f. 1.

A Calendar of the Patent Rolls in the Tower of London, from John to Edw. IV. 4 vols.; Brit. Mus. *Eg. MSS.* 634—637; *Lansd. MS.* 1168.—Inner Temple Lib.

Collectanea e rott. Patentium selecta, temp. Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 86, f. 122.—Lincoln's Inn Lib.

——— 1—19 Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6712.

——— 1—57 Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 288.

——— 16 Hen. III.—35 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 941.

Literæ Patentes, tempp. Hen. III., Edw. I., II., III., et Ric. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 3875, ff. 335, 355.

Index rerum in rott. Patentibus, etc., à 31 Hen. III. ad Edw. IV.; Exeter Coll. Oxf. *MS.* xci.

Extracts from Patent Rolls, from 37 Hen. III. to 34 Hen. VI.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 973, f. 116.

Selection of Patent Rolls, 1—23 Edw. I.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 289.

——— 9—35 Edw. I., et temp. Edw. III.; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 9, L.

Charters copied from the Patent and other Rolls, from Edw. I.—Hen. VI.; All Souls' Coll. Oxf. *MS.* ccxxvii.

Excerpts from Patent Rolls, from Edw. I. to 9 Jas. I.; Brit. Mus. *Hargrave MS.* 296.

Selection of Patent Rolls, 1—20 Edw. II.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 290.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls in the Tower, temp. Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 303.

Collectanea e rott. Patentium, temp. Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 90.

Extracta è rott. Patentium fact. in partibus transmarinis, temp. Edw. III.; Ashm. Lib. Oxf. *MS.* 7376, p. 164.

Selection of Patent Rolls, 1—51 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MSS.* 291—293.

———— 1 Edw. III.—23 Ric. II.; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* B. 11.

———— 36 Edw. III.—22 Ric. II.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 942.

Contenta in rott. Patentium de regno R. Ric. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 91.

Selection of Patent Rolls, 1—23 Ric. II.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MSS.* 294; 295.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls in the Tower, from Ric. II. to Hen. V.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 304.

Index rotulorum Patentium qui reponuntur in Turri Lond., à 1 Ric. II. ad 23 Edw. IV.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Tit. C. iii.

Collectanea è rott. Patentium, 1—14 Hen. IV.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4195, ff. 6, 16, 17, 24, 27, 41; *Lansd. MS.* 296.

Excerpta è rotulis Patentium in Turri Lond., 1 Hen. IV.—39 Hen. VI.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 943.

Abstract of Patent Rolls, from Hen. IV. to 22 Edw. IV.; College of Arms, *MS.* B. 2.

Selections of Patent Rolls, 1—10 Hen. V.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 297.

———— 1—39 Hen. VI.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MSS.* 298; 299.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls in the Tower, from Hen. VI. to Edw. IV.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 305.

Selection of Patent Rolls, 1—22 Edw. IV.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MSS.* 300; 301.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls of Hen. VII.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 254, f. 88.

Extracts from the Patent Rolls, and from the Inquisitions of the time of Hen. VII.; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Dd.* ii. 40.

Calendarium Concessionum in rott. Patentium inrotulatarum, 12—38 Hen. VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 140.

A Calendar of the Patent Rolls, from 1 Edw. VI. to Mary; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 221; *Hargrave MS.* 376.

———— temp. Jac. I.; Brit. Mus. *Hargrave MS.* 377.

List of Patents granted by Jas. I. to the year 1619; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 7188, *art.* 5.

Royal Grants passed by Letters Patent, 1 and 2 Jas. I.; Ashm. Lib. *MS.* 1162.

Dockets of Patents granted 10—16 Chas. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1012.

An Abstract from the Patent Rolls from Charles II. to Queen Anne; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 4555, p. 65.

In the Tower there are also some Rolls of Patents, independently of those Rolls commonly called the Patent Rolls, which have been

described above. That these *extra* Patent Rolls may not be overlooked, a list of them is subjoined:—

Date.		*No. of Rolls.*
14 Hen. III.	Patent. in Britannia	1
14 Edw. I.	Patent. fact. in partibus transmarinis	1
19 ———	Patent. de Dominibus Judæorum post eorum exitium, &c.	1
26 ———	Patent. de obligat. per regem mercatoribus	1
12 Edw. III.	Patent. apud Antwerpiam	1
13 ———	Patent. pro mercatoribus	1
———	Patent. concess. hominibus Angl' et Vascon.	1
———	Patent. inter Regem et diversos magnat. Germ.	1
14 ———	Patent. et Cart. fact. ultra mare	1
15 ———	Patent. pro mercatoribus	1
19 ———	Same	1
20 ———	Patent. fact. in Francia	1
21 ———	Patent. fact. apud Cales	1

A Calendar of a selection from those in the Tower, not later than 23d Edward IV., was printed by order of the Record Commissioners, in 1802, under the following title:—"*Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in Turri Londinensi asservat.*," 1 vol. folio.

In using this Calendar, it is particularly necessary to bear in mind the following observation, which is prefixed to it; namely, that "it is only a *Selection*, and that various entries appear on the Patent Rolls which are not here described; and therefore, although the work will be found to afford abundant information, no one is to be deterred from an examination of any record referred to elsewhere, as being on the Patent Roll, because it is not to be discovered here."

The cause of this fact may be thus explained. No perfect Calendar to the Patent Rolls has yet been compiled, and the printed volume was taken from a copy which was procured in the year 1775 by Mr. Astle, late Keeper of the Records in the Tower, for public use, but collated with two manuscripts in the Cottonian Library (Tit. C. ii. and iii.), which is supposed to have been compiled in the reign of James I. from the records, by some clerk, who has selected from them what appeared to him most useful and interesting.

The volume contains copious Indices, and will be found to comprise much information, as well for legal as for biographical, antiquarian, and historical purposes. The *Index Nominum* affords

evidence of the utility of these Records to the genealogist, as it contains references to about 7000 eminent families.

The original price of the volume was £1. 16*s.*, now reduced to 15*s.*

The Rolls have been printed, under the auspices of the same Commission, from the 3d to the 18th John, in one vol. folio, 1835, with this title:—"*Rotuli Litterarum Patentium in Turri Londinensi asservati*, A.D. 1201—1216."

The present price of this volume is £1. 11*s.* 6*d.*

The Introduction to the work has, for convenience, been published separately in 8vo. under the title of "*A Description of the Patent Rolls in the Tower of London, to which is added an Itinerary of King John, by T. D. Hardy*," 1835, royal 8vo.

PIPE ROLLS.—The Great Roll of the Exchequer, otherwise called the "Pipe Roll," formerly contained the accounts of the whole revenues of the crown, digested under the heads of the several counties, and annually written out, in order to the charging and discharging of the sheriffs and other accountants. The ancient revenues were either certain or casual; the certain revenues consisted of farms, fee farms, castle-guard rents, and other rents of various kinds; the casual part was composed of fines, issues, amerciaments, recognizances, profits of lands and tenements, goods and chattels seized into the hands of the crown on process of extents, outlawry, *diem clausit extremum*, and other writs and process, wards, marriages, reliefs, suits, seignories, felons' goods, deodands, and other profits casually arising to the crown by virtue of its prerogative. The Great Roll also contains the accounts of lords of liberties granted from the crown, of the greenwax within their respective liberties, and many debts of different natures due to the crown, and put in process for levying the same for the benefit of the public. All these accounts and other matters are contained in the Great Roll, and the respective sheriffs now account for so much of the said revenue as yet remains, and take their quietus out of the office of the Clerk of the Pipe, yearly.

The series of the Great Rolls of the Exchequer takes its beginning from the second year of the reign of King Henry the Second. From that remote period to the present time, the series is complete, with the exception of the rolls of two years only. Not long ago, thirteen rolls in the series were supposed to be lost, and it was not until the late Commission on Public Records entered on their

labours that any of these were recovered to the public. Eleven of the lost rolls have been found, and restored to their places in the presses of the Exchequer. The two which still remain to be discovered belong to the first year of Henry III., and the seventh year of Henry IV. The antigraph, or roll made by the Chancellor's scribe, of the latter of these, exists, and is made to supply the place of the corresponding Treasurer's Roll till that roll shall itself appear. Besides the series, there is one roll more, which was long regarded as the roll of the first year of Henry II. The antiquaries of the seventeenth century determined it to belong to the fifth year of King Stephen. Doubts, however, have been entertained of the soundness of this conclusion; and it is thought that Mr. Hunter, in the preface to the publication of this roll, has completely established the fact, that it is the roll of the 31st year of Henry I., the earliest national document of any extent now existing after Domesday Book.

The "Pipe Rolls" are of great interest and utility, more particularly in regard to the transactions of early times, as the names of most men, or families of property, appear upon them, and nearly every ancient pedigree is indebted to them for assistance; since the sources from which the crown revenues were formerly obtained, independently of the crown lands, were so numerous, that it would perhaps be impossible to produce from history a name of note which is not recorded on them. It is of course evident that the most perfect list of Sheriffs of Counties is to be obtained from them.

The Comptroller's or Chancellor's Rolls, being duplicates of the Great Roll of the Pipe, and regarded as of inferior dignity and authority to the Great Rolls themselves, containing moreover matter of great importance to historical inquirers, who could not have easy access to them while under the custody of officers of the Exchequer, were removed to the British Museum by order of the Commissioners of the Public Records, in the years 1833-4, where they may be consulted like the other manuscripts, records, and charters in that repository. This series is far from being so complete as that of the Great Rolls themselves. There are 310 rolls in all, the earliest roll being that of the 11th Henry II., and the latest that of the 17th James I. Owing to the little care bestowed upon them when in other depositories, the following Rolls are now missing:—

Hen. II. 12, 15—18, 28, 30—35.
Ric. I. 1—10.
John 1—3, 5—9, 11—16, 18.
Hen. III. 1—12, 36, 57.
Edw. II. 10, 20.
Edw. III. 15, 42.
Ric. II. 20, 23.
Hen. IV. 7[1], 14.
Hen. VI. 39.
Edw. IV. 23.
Hen. VII. 1—6, 15—24.
Hen. VIII. 1—19, 31, 35, 37.
Edw. VI. 1—7.
Mary, 1 and 2.
Philip and Mary, 1 & 2, 3 & 4—5 & 6.
Elizabeth, 1, 2, 6—28, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39—45.
James I. 1—4, 6—9, 11, 14.

The Pipe Roll in the Museum for the 21st Henry II. is of much importance. On the *fifth membrane* is an account of the Sheriff of Shropshire, the whole of which *is wanting* on the Pipe Roll for the same year at Carlton Ride.

The Pipe Office was abolished by statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 99, and the records removed to Carlton Ride in May, 1843.

The Chancellor's Records, from the time of Richard I. to 1767, as well as the records from 1768 inclusive to the present time, the States of Account from 1789, and the Folio books from 1685 to the present period, are also deposited at Carlton Ride.

At the same repository is a large collection of excerpts out of the Rotuli Annales, or Pipe Rolls, formerly at the Office of the Queen's Remembrancer. These are in a hand of the reign of Edward I. They are from rolls of Henry II. and Richard I., and are remarkable for containing large portions, if not nearly the whole, of the roll of 1st Henry II., of which the original is not known to exist.

In the Tower are two Pipe Rolls, one of 6 Richard I., the other of 7 John, being duplicates of those at Carlton Ride.

In the British Museum are several volumes of transcripts, as follows:—

Collectanea è mag. rott. Pipæ in Scaccario. (*Harl. MS.* 971, f. 40.)
Transcripta è rott. Pipæ, annis 1 et 2 Hen. II. (*Cotton. MS.* Vitell. E. v.)
Titles and Extracts from a great number of records on various subjects, taken from the Great Rolls of the Pipe, &c. *tempp.* Hen. II., Ric. I., John, and Hen. III. (*Add. MSS.* 4567; 4568.)
Transcripta è rott. de Scaccario, de temp. Hen. III. (*Harl. MS.* 30.)
Collectanea è rott. Scaccarii, 4—6 Hen III. (*Harl. MS*, 312, f. 83.)
Extracts from the Pipe Rolls relating to Wales. (*Lansd. MS.* 219.)
Four Indexes, alphabetically disposed, of the most material things contained in the Great Roll of the Pipe. (*Add. MS.* 4560.)
Alphabetical List of the Pipe Rolls. (*Lansd. MS.* 322.)

[1] This roll was retained by the Commissioners to supply the chasm occasioned by the loss of the Great Roll of that year.

In the Bodleian Library are collections from the Pipe Rolls, made by Dodesworth, which occur in vols. xii.—xvii. of his Collections:—

Vol. xii. contains the 5th of Stephen.
— xiii. ——— 1—10 Ric. I.
— xiv. ——— 1—17 John.
— xv. ——— 2—52, 56, Hen. III.
— xvi. ——— 1—30 Edw. I.
— xvii. ——— 12—18 Edw. II., and 13, 14, Edw. III.

Some transcripts of the Pipe Rolls are in the Lincoln's Inn Library.

In the years 1833 and 1844 the following publications were issued by the Record Commissioners:—

"*Rotulus Cancellarii vel Antigraphum Magni Rotuli Pipæ, de tertio anno regni regis Johannis.*" 1 vol. 8vo. 1833.

"*Magnus Rotulus Scaccarii vel Magnus Rotulus Pipæ,* 31 *Hen. I.*" 1 vol. 8vo. 1833.

"*The Great Roll of the Pipe of the* 2*d,* 3*d, and* 4*th years of King Henry II.,* 1155—1158." 1 vol. 8vo. 1844.

"*The Great Roll of the Pipe for the* 1*st year of the reign of King Richard I.,* 1189, 1190." 1 vol. 8vo. 1844.

The present prices of these volumes are respectively, £1. 5*s.*; 18*s.*; 4*s.* 6*d.*; and 6*s.*

So early as in the time of the Plantagenets, the Roll of the Exchequer was referred to for evidence connected with descent, although not for the express purpose of proving a pedigree.

Dugdale, Collins, and other genealogical writers, have made great use of these records, as a reference to any of the pedigrees traced by them and published will prove.

The Redisseisin Rolls.—The Redisseisin Rolls begin 14 Edward I. and end 39 Henry VI. They contain writs to, and proceedings of, sheriffs, for restoring those to the possession of lands or tenements of which they had been unlawfully dispossessed. These were directed to be inrolled, and transcripts sent into the Exchequer, by statute 13 Edward I., sec. 8. They are in the "Originalia," at the Tower.

Extracts of these are printed from Edward I. to the end of Edward III., under the title of "*Rotulorum Originalium abbreviatio,*" which may be used as Indices or Calendars of these rolls.[1]

It is not known if these rolls have ever been produced in any court as evidence to support a genealogy.

[1] See *ante*, p. 113.

Inquisitiones Post Mortem.

DURING the prevalence of the feudal system, the greater part of the lands of England was held either mediately or immediately of the crown. On the death of each tenant *in capite*, a tax, called a "relief," was due to the king; and before the heir could take possession, he was not only bound to pay it, but also to perform homage, after which ceremony, livery of his inheritance was given him. In the cases, however, where the heir was a minor, or the last tenant had been attainted of treason or felony, the lands in the former case escheated to the crown, until the heir attained his majority, made proof of his age, and performed homage; but, in the latter contingency, absolutely and for ever.

In each county an officer was appointed, called the "escheator," whose duty it was to seize into the king's hands all lands held *in capite* of the crown; on receiving a writ, entitled a writ "*De diem clausit extremum*," commanding him to assemble a jury to inquire,

I. Of what lands the party died seized.
II. By what rents or services the same were held.
III. Who was his next heir, and of what age the said heir then was.

The inquest was taken on oath, and the verdict returned under the seals of the jury, and upon that report the crown acted.

It is thus evident that Inquisitions *Post Mortem*, or, as they are sometimes incorrectly termed, "Escheats,"[1] contain valuable information connected with the descent of lands and families, and are of the first importance to topographical writers, and for genealogical evidence.

The return of the jury summoned to inquire into these facts, having been engrossed on parchment, was returned, with a writ or commission authorising the inquiry, into the King's Chancery, whence a transcript was sent into the Exchequer (which transcripts are still, from the reign of Edward I. to that of Charles I., in existence), to enable the king's officers to collect the duties, services, &c. payable to the king.

[1] So called from the writs being directed to the escheator of the county.

These "Returns," "Inquisitions," or "Escheats," commence with the third year of the reign of Henry III.

The returns of some escheators contain such full particulars of the extent of the tenant *in capite's* manors and lands, that a presumption has arisen of those surveys having been taken in consequence of the statute of Edward I., called *Extenta Manerii*, but they are in reality no more than extended Inquisitions *post mortem*.

The abuse of compelling persons who were not tenants of the crown to sue out their livery, gave rise to the act of Henry VIII., establishing the Court of Wards and Liveries.

The Inquisitions come down to 20th Charles I., when there was an intermission of the business of this Court, and with it most of the appendages of feudal tenure were abolished; but with regard to others, the Inquisitions *post mortem* still remain in force, and are now daily taken by the coroner in cases of *felo-de-se*, murder, manslaughter, and the like.

The "Retours of Special Service" are the Scotch Inquisitions for finding the heir on the death of an ancestor, and are in use at this day in Scotland. In the case of the Annandale Peerage, in 1825, the production of a "Retour" for the year 1823, by the claimant, was objected to by the Attorney-General, on behalf of the crown, when the Lord Chancellor (Lord Eldon) remarked:—"That it might be received as *prima facie* evidence, but that better ought to be given; old Retours, or Inquisitions *post mortem*, could not generally be substantiated, but modern facts required better proof." (*See* Scotch Records.)

The Irish Inquisitions *post mortem* do not commence before the reign of Elizabeth. (See Irish Records.)

The writs of *diem clausit extremum*, which authorise the Inquisitions, have been found genealogically useful.

The Rolls of Inquisitions are thus distributed:—

From the 3d Henry III. to the end of Richard III., the records are deposited at the Tower, excepting some few in the County Bags, at the Chapter House.

From the 1st Henry VII. to 20th Charles I. (when they were discontinued), they are at the Rolls Chapel.

A collection of no less than 3569 records, relating to lands and tenements in all counties, from 1st Henry V. to 18th Charles I., is at the Duchy of Lancaster Office.

In the record repository at Carlton Ride are duplicates or

transcripts of all Inquisitions from Edward I. to 1636, a few years prior to the abolition of the Court of Wards and Liveries.

Similar Inquisitions, which were taken by escheators, *virtute officii*, without writ or commission, are in the same repository.

Powell says, "divers Inquisitions are not to be found in the Chancery, by means of some omissions, yet are in the Exchequer, by reason of the correspondence between those courts."

The Inquisitions for the county palatine of Durham are in the custody of the Clerk of the Crown in the city of Durham. Those for the county palatine of Lancaster will be noticed hereafter. (See, COUNTIES PALATINE RECORDS.)

Extracts from the Escheats, and abstracts of Inquisitions, are preserved in our public libraries, as follows :—

Collectanea è bundellis Inquisitionum intra Turrim Lond. existentium; ASHM. LIB. *Dugdale MS.* i. A. 1.

Extracts from the Escheats, taken from the registry of the Court of Wards, by Thomas Cole, with indexes of Names and Places; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 756—760; 410, 411.

*** This valuable collection commences about the 32d Henry VIII., and is of singular importance to the topographer and genealogist.

Extracta Escaetarum de tempp. regum diversorum; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 971, ff. 27, 147.

Copies of Escheats in the Tower, of several old families; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 43.

Repertorium Inquisitionum in Turri Lond. asservatarum; TRINITY COLL. DUBLIN, *MS.* D. 4.

Inquisitiones de honoribus Escaetis factæ 13 Joh. et de servitiis militum eorundem, in comm. diversis; BODL. LIB. *MS.* 4189.

Inquisitiones in comm. variis, tempp. Joh., Hen. III., et Edw. I.—III.; BODL. LIB. *MSS.* 5001; 5003; 5006; 5009; 5010; 5012; 5014; 5016; 5021; 5027; 5030; 5064; 5094; 5095.

Escaeta nonnulla, temp. Hen. III.; BODL. LIB. *MS.* 4193.

Aliquot Escaeta, ann. 39 Hen. III. et 11 Edw. I.; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* L. 9.

Excerpta nonnulla ex Escaetis, tempp. Hen. III., Edw. I., Edw. III., et Ric. II.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 88, f. 194.

Compendium omnium Escaetarum, à temp. Hen. III. usque ad annum 21 Ric. II.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 708.

Abstract of Inquisitions *post mortem*, &c. concerning heirs, during the reigns of Hen. III., Edw. I.—III., Rich. II., Hen. IV.—VI., and Edw. IV.; COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* B. 8; F. 11.

Escaeta varia, tempp. Hen. III. et Hen. IV.; Bodl. Lib. *MSS.* 4185; 4186.

Escaeta in diversis comitatibus, 28, 29 Hen. III., 5 Edw. II., et 1, 2 Hen. VI.; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* L. 9.

Registra Inquisitionum et Escaetarum à temp. Hen. III. ad temp. Ric. III.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Claud. C. xii.

Collectanea è recordis vulgo Escaetriæ nuncupatis, à temp. Hen. III. ad exitum regnorum Ph. et Mar.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 640.

Escaeta nonnulla, temp. Edw. I.; Bodl. Lib. *MSS.* 4186; 4193.

Sylloge Inquisitionum captarum temp. Edwardi I., in plerisque comitatibus; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MSS.* Jul. C. i. p. 107 *b*; Jul. C. vii. p. 1.

Escaeta de annis 3—10 Edw. I., 8—10, 18—20 Edw. II., et 1 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 821, ff. 12, 26, 42.

Index of the Inquisitions *post mortem* remaining in the Tower, from Edw. I. to Hen. VI. inclusive; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 270.

Escheats from 1 Edw. I. to 17 Hen. VI., showing the heirs, alphabetically arranged, xixth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 19,704—19,708.

Alphabetical Index of the heirs of the noble families of England, from the reign of Edw. I. to that of Elizabeth; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Claud. C. viii.

Escaeta nonnulla, temp. Edw. II.; Bodl. Lib. *MSS.* 4159; 4190; 4193.

Copies of Inquisitions, *temp.* Edw. III., etc.; Bodl. Lib. *MSS.* 4190; 5002; 5077, f. 1.

The genealogical matter in the Escheats, from 1 Edw. III. to 10 Hen. V., chronologically arranged; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Faustina, C. x.

Abstracts of Escheats, *tempp.* Edw. III., Ric. II., Hen. IV. and V.; Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* B. 9, 10; *Vincent MSS.* 27; 28.

Inquisitiones variæ, tempp. Edw. III.—Edw. VI.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Julius, B. xii. pp. 258 *b*—300 *b*.

———— temp. Hen. IV.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 5023, f. 78.

Escaeta, taken from Inquisitions *post mortem*, beginning 4 Hen. IV. and concluding *in anno* 38 Eliz.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2085, f. 443 *b*.

Escaeta varia, temp. Hen. V.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4193.

Collection of Escheats and Inquisitions, *temp.* Edw. IV.; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 72.—Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4193.

———— temp. Hen. VII.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4193.

Repertorium Inquisitionum, in Scacc. Hiberniæ remanentium, 3 Ph. et Mar.; Trin. Coll. Dublin, *MS.* D. 14.

Transcripts of Inquisitions *post mortem*, which are preserved in the chancery of the see of Durham, from Elizabeth to 3 Chas. I.; Durham Cath. *Hunter MS.* 28, 1.

Calendar of the Inquisitions *post mortem* preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin, from Elizabeth to William III.; Brit. Mus. *Eg. MS.* 205.

Berkshire: Escaeta in com. Berks, 1—27 Hen. III.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 5006.

Cambridgeshire: Escheats in the county of Cambridge, 8 Edw. I.—Chas. I.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 5837; 5838.

———— Excerpta de exitibus Escaetriæ in com. Cantab., 29 Nov. 17 Edw. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 88, f. 166.

———— Inquisitions held at Wisbeach, co. Camb. *temp.* Car. I.; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Dd.* viii. 29.

———— Inquisitions found at Cambridge by the Escheator in 1616, 1637, 1638, and 1639, and of Sir W. Hilton, of Abingdon, in 1644; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Dd.* viii. 32.

Cheshire: Various Cheshire Inquisitions; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2115.

———— Copies of Inquisitions held in Cheshire, xvth and xvith cent.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1991.

Derbyshire: Escaeta à 33 Hen. III. ad 1 Ric. III. in com. Derbiæ; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4199.

———— Abstracts of Inquisitions *post mortem*, in Derbyshire, from 2 Hen. VII. to 44 Eliz.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6710.

Devonshire: Inquisitiones post mortem in comit. Devoniæ, anno 28 Hen. III. et tempp. Edw. I., II., et III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6126.

Dorsetshire: Abridgments of the Inquisitions *post mortem* in Dorsetshire, from Hen. III. to Ric. III., together with abstracts of records and other evidences; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4120.

———— Inquisitions *post mortem* in Somerset and Dorset, *tempp.* Hen. II. et III.; see *Collectanea Topog. et Genealog.* v. ii. pp. 48, 168.

Essex: Escheats and Inquisitions in the co. of Essex, from John to Hen. VI.; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 71.

——— Collectanea ex Escaetis, de an. 28 Hen. III. ad Reg. Mariam, tangentia com. Essex., maxima ex parte; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4193.

——— Excerpta de exitibus Escaetriæ in com. Essex., 29 Nov. 17 Edw. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 88, f. 166.

Hertfordshire: Excerpta de exitibus Escaetriæ, in com. Hertford., 29 Nov. 17 Edw. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 88, f. 166.

Huntingdonshire: Escheats for the co. of Huntingdon, 8 Edw. I.—Chas. I.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 5837; 5838.

———— Excerpta de exitibus Escaetriæ in com. Hunt., 29 Nov. 17 Edw. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 88, f. 166.

———— Inquisitions found at Huntingdon by the escheator in 1616, 1637, 1638, and 1639, and of Sir W. Hilton, of Abingdon, in 1644; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Dd.* viii. 32.

Kent: Copies of Inquisitions relating to property and descents in Kent; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5487.

—— Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem in com. Kanc., tempp. Edw. I. —Ric. III.; Soc. of Ant. *MS.* 168, *art.* 31.

Lancashire: Inquisitiones com. Lancastriæ, temp. Joh. et Edw. IV.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 5028, ff. 7, 105.

Lancashire: Escaeta, taken from the Inquisitions *post mortem*, co. Lanc. from 4 Hen. IV. to 38 Eliz.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2085, f. 443 *b*.

——————— Inquisition *post mortem* lands in the Duchy of Lancaster, from 1 Hen. VII. to 1 Elizabeth; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 503.

Lincolnshire: Escheats and Inquisitions in the county of Lincoln, from John to Hen. VI.; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 70.

Middlesex: Inquisitiones de com. Midd. temp. Edw. III.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 5034, f. 47.

Norfolk: Excerpta de exitibus Escaetriæ in com. Norff., 29 Nov. 17 Edw. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 88, f. 166.

Nottinghamshire: Inquisitiones captæ 7 Ric. II. in com. Nottingham.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 5017, f. 92.

Somersetshire: Abridgment of the Inquisitions *post mortem* in Somersetshire, from Hen. III. to Ric. III., together with abstracts of records and other evidences; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4120.

——————— Inquisitions *post mortem* in Somerset and Dorset, *tempp.* Hen. II. et III.; see *Collect. Topog. et Genealog.* v. ii. pp. 48, 168.

Suffolk: Collectanea è libris Escaetriarum, ad com. Suff. pertinentia; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1232.

——— Inquisitiones et Escaeta, de com. Suff. 4 Edw. II. &c.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 5017, f. 121.

——— Excerpta de exitibus Escaetriæ in com. Suff., 29 Nov. 17 Edw. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 88, f. 166.

Surrey: Abstracts of Inquisitions *post mortem* in the county of Surrey, *tempp.* Edw. II. and III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 6168; 6169.

——— Abstract of Escheats in co. Surrey, 1—51 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6169.

York: Inquisitions taken in Yorkshire, *tempp.* Hen. VII. and VIII.; Bodl. Lib. *MSS.* 5039; 5042.

——————————— *temp.* Elizabeth; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4176.

There is in the British Museum (*Harl. MS.* 624) a copy of some Rolls belonging to a period thirty-three years prior to the earliest Inquisition *post mortem*, and affording similar information. These Rolls relate to twelve counties, and contain abstracts of inquisitions taken in the year 1185 (31 Henry II.), for the purpose of ascertaining the wardships, reliefs, and other profits due to the king from widows and orphans of his tenants *in capite*, minutely describing their ages and heirship, their lands, the value of them, the beasts upon them, &c. This document has been published by Mr. Stacey Grimaldi, under the following title:—"*Rotuli de Dominabus et Pueris et Puellis de Donatione Regis in xii Comitatibus, &c.*"

Ample Calendars and Indices, of such of these records as are preserved at the Tower, have been printed by the Record Commissioners, under the title of "*Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem sive Escaetarum. Henry III.—Richard III.*" 4 vols. folio. 1806-1828.

Vol. I. contains the Inquisitions from the reign of Hen. III. to the end of the reign of Edw. II.
Vol. II. contains the Inquisitions in the reign of Edward III.
Vol. III. contains the Inquisitions in the reigns of Rich. II. and Hen. IV.
Vol. IV. contains a list of the Inquisitions in the reigns of Hen. V., VI., Edw. IV., and Rich. III., and an Appendix, with a list of a large portion of the Inquisitions which are noted in the preceding volumes as lost; as well as of upwards of 3000 other Inquisitions *post mortem*, in the several reigns from Hen. III. to Jas. I. inclusive, which have been recently discovered.

To each volume copious Indices *Locorum et Nominum* are appended; but, in using the Calendar, some caution is necessary, and the following hints may prevent mistakes.

In many instances, and most commonly with respect to the "second numbers," notices occur of Inquisitions which were not Inquisitions *post mortem*, but proceedings connected with alienation, or enfeoffment of lands to trustees, often for religious or charitable uses. It does not always follow that the lands mentioned were the property of the person to whom the inquisition relates, though it is certain that they are mentioned therein; for they may be lordships, of which he held only a trifling tenement, or to which he was bound to pay a customary rent.

The original price of vols. I., II., and III. was five guineas, and of vol. IV. £2, being, for the set, £7. 5*s*. The present price is—for vols. I., II., and III., £3, and for vol. IV. £1. 10*s*.; vols. II. and III. may be purchased separately.

Calendars of the Inquisitions for the Duchy of Lancaster have also been printed by order of the same Commission. They are intitled, "*Ducatus Lancastriæ Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem*," &c. 3 vols. folio. 1823-1834.

Vol. I. { Part I. Calendar to the Inquisitions, Edw. I.—Car. I.
Part II. Calendar to the Pleadings, etc. Hen. VII.—Ph. and Mary.
Vol. II. Part III. —————————— 1—13 Elizabeth.
Vol. III. Part IV. —————————— 14—45 Elizabeth.

The Pleadings, forming the second, third, and fourth parts, consist of bills, answers, depositions, and surveys, in suits exhibited in the Duchy Court of Lancaster.

The present price of this work is £1. 1*s*.

Stow and Powell refer occasionally to "The Book of Heirs of Henry III.;" they are merely the MS. indices or calendars of the Inquisitions at the Tower.

Inquisitiones ad quod Damnum.

THE *Inquisitio ad quod damnum* is a judicial inquiry which still occasionally takes place, arising from the necessity of protecting the rights, property, or revenue of the crown and of the subject from injury or encroachment. This process occurred when any grant of a market, fair, or license to alienate lands in mortmain was solicited, or to possess any other peculiar privilege, in case a doubt existed whether the favour sought would not be to the detriment of the crown or some of its subjects. For example: by the alienation in mortmain of lands for which service was due to the crown, and thereby depriving it of that service; by the grant of a market or fair, or of a mill too near to a place where one already existed, so that its tolls might be affected; or by the concession of any other new privilege which might interfere with vested rights, whether of a public or private nature. They also contain a variety of information, such as Inquisitions on murder, theft, felonies, fugitives, of the king's lands, &c. In all such cases a writ was addressed to the escheator of the county where the place was situated, by whom a jury was assembled to ascertain by their verdict whether it would be to the damage of the king or of others, if the privilege sought were granted: thence called Inquisitions "*ad quod damnum.*"

Those taken before the time of Edward II. are among the Inquisitions *post mortem.*

A Calendar of these records has been published by the Record Commissioners, under the title of "*Calendarium Inquisitionum ad quod Damnum,*" and forms the second part of the "*Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium,*" folio. 1803.[1]

The Inquisitions, to which this volume is a Calendar, are amongst the records at the TOWER, and extend from 1st Edward II. to 38th Henry VI. Though the result of the inquiry is not to be gathered from this Calendar, for which the original record must be consulted, it is nevertheless of much utility; for it generally proves that the parties mentioned were seized of the lands alluded to, and occasionally presents genealogical facts and curious antiquarian and historical information. The original price of this volume was £2, now reduced to 15*s.*

The Writs *ad quod damnum,* from 9th Charles I. to the present time, are at the PETTY BAG OFFICE.

[1] See page 118.

Fines and Recoveries.

THE antiquity of Fines is greater than the date of the Norman Conquest, and the records of them are regularly preserved from the reign of Richard I. Some few are in existence of the reign of Henry II.

The House of Commons Committee on Public Records, in speaking of fines, states, "The utility of these records to all persons desirous of tracing property and pedigree, is unquestionable."

The use of Recoveries did not openly take place until the 12th Edward IV., from which period, or shortly afterwards, the records of them are preserved.

These—to genealogists—well-known records, contain the proceedings which have been adopted to convey estates, and to free them from their entailment to issue, and from the dower of wives.

The information to be obtained from both Fines and Recoveries, is the name of the freeholder levying the fine—if married, that of his wife, and occasionally the name of his eldest child, or other members of his family—the situation and quantity of his estate, and in fines of ancient date, ancestors are not unfrequently mentioned.

The value of these records will be readily acknowledged, when it is considered that they prove marriages, and the issue of these marriages, at a time when there were no parochial registers, and that even now they can supply the place of lost or defective parish-books.

No documents have been so continued, and preserved in such uninterrupted succession, and from so early a date, as the "*Pedes Finium*," or "Feet of Fines."

These records, from the reign of Richard I. to that of George II., as also the original record of all Fines from the reign of Henry VIII., are at the Chapter House.

In the Record Office at Carlton Ride are copies of the Writs of Covenants and the Fines paid thereon, from 1576 to the present day. Here also are entries of Recoveries, from the year 1507 to the present time.

At the Warrant of Attorney's Office are entries of all Fines levied from about 1507; as likewise a Warrant of Attorney of

every Recovery suffered by *dedimus*, being the only part of the process where the signature of the party interested appears.

Entries of Fines, and some of the proceedings therein, from 1688, are at the MASTER'S OFFICE.

At the PROTHONOTARIES' OFFICE are Recovery Remembrance Rolls, from the 36th Henry VIII., containing, among other legal forms, the names of the demandants, tenants, and vouchers, with the description and particulars of the land to be passed.

In the same office, the Clerk of the Returns has the writs of covenant, entry, summons, and seisin, the returns thereto, and the attorneys' names, from 1687 to 1824. He has also, from 14th George III., affidavits on parchment of the due acknowledgment of all recoveries suffered by *dedimus potestatem*.

The Fines, from the 7th Richard I. to the 16th John, have been printed by the Record Commissioners, under the following title:—"*Fines, sive Pedes Finium, sive Finales Concordiæ in Curiâ Domini Regis, 7 Ric.* I.—16 *John,*" 2 vols. 8vo. 1835—1844 (in counties). The present price of these volumes is 11*s*.

At the BRITISH MUSEUM are several Calendars of Fines, as follows:—

Calendar of Fines passed during the reign of Edw. III. (*Lansd. MS.* 306.)

Calendar of Fines passed during the reigns of Rich. II., Hen. IV., and Hen. V. (*Lansd. MSS.* 307; 308.)

Calendar of Fines levied in KENT, from 2 Hen. III. to 35 Edw. I. (*Lansd. MSS.* 267; 268.)

Fines capti in comm. SOMERSET, DORSET, WILTS, et SOUTHAMPTON, pro favoribus, etc. Petro Warbec, &c. factis. (*Roy. Roll*, 14, B. vii.)

The WILTSHIRE Fines, from 1 Edward III. to Richard III., extracted from the *Lansdowne MSS.* 306—308; together with those for WORCESTERSHIRE, *temp.* Car. I., have been printed for *private circulation* by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

Sign Manuals and Signet Bills.

WARRANTS signed by the Queen, and countersigned by a Secretary of State, or by the Lords of the Treasury, are called *Sign Manuals.*

These warrants, in general, are directed to the Attorney or Solicitor-General, requiring them to "prepare a bill for our royal signature, containing our grant unto," &c., or otherwise, as the case may require; and when this bill is prepared and signed by the law officer, the Secretary of State procures the Queen's signature to it, and this is called a *Signet Bill.* It is then taken to the Signet Office,[1] where it remains on record. The subsequent proceedings are mentioned under the title of PRIVY SEALS, in the next chapter.

Warrants respecting the peerage are directed to the Attorney-Genelra.

Grants of charters are addressed to the Solicitor-General.

Warrants for miscellaneous grants are directed to the Attorney *and* Solicitor-General, *or one of them.*

Warrants for grants of ordinary preferments in the church, when signed by the Queen, were formerly directed to the Clerk of the Signet attending to "prepare a bill granting," &c., and the Attorney and Solicitor-General had no concern therein.

Warrants of the Lords of the Admiralty, the Earl Marshal, and the Lord Chamberlain, are issued to the Attorney or Solicitor General for preparing bills for those grants of offices under their patronage.

Although the grants to which these documents refer should be found inrolled on the Patent, Close, Charter, or Confirmation Rolls, yet it is to be remembered, that the Sign Manual or Signet Bills occasionally contain recitals omitted in the Patent, and there are some grants which were never inrolled.

The *Confirmation Rolls* commence in 1483, and end in 1615; they are at the ROLLS CHAPEL, and contain confirmations of charters to cities, boroughs, and other bodies corporate or politic,

[1] The offices of the Clerks of the Signet were abolished by stat. 14 and 15 Vic. c. 82, and the duties were directed to be performed in the offices of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. In the year 1852, such records as were not required for current business, were ordered to be transferred to the PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

and also to private persons; correct indexes have been made of their contents. All Confirmations since 1615 have been inrolled promiscuously with other patents on the Patent Rolls.

These records are distributed amongst the Public Record and other repositories, as follows:—

Signet Bills from the reign of Rich. II. to that of Chas. I.; the TOWER.

Signed Bill bundles from the reign of Hen. VII. to the present time; ROLLS CHAPEL.

Sign Manuals of the reigns of Hen. VII., Hen. VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth; CHAPTER HOUSE.

Several bundles of Sign Manuals, Grants, etc. of the reign of Hen. VIII.; STATE PAPER OFFICE.

Grants from Hen. VIII. to divers private persons, anno 36; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6822, f. 22.

Note of all Bills signed by the King and Council, 4—7 Edw. VI.; BRIT. MUS. *Roy. MS.* 18, C. xxiv.

A Collection of Sign Manuals, from 1523 to 1684; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7583.

Billæ Signatæ et Privata Sigilla, 1—25 Elizabethæ reg.; BRIT. MUS. *Sloane MS.* 1567.

Books containing abstracts of former grants, from 1584 to 1597; PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Nine volumes of Indexes, from the year 1584 to 1803 inclusive, with some chasms; PRIVY SIGNET OFFICE.

Above 2000 original Sign Manuals for grants of offices, lands, and pardons, many are of the reigns of Jas. I. and Chas. I.; STATE PAPER OFFICE.

Abstracts of former grants, from 1603 to 1605, and from 1645 to 1660; PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Docquets of grants which have passed the Signet Office, from Dec. 17, 1628, to June 30, 1630; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *MS. Dd.* ii. 12.

Docquets of grants passing the Royal Signet, from June to Nov. 1660; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1884.

Original records of the Seal Grants, and Appointments passing through the Signet Office, from 1660 to 1852; PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Bills signed by several sovereigns of England, for various Grants, Appointments, etc., from 1661 to 1789. Also various Royal Warrants, from the year 1672,3 to 1800 inclusive; PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Docquets of Grants passing the Royal Signet, *temp.* William and Mary; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7639, *art.* 1.

——— *temp.* Anne; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 2262—2264.

Entries of Patents, royal Sign Manuals, and other Warrants and Appointments, from 5th July, 1785; AUDIT OFFICE.

Privy Seals.

WHEN the Signet Bill with the Queen's signature has arrived at the Signet Office,[1] an attested transcript, under the hand of the clerk or deputy, and addressed to the Lord Privy Seal, is made, and handed over to the Privy Seal Office. To this instrument the Queen's Signet (being one of the seals in the hands of the Secretary of State) is affixed. This is the warrant to the Lord Privy Seal, and remains in his hands. A similar transcript, and addressed to the Lord Chancellor, to cause Letters Patent to be passed conformably thereto, has the Privy Seal affixed to it.

This last transcript, called the *Privy Seal*, is lodged at the Crown Office, or Clerk of the Letters Patent, in Chancery, where it is opened. The Privy Seal is taken off, and an engrossment made of it. The whole are then left at the Lord Chancellor's; and, if he should see no objection, he writes his name in the margin of the parchment, and the Great Seal is affixed to the engrossment, which completes the grant. The instrument called the *Privy Seal* being returned to the office which engrossed the Letters Patent for the Great Seal, is, after a certain time, removed to the Petty Bag Office, and thence to the Rolls, where it remains on record.

The Privy Seal bills forwarded to the Clerk of the Patents relate to grants of land, money, pardons, and offices, and those for denization of foreigners are usually sent to him.[2] The early entries of denizations in the docket-books are very unsatisfactory, one solitary name often appearing with these words following, "*and many others;*" they are, however, entered on the Patent Rolls. The Crown Office claims and receives all Privy Seal bills authorising Letters Patent for the grant of dignities.

A search in the books of the Clerk of the Patents and of the Crown Office, is a necessary part of the evidence to prove that letters patent have not been granted. In the Office of the Clerk of the Patents is a complete series of official docket-books from 1603, the date (it is presumed) of the institution of the office.

[1] See the preceding article.

[2] In the Privy Signet department are fourteen boxes, each containing a Patent of Denization, with the Great Seal attached.

Sometimes the Privy Seal contains a preamble or recital omitted in the patent, and therefore becomes a valuable document.

As the Privy Seals are the original documents of the entries on the Patent Rolls, where their contents are generally, and ought invariably to be entered, there is not often occasion to make searches for them; there are, however, not wanting instances of omissions of their inrolment, arising from civil wars, neglect, or other circumstances.

These records will be found in the following repositories:—

Grants under the Great and Privy Seals, are entered on the *Memoranda Rolls* at CARLTON RIDE.

Privy Seal Warrants, from Edw. I. to Rich. III.; the TOWER.

Calendar of the Rolls and Privy Seals in the Pell Office, from 1 Edw. I. to 43 Elizabeth; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 254.

Register of Grants which passed the Privy Seal, Signet or Sign Manual, *tempp.* Edw. V. and Rich. III.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 433.

Original Letters of Privy Seal, from Hen. VII. to Will. IV., partly filed among the *Brevia* of the Receipt of the Exchequer, partly arranged by reigns in bundles; ROLLS CHAPEL.

Memoranda from Privy Seals, *temp.* Hen. VIII.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5485, f. 37.

Privy Seals are entered in Inrolment Books from the time of Hen. VIII., at the LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Extracts from the register of the Great Seal of England, 1533, 1534, 1536, 1542—1545; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Calig. B. vii. f. 208.

Privy Seal Warrants, 32—34 Hen. VIII.; CHAPTER HOUSE.

Register of Grants, etc. under the Great Seal, from 1551 to 1553; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Julius, B. ix.

Note of all the Bills signed by the King and Council, 4—7 Edw. VI.; BRIT. MUS. *Roy. MS.* 18, C. xxiv.

Inrolment Books of Writs or Letters of Privy Seal, for the payment of moneys at the receipt of the Exchequer, 1570—1834; ROLLS CHAPEL. An inventory of them is *printed* in the Deputy Keeper's 2d Rep. App. ii. pp. 211—219, and in the 5th Rep. App. ii. pp. 291, 292. Some of these books were transferred to the TREASURY, upon the abolition of the ancient Exchequer, 1834.

Privy Seals granted, 1—25 Elizabeth; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 276.

Entries of Privy Seals, 10—12 Elizabeth; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 146.

Docket Books, containing abstracts of all the Grants and Appointments passed from the 13 Elizabeth to the reign of Geo. IV.; PRIVY SEAL OFFICE. There is a chasm from 1580 to 1600, and during the Civil Wars. (These are the only books of entry kept at this office.)

Dormant Privy Seals, or such as were not satisfied by a simple payment, but operated upon from time to time by the warrants of the Treasurer, etc. 1597—1628; ROLLS CHAPEL.

An inventory is *printed* in the Deputy Keeper's 4th Rep. App. ii. pp. 168—175.

Privy Seals entered in Rolls and Inrolment Books, being Inrolments of Letters of Privy Seal, etc. for payment of money out of the Exchequer, recorded in the Pells Books, 1597—1834; ROLLS CHAPEL.

An inventory is *printed* in the Deputy Keeper's 4th Rep. App. ii. pp. 201—208.

Inrolment Books of Patents and Privy Seals, containing Crown Leases, Grants by Patent, Letters of Privy Seal, and other documents, 1599—1696; ROLLS CHAPEL.

An inventory is *printed* in the Deputy Keeper's 2d Rep. App. ii. pp. 209—211.

Privy Seal Rolls, 1603—1620; ROLLS CHAPEL.

An inventory is *printed* in the Deputy Keeper's 4th Report App. ii. pp. 210—212.

Register of Writs of Privy Seal, Warrants under the Signet, etc., 1609—1611; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9045.

Privy Seal Warrants, from the reign of James I., and part of that of Chas. I.; CHAPTER HOUSE.

Index of Grants of all Offices, Commissions, Licenses, etc., made by James I.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 222.

Calendar of Grants recorded in the Exchequer, from 1 Jas. I. to 3 Chas. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 220.

The Privy Seals during the expedition of Charles, Prince of Wales, into Spain, are at the DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE.

Patent and Privy Seal Books for Tallies, or Books of Inrolment of Letters Patent, Privy Seals, Warrants, etc., relative to the Pell of Receipt, and the striking of Tallies, 1620—1701; ROLLS CHAPEL.

An inventory is *printed* in the Deputy Keeper's 5th Rep. App. ii. pp. 278—280.

Books of Inrolments, or entry of Letters of Privy Seal for the allowance of moneys at the Receipt of the Exchequer, or for the discharge of accountants and others, interspersed with sundry other documents, as assignments, letters of attorney, wills, administrations, etc. 1620—1734; ROLLS CHAPEL.

An inventory of them is *printed* in the Deputy Keeper's 2d Report, App. ii. pp 219—221.

Warrants of Privy Seal, from 9 Chas. I. to 11 Anne; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 7344—7351.

A Calendar of the Privy Seals, *temp.* Commonwealth, is *printed* in the Deputy Keeper's 5th Rep. App. ii. pp. 246—277.

Copies of Warrants under the Privy Seal, from 1653 to 1656; Brit. Mus. *Sloane MS.* 4184.

Warrants of Privy Seal, *tempp.* Chas. I., II., and Anne; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 7344—7351.

Dockets of Grants under the Privy Seal, *temp.* Chas. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1884.

A Calendar of the Privy Seals of 1672 and 1673 is *printed* in the Deputy Keeper's 4th Rep. App. ii. pp. 208, 209.

Dockets of all Grants of any part of their Majesties' Revenue, either of lands, woods, money, or any other profits passed the Privy Seal, from 4 Jas. II. to 4 William and Mary; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 7639, A. B.

Register of the dockets of the Privy Seals, between the 28th June 1701, and the 29th Nov. 1716; Brit. Mus. *Eg. MS.* 743.

Privy Seals from 4 and 5 Anne; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6840, *art.* 11.

Dockets and Letters of Privy Seal, from 8 to 10 Anne; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 2262—2264.

These belonged to John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, as Lord Privy Seal to the Queen.

Account of Patents that have passed the office of Privy Seal, from 1st April 1709, to 31st March 1710; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 849, f. 265.

Privy Seals from Geo. IV. to the present time, are at the Petty Bag, and Six Clerks' Office.

Extracta Donationum.

THESE records contain abstracts from the Charter, Patent, and other rolls, of grants from the crown, chiefly of lands and rents for term of life, and the custody of property during the minority of infants: much information relating to heirship is contained in them, but there is no calendar of their contents.

It would appear from the copies of writs (entered upon them) directed to the king's escheators, that the Extracta Donationum were compiled, for the purpose of furnishing the escheators with schedules of lands and profits no longer in the king's hands, or having the reversion in the king on the death of the tenant, or having any rent or service due thereout.

There are twenty-seven rolls of the Extracta, all preserved at the Tower. They commence with the 45th year of Henry III., and end with the 6th of Richard II.

There is no instance on record of their having been used for genealogical purposes.

Records of Attainders, Forfeitures, and Pardons.

ATTAINDERS.—The term *attainted* is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime, and especially of treason or felony. Acts of *attainder* of criminals have been passed in several reigns, on the discovery of plots and rebellions, from the reign of Charles I. to the present time.

It is said, that in this country a family can have little claim to antiquity, if it cannot prove *an attainder* in some sovereign's reign.

The early baronial feuds, the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, the cruel caprice and religious persecutions of the Tudor race, together with the Stuart and Cromwell wars, have, at some period or another, involved nearly every great family in ruin or distress; the shame of an *attainder* has therefore been lost in its universality and frequent injustice.

We may, therefore, without reproach, search the Attainder Records for assistance in tracing honourable descent.

An act of Parliament is necessary to remove corruption of blood, where the party has been attainted of high treason by act of Parliament, or by judgment on an indictment for high treason, petty treason, or felony.

In the TOWER are Rolls of Attainders and Forfeitures, from Edward II. to 1st Henry IV. Also a volume containing a collection out of all the Parliament Rolls of attainders, restitutions, and resumptions, from 29th Edward III. to the end of Edward IV.

In the same repository are three rolls of Grants and Restorations, two of which are indorsed, "Clause de terris forisfactis liberand'," and the other, "Carte de t'ris forisf'cis dat' div's aliis psonis." They relate to the years 1321, 1322, and 1323, and are as important for the periods to which they refer, as the Patent or any other rolls containing grants. Two out of the three records relate to the restoration of the forfeited lands to the offending parties; and, as these rolls often recite the pardons which had been granted to the same persons, the records might be useful in proving such facts; their contents, which are considerable, have not yet had the benefit of a calendar.

Although the earliest of these rolls bears date 15th Edward II., yet it has retrospect to forfeitures under Edward I.

No instance of their having been used for genealogical purposes has yet been known.

Here likewise are deposited, records for the Court of Commission on Forfeited Estates after the rebellions of 1715 and 1745; consisting of upwards of 100 volumes, and a great number of bundles of deeds.

In the CHAPTER HOUSE are surveys, inventories, and accounts of the forfeited estates of attainted persons in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., and records of their attainder. There are also accounts relating to the insurrections in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and the Duke of Richmond's matters in the reign of Henry VIII. Here also are deposited some interesting rolls, with the names and residences of, and fines imposed upon, many thousand "rebels," who sided with Lord Audley, Perkin Warbeck, and others, in the reign of Henry VII.

In the Record Office at CARLTON RIDE are commissions on attainders, surveys of forfeited lands for treason, &c., and accounts relating thereto, especially during the period of 1660. Here also are king's ministers' accounts of the possessions of persons attainted in the reigns of Henry VI., VII., VIII., and Edward VI.

In the *Baga de Secretis* of the Court of Queen's Bench are records of attainder, convictions, and others, chiefly relating to the crown's title to lands. A calendar of this mysterious repository is printed in the 3d, 4th, and 5th Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Records.

In the PETTY BAG OFFICE are special commissions to inquire of estates forfeited to the crown, with the inquisitions and traverses thereon, from James I. to the present time.

The "Parliament" and "Close Rolls" also often contain attainders and pardons.

FORFEITURES.—Forfeitures to the crown, and sometimes to the crown and informer, for offences committed against penal laws, are entered on the "Memoranda Rolls," at CARLTON RIDE.

The papers relating to the estates of those families whose lands were sequestered, or encumbered with a fine, by Cromwell, in consequence of their adherence to their sovereign, are preserved at the STATE PAPER OFFICE. They embrace a period of twelve years, from 1649 to1660. There are two sets of documents: one relating

to about 5000 persons whose estates were sequestered; the other relating to about 3000 persons who compounded for their lands.

These documents contain the particulars of the estates sequestered or compounded for; the latter having a petition to the Parliament, signed by the owner, a survey of his lands, &c., particularizing them most fully, then an order of the Parliament thereon; and generally will be found in them an account of the petitioner's family, and of the entailment or inheritance of his property.

An alphabetical catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen who compounded for their estates, apparently compiled by Thomas Dringe, has been published, and may serve as a calendar to the original documents in the State Paper Office. The first edition was printed in 1655; the second at Chester in 1733.

By statute 1st George I., c. 50, the estates of the rebels in 1715 were forfeited and vested in the king for the use of the public; and and in 4th George I. another act was passed, which appointed commissioners as trustees for the sale of the estates.

The papers and parchments relating to these estates, containing surveys, particulars, claims, appeals, and much matter of family pedigree, are known by the name of the "Proceedings of the Commissioners on Forfeited Estates," and are preserved at the Tower.

A copious list of these documents, with an alphabetical table of the persons to whom they relate, will be found in Thomas's *Handbook to the Public Records*, 1854, pp. 382—391. An inventory, or alphabetical index of the books, papers, and proceedings, is printed in the 5th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. i. pp. 97—130. There are about 7471 vols. and bundles, including the decrees.

In the Rolls Office is a Warrant Book, containing warrants, decrees, and debentures, for claims payable out of the estates of certain traitors, sold for the use of the public, 1719—1724. The decrees are those of the commissioners to whom all cases were referred, relative to the interests of any individuals or bodies corporate in those estates, and are after the form of the courts of equity. The warrants are by the Lords of the Treasury.

The proceedings of the commissioners in *Scotland* are in Scotland, and also those of the Rebellion of 1745.

Some of the original proceedings against the traitors will be found in the *Baga de Secretis*, noticed in the preceding page.

Several certificates, rentals, and reports, relating to forfeited estates in Scotland, are deposited at the Treasury.

Another class of forfeitures were those of *Romish recusants*, against part of whose property escheats were issued for their contumacy.

Accounts of the lands and rents of sequestered estates of recusants, *temp.* Commonwealth, are deposited at CARLTON RIDE.

Among them may be noticed—

I. A roll of persons called rescusants, *temp.* Elizabeth, for contumacy, whereupon extents issued against part of their property.

II. Particulars of several counterparts, leases, and contracts of sequestered estates in BERKS, 1654.

III. Particulars and surveys of all lands under sequestration in BERKS, 1654.

IV. A book containing a brief view of all farmers, tenants, and occupiers of the estates of delinquents, and two-thirds of the estates of Popish recusants, in the county of LANCASTER, remaining under sequestration, 1656 and 1658.

V. Alphabetical particulars of all the estates in the county of LANCASTER under sequestration, cause of sequestration, to whom let, and for what term, rents, &c.

VI. A book containing a list of such Papists and delinquents whose estates were under sequestration, in the county of WORCESTER, and the rental of the same.

In the STATE PAPER OFFICE is a great body of papers relating to the composition and purchase of estates of delinquents during the interregnum, called Composition Papers.

In the PETTY BAG OFFICE are certificates of Popish convicts, and of persons concealed, from Anne to the present time.

Bargains and sales of sequestrations, *temp.* Commonwealth, are entered on the *Close Rolls*, at the TOWER.

There are Recusant Rolls among the miscellaneous of the Pipe and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Records, as may be seen by referring to the miscellaneous matter printed in the 5th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, App. i., p. 19. It is not there distinguished to which department they belong.

PARDONS.—These documents have a twofold use: the one, as an assistance in a mere genealogical point of view; the other, in removing the impediment of attainder, with which obstruction the most perfect pedigree can, for some purposes, avail nothing.

At the TOWER are Pardon Rolls from the 22d Edward I. to 2d James I., both inclusive, containing general and particular pardons to individuals.

Pardons will be found entered on the *Close Rolls.*

Pardons of alienation, and special and general pardons, on the *Patent Rolls.*

Fines for pardons are entered on the *Fine Rolls.*

In the Rolls Chapel are divers Rolls of Pardons, containing Bails upon Special Pardons, &c.

Pardons are entered on the Controlment Rolls, at Carlton Ride, where are also deposited the Entry Books of Licenses and Pardons, from 1571.

In the State Paper Office are a great many original Sign Manuals for Grants of Pardon, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

The *Privy Seal Warrants,* and *Signet Bills,* abound with Grants of Pardon.

A list of Manuscripts in public libraries, relating to these records, is here subjoined:—

Papers respecting Popish Recusants, and proceedings against them; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Titus, B. iii. pp. 56 *b*—75; *Harl. MSS.* 286; 360; 7042; *Lansd. MSS.* 19 (*art.* 21, 29); 23 (*art.* 52, 59); 28; 51; 58; 153.

Names of Popish Recusants convict, and Papists, who have registered their estates, etc., as returned by the Clerks of the Peace for the several counties; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 15,629.

Papers respecting concealed Lands; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 47.

A list of Patents and Pardons granted; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 3796.—Inner Temple Lib. *MS.* 536. v. i.

Warrants for apprehending suspected persons, &c.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6998.

Notes concerning Recusants, xviith cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 17,022.

Returns of Traitors' Estates in various counties, xviith cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 19,678.

"Extract from a term rowl of such as were attaynted, *temp.* Hen. III., for rysing in armes at the battayle of Evsham;" Brit. Mus. *Sloane MS.* 1301, *art.* 138.

Inquisitiones de Rebellis, anno 49 Hen. III.; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4182, f. 189. (*Dodesw. MS.* v. 40.)

Analecta è rotulis donationum de terris forisfactis, 15, 16, Edw. II.; Ashm. Lib. *MS.* 6494, p. 156.

Names of persons attainted in the reigns of Edw. III. and IV.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 870, f. 8.

Names of those who were attainted of treason with the Marquis of Exeter, 1540; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 2, *art.* 3.

Book of Concealments, *temp.* Elizabeth; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 59, *art.* 35, 39.

Names of such as are certified to be Fugitives, contrary to the statute 23 Eliz.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6839, f. 325.

Names of such as are certified to be fugitives over the sea, *temp.* Elizabeth; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 412, f. 25.

List of persons attainted, anno 13 Elizabeth (1570); Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Titus, C. vii. f. 9 *b*; *Harl. MS.* 309, f. 201 *b*.

An account of concealed lands, found 15 Elizabeth (1572); Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 16, *art.* 56.

Catalogue of Papists confined in different prisons of England, 1579; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 29, *art.* 97.

Rents and revenues of Recusants in England, 1587; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 53, *art.* 69.

Names of Papists and Recusants in England, 1587; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 55, *art.* 58.

Returns of Popish Fugitives, 1593; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 7042, f. 315.

Note of lands forfeited to the Queen by the attainder of the D. of Norfolk; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 58, *art.* 24.

Catalogue of persons outlawed in the reign of Jas. I.; Cath. Lib. Westm.; *MS.* 214.

Papers relating to the Sequestrations throughout England, 1642—1652; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 5478; 5501; 5508; 5291; 5494; 5497.

Abstract of the accounts of the Committees for Sequestration, anno 1644; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Dd.* iii. 67.

Orders and Grants touching Sequestered Estates, 1645—1647; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 16,178.

Papers relating to Sequestrated Livings, from 1649 to 1662; Lamb. Lib. *MS.* 1027.

Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, that have compounded for their estates; *Lond.* 1655, 8vo—reprinted, with additions, at *Chester*, 1733.

Return of Papists and Dissenters in England and Wales, circ. 1660; All Souls' Coll. Oxf. *MS.* ccv. ff. 42, 42 *b*.

Names of Recusants convicted in the Exchequer, 1671; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 20,739.

Proceedings against, and names of, Rebels in 1685; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4689.

Names of such as were required to be delivered up, or at least banished out of the States Generals dominions, 1685; Brit. Mus. *Sloane MS.* 2723, *art.* 1.

Names of Popish Recusants convict, and Papists, &c., as returned pursuant to the act of 1716; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 15,629.

The names of the Roman Catholics, non-jurors and others, who refused to take the oaths to his late majesty King George; *Lond.* 1745, 8vo.

Original Papers relating to the Vaudois and French Refugees, from May 1669 to April 1703; Lambeth Lib. *MS.* 1028.

Livre des Anglois à Genève, by J. S. Burn. *Lond.* 1831. 8vo.
A copy of the Register of the Church at Geneva, containing the names of English Protestants who took refuge there in the reign of Q. Mary.

Bedfordshire—Buckinghamshire: History of the Sequestrations, with copies of letters, etc. in the counties of Bedford, Berks, and Buckingham; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5491.

Cambridgeshire: List of Sequestrators for Cambridgeshire, 1643: Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5823, f. 95 *b*.

Cheshire: Sequestrators' Accompts within the county palatine of Chester; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 1999; 2018; 2126; 2128; 2130; 2136; 2137; 2144; 2174.

——— List of Cheshire gentlemen who compounded for their estates, *temp.* Chas. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2043, ff. 118, 128.

——— Accompts of moneys paid to the Sequestrators, in the parish of Church-Lawton, co. Chester, 1642—1646; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1943.

——— Original accompts of the delinquents within the hundred of Edesbury, co. Chester, 1645, 1646; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2175.

——— The Sequestration book of delinquents' estates in Namptwich hundred, 1644—1646; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2166.

Derbyshire: List of Recusants in West Derby; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2128, f. 175.

Devonshire: Proceedings against the Rebels in 1685, in the county of Devon; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4689.

Dorsetshire: Register of Sequestrations in Dorsetshire, 1645—1647; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 8845.

——— Proceedings against the Rebels in 1685, in the county of Dorset; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4689.

Durham: Minute Book of Sequestrators within the co. of Durham, 1644; Durham Cath. *Hunter MS.* 22, *art.* 36.

Essex: Account of Sequestered lands in Essex; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5505.

Hampshire: Proceedings against the Rebels in 1685, in the county of Southampton; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4689.

Kent: A brief sum of all the Recusants certified within the dioceses of the provinces of Canterbury and York; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 280, f. 157.

Leicestershire: List of Leicestershire gentlemen who compounded for their estates, *temp.* Chas. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2043, f. 38 *b*.

Lincolnshire: Utlagaria com. Lincolniæ, 22 Edw. IV.; Chapter House.

London: Names of Priests and Recusants committed to prisons in and about London, 1586 and 1588; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MSS.* 51, *art.* 67; 58, *art.* 13.

Norfolk: Papers relating to Popish Recusants in co. Norfolk, 1578, 1591, 1627—1665; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 5847, p. 313; 5848, p. 286.

——— Letters and accounts of the Committee of Sequestrations in co. Norfolk, 1644, 1645; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 5508, ff. 12—39; 5497, f. 127.

Northamptonshire: Papers relating to Sequestrations in co. Northampton, 1648, 1649; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5508, f. 75.

Northumberland: Account of holders of concealed lands in Northumberland, 1587; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 51, *art.* 82.

Somersetshire: Proceedings against the Rebels in 1685, in the county of Somerset; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4689.

Wiltshire: Papers of the Committee for Sequestrations in Wiltshire, 1648; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5508, ff. 141, 145 *b*, 156 *b*.

——— Proceedings against the Rebels in 1685, in the county of Wilts; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4689.

Scotland: Records of the Court of Commissioners on Forfeited Estates, after the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745; Tower of London.

——— Account of all the Attainted Scottish Noblemen, 1715—45; *see* Buchan's *Account of the Family of Keith.*

——— Lists of Persons concerned in the Rebellion, 1745; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 19,796.

Ireland: "Licenses, pardons, writts of entree and acquytances entered in the Fyne Office of Robert, Earl of Leicester, from Trin. Term anno 22 to Easter Term anno 25 Elizabeth;" Society of Antiquaries, *MS.* 97.

——— List of persons indicted for High Treason in Ireland, from Hilary Term 1641 to Easter Term 1642; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 4772.

——— List of Converts and Protestant Settlers in Ireland, from Chas. II. to 1772; Brit. Mus. *Eg. MS.* 77.

——— Sale of Forfeited Estates in Ireland, 1702-3; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 15,973.

——— Report of the Trustees of Forfeited Estates in Ireland, Nov. 1703; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 17,774.

——— Survey of Forfeited Estates in Cork; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 17,508.

——— Surveys of Forfeited Land in Donnegal; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,406.

——— Sale of Forfeited Lands, co. Dublin, 1702-3; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 18,718.

——— Surveys of Forfeited Lands in Leitrim, Mayo, and Sligo; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,405.

Parliamentary Records.

THE STATUTE ROLLS AND INROLMENTS.—The *Statute Rolls* are records of Chancery, drawn up in form, for the purpose of being proclaimed and published, being framed upon original petitions and answers, or entries thereof on the Parliament Rolls. The earliest statutes contained in any collections are those of Henry III. No record of parliament is now known to be extant prior to the Statute of Gloucester, 6th Edward I., from which period they are continued to 8th Edward IV., with an interruption from 8th to 23d Henry VI.

After 8th Edward IV. the Statute Roll is not preserved, though there is evidence of its existence as late as 4th Henry VII., after which (as supposed) it ceased to be made up, and ultimately it was succeeded, for all practical purposes, by the *Inrolments of the Acts of Parliament certified into Chancery,* commencing 1st Richard III. to the present time (except during the Usurpation). They are brought in annually by the Clerk of the Parliament.

Before Henry VIII., these Statute Rolls are sometimes in Latin and sometimes in French; but after Henry VIII. they are uniformly in English.

The *Inrolments of Acts of Parliament,* certified into Chancery, commence 1st Richard III., and come down to the present time. Down to the 3d Charles I., they comprehend several other proceedings of parliament, besides the acts inrolled; sometimes, for instance, the Commissions for giving Royal Assents to Bills are entered, thus partaking of the qualities of Rolls of Parliament, and including nearly the same contents, until, the miscellaneous matters disappearing by degrees, the acts inrolled only occur. To 25th Henry VIII. they contain all acts, public and private, passed in every session, each with an introductory and concluding form of their being presented and assented to. From 25th Henry VIII. to 35th Elizabeth, several of the private acts, and afterwards to 3d Charles I., all the private acts are omitted, their titles only being noticed. From 16th Charles I. to 31st George II., the inrolments contain nothing but the public acts, and the titles of the private acts,

with the several forms of assent, without any other parliamentary matter; and from 32d George II. their contents are the same, with the omissions of the titles of the private acts.

In February 1849, the ingrossments and inrolments ceased, and acts printed on vellum were substituted, pursuant to the recommendation of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1848.

It is to the *Private Statutes* that the genealogist will be most indebted. They contain the settlements of family estates, long recitals of family pedigrees, the naturalization of foreigners, the attainders of parties, and the reversals of such attainders, licenses to change names and arms, the dissolution of marriages, the legitimation and illegitimation of issue, authority for individuals to re-marry, and other objects of a private description.

There are many valuable manuscript copies of collections of Statutes preserved in public and private libraries; but the greatest number in any one place is in the British Museum.

The Statutes of the Realm were printed (1810—1828) by the Record Commissioners, down to the end of Queen Anne, in eleven volumes, large folio, including two volumes of Indices.

The following have also been printed:—

Public Acts, from 2 Will. and Mary to 15 and 16 Victoria.
Private Acts, from 1705 to 1852.
Local, Personal, and Private Acts, from 38 Geo. III. to 15 and 16 Victoria, *folio*.
Index to the Statutes at Large, by D. Pickering. *Camb.* 1769, 8vo.
Index to the Statutes, from John to Geo. III., by O. Ruffhead. *Lond.* 1772, 8vo.
A table of Private Statutes, by G. Bramwell. *Lond.* 1813, 8vo.
Index to the Statutes, by J. Raithby. 1814, 2 vols. 8vo.
——————— by B. Spiller. *Lond.* 1822, 4to.
Index to Public and Private Acts, 1801—1844. *Lond.* 1845, *folio*, 2 *parts*.
Chronological list of Statutes, by A. N. Oulton. *Lond.* 1837, roy. 8vo.
Index to the Statutes, 1810—48, by A. N. Oulton. *Lond.* 1846—9, roy. 8vo. (Comprising annual supplements.)

Rolls of Parliament.—These important and highly interesting records commence with the 6th Edward I., and extend to the reign of Henry VIII.; but the Rolls, subsequent to the 19th Henry VII., will be found in the first volume of the Journals of the House of Lords. The Rolls of Parliament are very defective, the proceedings of various Parliaments being, it is feared, irretrievably lost. The

value of these records can only be adequately appreciated by those who have been in the habit of consulting them; for there is scarcely a subject connected with the parliamentary, legal, or general history of this country, on which information may not be derived from these records. As the Journals of the House of Lords do not commence until the 1st Henry VIII., it is from the Rolls of Parliament alone that proofs can be found of peers having sat in Parliament previous to that period, which proofs are requisite in claims to an ancient barony by writ.

The Petitions to Parliament frequently contain very curious matter, abounding in biographical materials, in illustrations of the state of society, and in notices of the descent of lands.

The Rolls of Parliament contain entries of the several transactions in Parliament. When complete, they include the adjournments, and all other common and daily occurrences and proceedings, from the opening to the close of each Parliament, with the several petitions or bills, and the answers given thereto, not only on public matters on which the statutes were afterwards framed, but also on private concerns. In some few instances the statutes, drawn up in form, are entered, but in general the petitions and answers only are found entered; and in such case, the entry of itself furnishes no certain evidence that the petition and answer were at any time put into the form of a statute.

In the Parliament Rolls, it is much to be regretted that the names of those noblemen only who were appointed *Triers of Petitions*, or who acted in some particular capacity, are to be found noticed as being present. In the Journals which commence with the reign of Henry VIII., the daily attendance of noblemen is noted; and, as there were earlier Journals, it cannot be doubted that the Parliamentary Rolls were never intended to supply that evidence of sittings, which is now, in many cases, to be drawn from them alone.

As has been already stated, the earliest Roll now extant is of the 6th Edward I.; and the only other Rolls now preserved of that reign are of the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 33d, and 35th.

Of the reign of Edward II. there are only five Rolls extant,—for the 8th, 9th, 12th, and 14th; the two Rolls of the 12th are not printed in the six volumes published by the House of Lords in 1765, but they have lately been printed among other miscellaneous records in the Exchequer, by authority of the Government, under

the title of "*Documents Illustrative of English History*," &c., under the editorship of Mr. Henry Cole.

In the reign of Edward III., the Rolls for the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 25th, 29th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 42d, 43d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 50th, and 51st years of his reign only have been preserved, and in the subsequent reigns there are many chasms.

Many of the lost rolls belong to those Parliaments, which are of the greatest importance to the history of the constitution; and it may be doubted whether their loss is wholly owing to accident. Richard II. was accused of defacing and cancelling records relating to the state and government of the kingdom, to the great prejudice of the people. And there are some reasons for supposing, that the Parliamentary Records relating to the deposition of Edward II. were amongst those which were thus destroyed.

The *Rotuli Placitorum Parliamentariorum* form a portion of the *Rotuli Parliamentariorum*, and were printed entire in 1765, from 6th Edward I. to 19th Henry VII., by order of the House of Lords, in six volumes folio. Ryley had, however, previously printed them in the year 1661, under the title of *Placita Parliamentaria*, taken from an ancient MS. among the Tower Records, called the "Vetus Codex," and to which he added an Appendix of illustrative records. Ryley was not aware that the originals of most of the Parliament Rolls in the "Codex" were extant in the Chapter House; but his volume, as far as it extends, has considerable value. An elaborate Index to the six volumes above mentioned was published in 1832.

Down to the end of the reign of Edward IV. these documents are preserved in the Tower. After that period they are at the Rolls Chapel.

Transcripts of the Rolls of Parliament will be found in other public repositories, as follows:—

Petitions in Parliament, from 18 to 23 Edw. I.; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Ee.* v. 27.

Rolls of Parliament, from 4 Edw. II. to Hen. VII.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 7057—7086.

Transcripts of Rolls of Parliament, 5, 8, 9 Edw. II.; Brit. Mus. *Hargrave MS.* 487.—Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Dd.* ii. 24.

———— 5 Edw. II.—19 Hen. VII.; Magd. Coll. Camb. *Pepysian Lib.* 1.

———— 5 Edw. II.—6 Hen. VIII., in 33 volumes; Inn. Temp. Lib. *MS.* 534.

Abridgment of the Records of Parliament in the Tower, from 1 Edw. III. to 22 Edw. IV.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Tit. E. i.

Transcripts of the Rolls of Parliament, from Edw. III. to Rich. III. inclusive, in 65 volumes; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 4631—4695.[1]

———— 1—3 Rich. II.; Brit. Mus. *Hargrave MS.* 106.

———— 1—11 Rich. II.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Tit. E. ii.

———— 11 Rich. II.—43 Eliz.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MSS.* Tit. E. iii.; Tit. F. ii.

———— 21 Ric. II.; Brit. Mus. *Hargrave MS.* 488.

Writs of Summons, and Returns to Parliament.—The Writs of Summons and Returns to the Lower House of Parliament, from the time of Edward I. down to 17th Edward IV., are preserved at the Tower. There likewise are deposited a considerable number of returns to the three Parliaments during the Usurpation. These latter instruments are often crowded with the electors' signatures in their proper handwriting.

Down to the 8th Henry IV., the returns are indorsed on the writs, or made on schedules annexed to them, being only the names of the members returned, with their manucaptors; after that time there are indentures between the sheriffs and freeholders of the county, and the returning officers and electors of each city or borough.

A writ of summons, followed by a sitting, confers the dignity of a baron descendible to all lineal issue, both male and female; this proof of a sitting must be by the Records of Parliament, and can only be found *on the Rolls* or *Journals of Parliament*, unless the letter from the Barons to the Pope, in 29th Edward I., be considered genuine.

The Returns of Members, from 33d Henry VIII., to the Parliament next before the Restoration of Charles II., are among the Rolls Chapel records.

From 12th Charles II. to the present time (except the last two Parliaments) the writs of summons and returns are at the Petty Bag Office. The last two Parliaments are always kept at the Crown Office. As soon as the third Parliament is called, the indentures or returns of the first are delivered to the Petty Bag Office.

As these returns point out the estates qualifying representatives,

[1] The original transcripts, from which the Rolls were printed by order of the House of Lords in 1765 (*v.* preceding page).

genealogical evidence may be obtained through them by a reference to the title-deeds of such estates, or the local rate or parish books.

The Parliament Pawns are abstracts of all writs of summons and writs of election issued on calling a new Parliament. When the Parliament meets, the Parliament Pawn is completed; and after that period, all writs of summons are issued from the Crown Office in Chancery.

It became the practice about the time of Henry VIII., when a Parliament was to be called, for the Clerks of the Petty Bag Office in Chancery to prepare these abstracts and schedules; when fairly engrossed on parchment, they were lodged in the Petty Bag Office, under the name of Parliamentary Pawns, where they are still preserved, from the 21st Henry VIII. to the present time.

The following are at the Crown Office, besides the writs of summons and returns for the last two Parliaments, viz., 18 lists of names of members of Parliament, Mary to Charles I.;—a book containing the names of the Convention Parliament 1688;—a book containing the names of members returned to Parliament, 1682 to the present time.

Lists of Writs of Summons are printed in Appendix i. to the Report on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm.

Literal copies of the Writs to Parliament have been printed by authority of Parliament, under the title of "*Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons, together with the Records and Muniments relating to the Suit and Service due and performed to the King's High Court of Parliament and the Councils of the Realm, &c. Edward I., II.*" 2 vols. in 4 parts, folio. 1827—1834.

Vol. I. embraces the reign of Edward I., and contains a Calendar of Writs of Elections and Returns, p. 1, xcvi; Parliamentary Writs, being literal copies of original documents, pp. 1—192.

Vol. II. embraces the reign of Edward II. (1307—1327), and is divided into two volumes, each of which is called a Division. Division I. contains a Calendar of Writs of Election and Returns, pp. i—cclxxxiv. Division II.—Writs, Records, and Muniments, relating to the Suit and Service due and performed to the King's High Court of Parliament, and the other Councils of the Realm, or affording evidence of attendance given at Parliaments and Councils during the reign of Edward II., pp. 1—366.

The price of the first volume was £4. 4*s*., now reduced to £2. 2*s*.

The second volume was published at £5. 5*s.*, but is now reduced to £2. 2*s.*

The Writs of Election are exhibited in a series which, though by no means complete, does not offer any very important chasms; and the comparison between the number of returns there printed for the first time at full length, and the number catalogued by Prynne, will show how many have been recovered since the age of that laborious writer.

Copious lists of Members of Parliament have been printed. Notices of a few of these, and of Manuscripts containing lists of Summonses, and of Members returned, are here subjoined.[1]

Returns of Members of Parliament in different reigns; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 1191.

Returns of Representatives in Parliament, made by Borroughs in divers counties; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 161, p. 238.

Noblemen in all kings' reigns, and when summoned; College of Arms, *MS.* L. 7.

List of Peers as they sat in Parliament at various periods; Coll. of Arms, Dublin.

An account of all the Parliaments holden in each reign, from 49 Hen. III. to the end of Edw. IV.; *v.* Prynne's *Brevia Parliamentaria rediviva.* 1660, 4 vols. 4to.

A perfect copy of all Summons to Parliament, from the 49 Hen. III. to this present, by Sir Will. Dugdale; *Lond.* 1685, *fol.* 2d ed. about 1794.

Summonses to Parliament, *temp.* Hen. III.; Inner Temple Lib. *MS.* 534. (vol. xxxiii.)

———— Hen. III.—Edw. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 298, *art.* 45.

———— 49 Hen. III.—22 Edw. III.; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 35.

———— 49 Hen. III.—50 Edw. III.; Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 501.

———— 49 Hen. III.—2 Hen. VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Titus, C. v. f. 44 *b.*

———— 49 Hen. III.—6 Hen. VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 158, f. 3.

———— 49 Hen. III.—21 Hen. VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 778;[2] 6204, p. 8, *et seqq.*

———— 49 Hen. III.—13 Car. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 3323.

———— 23 Edw. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 7555, *art.* 1.

[1] *See* Lists of Gentry (Poll Books). In order to preserve a strictly chronological arrangement, it has been found undesirable, in this and other lists, to separate the notices of printed works from those of the manuscripts.

[2] Number 778 is described as being in some places more extensive and correct than Dugdale's printed lists, though in others that work is more correct than this.

Summonses to Parliament, Edw. I., II., III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1300, ff. 57, 60, 72—83 *b*.—Inner Temple Lib. *MS.* 534. (vol. xxxiii.)

———— 24 Edw. I.—21 Rich. II.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Faustina, C. xi.

———— 24 Edw. I.—27 Hen. VI.; Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* clxxiii.

———— Edw. II.—Rich. II.; *v.* Cotton's *Abridgment of Records at the Tower; Lond.* 1689; ed. by Prynne.

———— Edw. III.—Rich. II.; Exeter Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxxiv.

———— 48 Edw. III.—22 Rich. II.; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* B. 3.

———— 1—23 Rich. II.; Inner Temp. Lib. *MS.* 534. (vol. xxxiii.)

———— 1 Rich. II.—22 and 23 Edw. IV.; Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 502.

———— 1—14 Hen. IV.; Inn. Temple Lib. *MS.* 534. (vol. xxxiii.)

———— 1—9 Hen. V.; *same manuscript.*

———— 1—39 Hen. VI.; *same manuscript.*

———— 2—4 Hen. VI.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 723, ff. 127, 388, 534.

———— 5—9 Hen. VI.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 724, ff. 1—197.

Names of the Lordes of the Parliament, 31, 32 Hen. VI.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 158, ff. 108, 116, 119.

Summonses to Parliament, 38 Hen. VI.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 727, f. 333.

———— 1—23 Edw. IV.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 729, *art.* 2.—Inner Temple Lib. *MS.* 534. (vol. xxxiii.)

Names of the Lordes of the Parliament, 5 Hen. VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 158, f. 109.

List of Members of Parliament, from 1541 to 1660; *v.* Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria.* 1750, 8vo.

———— *tempp.* Mary and Elizabeth; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 158, f. 125.

Writs for electing Members in the reigns of Elizabeth, Jas. I., and Chas. I.; Bodleian Library.

Names of Lords and Commoners in the Scottish Parliament, Aug. 1560; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Calig. B. ix. f. 144.

The Names of the Lords of the Parliament holden at Dublin, 25th April, 1585; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Titus, B. xiii. f. 381.

List of Lords of Parliament and their eldest sons, 1588; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 104, *art.* 23.

List of Knights and Burgesses returned to Parliament, anno 35 Eliz.; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 255, f. 180.

Summonses to Parliament, 1603; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 158, ff. 165, 167.

———— 1620; Brit. Mus. *Hargrave MS.* 311, f. 459.

A Catalogue of the names of such who were summoned to any Parliament, from the year 1640 to 1661; *Lond.* 1661, 8vo.

The names of the Members of Parliament called to take upon them the trust of the government of this Commonwealth, etc., 1653. *Lond.* 1654, 4to.

A list of the names of the Long Parliament, likewise of the Parliament held at Oxford, and those of 1653, 4, 6, and 9; *Lond.* 1659, 8vo.

Lists of the twenty-four Parliaments, from 1660 to 1741, with a list of the House of Lords, etc.; 1741. 12mo.

Names of the Representatives in Parliament, 1677; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7170, *art.* 1.

List of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Parliament, 6th Feb. 1701; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1789, 1791, *art.* 1.

Abstract of the Returns to Parliament for all the counties, cities, and boroughs of England, between 1702 and 1710; taken from the original records in the Rolls Chapel; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,661.

Cambridgeshire: Members of Parliament for co. Cambridge, *temp.* Chas. II.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5813, f. 246; See also Carter's *History of Cambridge.*

Derbyshire: List of Knights and Burgesses of the co. of Derby, 1640; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2043, f. 22.

Durham: List of the Knights and Burgesses who have represented the co. of Durham in Parliament, *Durham*, 1826, 4to. Privately printed. A second edition, consisting of 100 copies, was printed at Durham in 1831, 4to.

Essex: List of the Members of Parliament for the borough of Colchester, co. Essex, from 23 Edw. I. to 1789; *v. History of Colchester*, 1789, 8vo. (*Fenno*), p. 122.

Lincoln: List of Members of Parliament for the city of Lincoln; *v. History of Lincoln*, 1810, p. 21.

——— Tables of the Burgesses in Parliament for the co. of Lincoln, to the year 1779; *Lond.* 1779, 4to. (*White.*)

London: Members of Parliament for London, 1640, 1654, 1656, 1659; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5840, p. 417.

——— List of Members returned for the city of London, from 1660 to 1768; *v. London Magazine*, 1771, p. 408.

——— Diary of the Parliaments held at Westminster, 1st, 3d, and 8th Henry VIII.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2235, f. 34.

——— Names of Members of Parliament for Westminster, in 1640, 1654, 1656, 1659; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5840, p. 417.

——— Lists or Returns of Members from 1700 to 1705; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1789, *art.* 1; 1791, *art.* 1; 7361, *art.* 1.

——— List of Members for Westminster, from the Restoration to 1770; *London Magazine*, 1772, p. 483.

Nottinghamshire: List of the Knights of the Shire and Burgesses for Nottingham; *v.* Thoroton's *Hist. of Nottingham*, 2d ed. v. ii.; also Deering's *History of Nottingham.*

Oxfordshire: Historical Collections: or a brief account of the two Parliaments held at Westminster and Oxford, with exact lists of the Members of each Parliament. *Lond.* 1685, 8vo.

Rutlandshire: Knights of the Shire for the co. of Rutland to 1780; *v.* Wright's *History of Rutland*, ed. by Harrod. 1788.

Staffordshire: Members of Parliament for the co. of Stafford; *v.* Shaw's *History of Staffordshire*, p. xiii.

Warwickshire: List of Members of Parliament for Warwick; *v.* Dugdale's *History of Warwick*, v. ii. p. 1145.

Wiltshire: Members of Parliament, High Sheriffs, Gentry, &c. of Wiltshire; *v.* Hoare's *Repertorium Wiltonense. Bath*, 1821. Folio. Privately printed.

For other Lists of Members, *see* —

Carter's Honor redivivus. *Lond.* 1673, 3d ed.

Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria. *Lond.* 1750. 8vo.

Chamberlayne's State of Great Britain. The 1st edition appeared in 1663, and the 38th in 1755.

The Parliamentary History. *Lond.* 1762. 23 vols. 8vo. and Index. Containing biographies of members.

Beatson's Chronological Register of the Houses of Parliament, 3 vols. 1807, 8vo.

Oldfield's History of the House of Commons, etc. *Lond.* 1816, 6 vols.

Adam's Parliamentary Hand-Book, ed. by E. Morton; *Lond.* 1851, 8vo, 3d edit.

Dodd's Parliamentary Companion; *Lond.* 1855, 12mo. 23d edit.

Journals of Parliament.—It is not known when Journals were first used; those in existence of the Upper House commence in the 1st Henry VIII., and of the Lower House in the 1st Edward VI. From an original letter, prefixed to the journal book of Hen. VIII., it appears that several journal books were taken away and suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey.

The Journals contain entries of the daily and ordinary occurrences and proceedings, from the opening to the closing of each session, with the several petitions or bills, and the answers given thereto, not only on public matters, on which statutes have been afterwards framed, but also on private concerns, affecting a considerable portion of the families of the nobility and gentry of this kingdom. The names of the several members of the House of Peers daily present are entered on the Journals of that House, and they are consequently often the necessary evidence of sittings under writs of summons. It would require no less than a volume to specify the different descriptions of transactions noticed in these records, and a very imperfect idea of their value would even then be formed, without inspecting them.

The Journals of both Houses have been printed from 1st Henry VIII. to the present day, with Calendars, and Indexes to

1848. A general Index by Vardon and May, from 1547 to 1714, was published in 1852.

The original Journals are preserved at the PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

The Votes of the House of Commons were first printed in 1681, those of the House of Lords in 1825.

Copies of the Journals and Proceedings in Parliament will be found as follows:—

Proceedings in Parliament, *tempp.* Edw. III. and Rich. II.; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 822, p. 202.

Lords' and Commons' Journals of Parliament, from 1 Hen. VIII. to 31 Chas. II., in 46 volumes; INNER TEMPLE LIB. *MS.* 537, &c.

Lords' Journals from 1 Hen. VIII. to 1740; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 7087—7155.

———— from 6 Nov. 1640, to 2 Feb. 1648, 25 volumes; BRIT. MUS. *Sloane MSS.* 4660—4695.

Calendar to the Journals of the House of Lords, from Hen. VIII. to 1723; BRIT. MUS. *Hargrave MSS.* 176—178.

———— from 1509 to 1642, and from 1660 to 1735; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5120—5122.

Proceedings in Parliament, from 1602 to 1610, or 1611; ST. JOHN'S COLL. CAMB. *MS.* H. 17.

Journals of the House of Commons, from 1 Edw. VI. to 1701; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 7201—7309.

———— from Jas. I. to Anne, in 83 volumes; INNER TEMP. LIB. *MS.* 502, &c.

Reports of debates in the House of Commons, from 10 May 1768, to 13 June 1774, in 48 volumes; BRIT. MUS. *Eg. MSS.* 215—262.

Index to Appeals, or Parliamentary Cases, 1701—1728; INNER TEMPLE LIB. *MS.* 525.

Heraldic Collections.

THE documents falling under this head are very numerous, and may be found in nearly all the public and private libraries throughout the kingdom. They may be classed under the following heads:—Heralds' Visitations—Pedigrees of Nobility, Knights, and Baronets—Pedigrees of Gentry—Funeral Certificates and Monuments—Armorial Bearings—etc. etc.

Heralds' Visitations.—These records are of the highest importance to genealogists. The Heralds were first incorporated in the reign of Richard III., and their province appears to have at that time extended no further than the preventing more than one family from using the same escutcheon. It was evident, however, that the advantages to be derived from their institution, were such as resulted from the confidence with which the public resorted to their archives, and were determined by their reports. That their investigations, therefore, might be as general as possible, a *Visitation* of each county was decreed by the Earl Marshal, and confirmed by warrant under the Privy Seal. The most ancient visitation on record is asserted to have been made in the reign of Henry IV., from the existence of the following memorandum in Harleian MS. 1196—"Visitacio facta per Marischallum de Norroy ult. ann. R. Henrici 4ti. 1412"—a period of seventy years before the incorporation of that body. The MS. in question is a folio, consisting of loose pedigrees and miscellaneous heraldic scraps, some written as late as 1620 and 1627, pasted on the leaves of a printed book. The memorandum quoted occurs amongst others on folio 76 *b*, and affords the sole authority for the above assertion.

The first commission proceeding from royal authority was issued to Thomas Benolte, Clarenceux King of Arms, in the 20th of Henry VIII. (1528-9), empowering him to visit the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Oxford, Wilts, Berks, and Stafford. From this time until the close of the seventeenth century, visits were regularly made every twenty-five or thirty years. The last, which

was that of the county of Southampton, was made by Sir Henry St. George, *Clar.*, in the year 1686.

The *register books* kept by the Heralds and their assistants, during these visitations, contain the pedigrees and arms of the nobility and gentry, signed by the heads of their respective families, and are of the highest value to genealogists. Unfortunately, many of these books are now lost, and those which remain are scattered amongst the public and private libraries of the kingdom. In the library of Queen's College, Oxford, are forty volumes, and in that of Caius College, Cambridge, fifty-four; the Bodleian and Ashmolean Libraries are likewise very rich in these records; but by far the greatest collections are in the archives of the College of Arms, and at the British Museum.

Those in private hands are very numerous. The valuable collection formerly in the library of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, is now in the possession of Lord Ashburnham. The library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, Worcestershire—probably the finest private library in the kingdom—is exceedingly rich in Heralds' Visitations and other genealogical collections.

Notices of the Visitations in the first-mentioned library will be found in Moule's *Bibliotheca Heraldica,* pp. 560—612. Catalogues of the latter library are periodically printed by the owner, for *private* distribution only. Copies are deposited in the British Museum. A brief list of the Visitations, &c., will be found in the *Nouvelle Encyclopédie Théologique, Par.* 1853.

A useful catalogue of the collection at the British Museum, was printed by Sir N. H. Nicolas in 1825;[1] and a copious "Index" to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in about 250 of the principal manuscripts mentioned therein—compiled by the author of the present work—was published in 1849.[2]

A list of these records deposited in Public Libraries is here subjoined.

[1] "Catalogue of the Heralds' Visitations, etc. etc., in the British Museum." Lond. 1825, 8vo.

[2] "Index to the Pedigrees and Arms, contained in the Heralds' Visitations, in the British Museum." By R. Sims. *Lond.* 1849. 8vo. Price 15*s*.

LIST OF HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

*** References to the Pedigrees and Arms, contained in the Manuscripts bearing this (†) mark, will be found in Sims's "Index" referred to in the preceding page.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
1566	Harvey	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* †1531.
—	—	— — †4600.
—	—	— — †5867, *art.* 2.
—	—	Coll. of Arms, *MS.* H. 15; *Philipot MS.* P. 49.
1582	Cooke	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* †5186.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †2109.
—	—	— — 3968.
1586	Cooke (by Glover) . . .	Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxiv.
1634	St. George & Burrough (by Owen)	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* †4108.
—	—	Coll. of Arms, *MS.* C. 31.

BERKSHIRE.

1531	Benolte	Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* †12,479.
—	— . . (Original) .	Coll. of Arms, *MS.* H. 20.
1566	Harvey[1]	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* †1139.
—	—	— — †1532.
—	—	— — 5867.
—	—	— — †1081.
—	—	— *Add. MS.* †14,283.
—	—	Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* G. 5; H. 9; *Philipot MS.* 49, P.
—	—	Bodleian Lib. *Gough MS.*
1597	Lee	Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 531.—Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* lxxxii.
1623	Camden[1] (by Chitting and Philipot)	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* †1532.
—	—	— — †4108.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— *Add. MS.* †4961.
—	—	— — †14,283.
—	—	Coll. of Arms, *MS.* C. 18.
—	—	Ashmolean Lib. *MS.* 852.
1664	Bysshe[1]	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* †1530.
—	—	— — †1483.
—	—	— *Add. MS.* †14,284.
—	—	Coll. of Arms, *MS.* C. 12.
—	—	Ashmolean Lib. *MS.* 851.

[1] The Visitation for this year has been *privately printed* by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in folio.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
S. D.	. . . . .	BODLEIAN LIB. *Gough MS.*
—	. . . . .	COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 4, P.; 5, P.
1566	Harvey	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †5181.
—	—	— — 3968.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1429, ff. 68—84.
—	—	— — 5867.
—	—	COLLEGE OF ARMS, *MSS.* H. 9; 15; *Philipot MS.* 49, P.
—	—(*in Glover's handwriting*)	— *Vincent MS.* 138.
1574	Cooke (by Lee)	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1139.
—	—	— — †1533.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* F.1; G.3; E.D.N. No. 11.
1634	St. George and Burrough (by Philipot and Ryley) .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1533.
—	—	— — †1102.
—	—	— — †1151.
—	—	— — †1193.
—	— . . . (*imperfect*) .	— — †1234.
—	—	— — †1136.
—	—	— — †1391, f. 12.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 26 (1. 2.)
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— *Philipot MS.*, 49, P.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 534.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* CXXV.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

1575	Cooke	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1534.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* G. 10; 14; 18.
1590	—	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 16,940.
1619	Camden[1] (by St. George) *with additions* . . .	— *Harl. MS.* †1534.
—	—	— — †1043, f. 53.
—	—	— — †1401.
—	—	— — †6769, †6770.
—	—	— *Add. MS.* †4962.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 11.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— *Vincent MS.* 131.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 542.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* xciii.
—	—	BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

[1] The Visitation for Cambridgeshire for this year was *privately printed* by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in 1840, in folio.

CHESHIRE.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
1533	Benolte	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †2076, f. 11.
1566	Flower (by Cooke) . . .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 3; E.D.N. 17.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxx.
1569	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 3.
1580	Flower (by Glover) . . .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1505.
—	—	— — †1424, f. 12*b*.
—	—	— — †5182.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* E. D. N. No. 17.
—	— (*Glover's transcript*) .	— *MS.* D. 14 (1).
—	—	CHETHAM LIB. *MS.* 6694, f. 133.
1591	Chaloner (*frag. of* ORIGINAL *Visitation*)	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 2161, f. 263; †2163, f. 71.
1612	St. George	— *Harl. MS.* †1535, f. 35.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 6.
1663	Dugdale	— *MS.* C. 38.

CORNWALL.

S. D.	. . . . .	COLLEGE OF ARMS.
1530	Benolte	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* †14, 315.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* H. 18.
—	—	— *MS.* G. 2 (1).
1573	Cooke	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1079.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* E. 15.
—	—	— *MSS.* G. 6 (1); H. 16.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 553.
1620	Camden (by St. George and Lennard)	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1079.
—	— (*part of* ORIGINAL) .	— — †1162.
—	— (*remaining part*) . .	— — †1164.
—	—	— — †1142.
—	—	— — †1149.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 1.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— *MS.* E.D.N. No. 2.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 532.
—	—	BODL. LIB. *MS.* 5054, f. 59.

CUMBERLAND.

1615	St. George	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1374, f. 12.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1536.
1665	Dugdale	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 39.

DERBYSHIRE.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
1569	Flower	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †886.
—	—	— — †2134, f. 99.
—	—	— — †6592.
—	—	— — †2113, f. 34.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1484, f. 23.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 146.
—	—	ASHMOLEAN LIB. *MS.* 798.
1611	St. George	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1093.
—	—	— — †1153, f. 93.
—	—	— — †1486, f. 23.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1537.
—	—	— *Eg. MS.* †996.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 4; *Vinc^{t}. MS.* 146.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* xci.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 529.
1634	Chitting	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 33.
1662	Dugdale	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †6104.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 34.

DEVONSHIRE.

1531	Benolte	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* †14,315.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* G. 2 (1).
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	— *MS.* H. 18.
—	—	ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 763.
—	—	BODL. LIB. *Gough MS.*
1564	Harvey	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †3288, f. 25.
—	—	— — †5185.
—	—	— — †1567.
—	—	— — †1399.
—	—	— — †5840.
—	—	— — †5871.
—	—	— — †1091.
—	—	— — †1080, f. 364.
—	—	— *Add. MS.* †14,288.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* D. 7; G. 19; 2, H. 7; H. 15.
—	—	ALL SOULS' COLL. OXF. *Grafton's Pedigrees*, No. 58.
1572	Cooke	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 537.
1620	Camden (by St. George and Lennard)	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1080, ff. 1—363 *b*.
—	— (*part of* ORIGINAL V.)	— — †1163.
—	— (*remaining part*) . .	— — †1164.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 1.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 530.
—	—	BODL. LIB. *MS.* 5054, f. 59.

DORSETSHIRE.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
1530	Benolte . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* H. 18.
1565	Harvey	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †888, f. 37.
—	—	— — †1153, f. 69.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †2186.
—	—	— — †1092.
—	— . . . (*fragment*) .	— — †1046, f. A.126,181.
—	—	— — †1451.
—	—	— — †1539.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* G. 8.
1623	Camden (by St. George and Lennard).	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1451.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	— — †1166.
—	—	— — †1539.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* C. 22; E.D.N. No. 16.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 544.

DURHAM.

1575	Flower[1]	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1171, f. 65.
—	—	— — †1540.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MS.* 11, P.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. No. cxxvi.
—	—	DURHAM CATH. *MS. Allan*, 3.
1615	St. George[2]	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1153, f. 48 *b*.
—	—	— — †1397, f. 201.
—	—	— — †1168.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1540.
1666	Dugdale	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 41.[3]
—	—	— *MS.* C. 32; *Vincent MS.* 118.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 541, *art.* 4.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxxviii.

[1] This Visitation was printed at *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, A.D. 1820, from a copy in the possession of Nicholas John Philipson, Esq., F.S.A., of that place. Collated with another in the collection of Sir Cuthbert Sharp. Only 140 copies printed.

[2] Printed at *Sunderland*, in 1820, folio.

[3] A very valuable manuscript.

ESSEX.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
S. D.	. . . . .	COLLEGE OF ARMS.
1552	Hawley	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 7098.
1558	Harvey	— *Harl. MS.* †1484, f. 52.
—	— . (*with additions*).	— — †1137, f. 11.
1570	Cooke . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* H. 10.
—	—	— *MS.* D. 11.
—	—	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 16,940.
1612	Camden (by Raven) . . .	— *Harl. MS.* †6065.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* XCV.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 15.
6134	St. George (by Owen & Lilly)	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1083.
—	—	— — 7017 (*art.* 40).
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1542.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 21; *Philipot MS.* 13, P.
1664	Bysshe	— *MS.* D. 21.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

. .	. . . . .	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 553, *art.* 6.
1530	Benolte . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* H. 20.
1569	Cooke	— *MSS.* D. 12; G. 9, f. 74.
1583	—	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1041, f. 18.
—	— . (*with additions* .	— — †1543.
—	— . . . [Philipot) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 115.
1623	Camden (by Chitting and	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1041, f. 77*b*.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1543.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 17.

HAMPSHIRE.

1530	Benolte[1]	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1544.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* H. 7 (1); H. 18.
—	—	— *MS.* D. 13.
1552	Hawley	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 7098, f. 80.
1575	Cooke	— *Harl. MS.* †1544.
—	—	— — †1139.
—	—	— — 1186.
—	—	— — 1483, f. 167.
—	—	— — 3968.
—	—	— *Add. MS.* 16,940.
—	—	— — 17,065.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* G. 16; 17.
—	—	— *MS.* H. 5.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 536.
1622	Camden (by Philipot) . .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1544. [130.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 19; *Vincent MS.*

[1] The ORIGINAL Visitation of the Isle of Wight, by Benolte, is in the College of Arms, *MS.* H. 7 (1).

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
1569	Cooke	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 12.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 553, *art.* 7.
1586	—	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1159.
—	—	— — 1442.
—	— . .(*with additions*).	— — †1545.
—	—	— *Add. MS.* 19,815.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* No. 115; *Philipot MSS.* 20, C.; 21, P.
1634	St. George	— *MSS.* C. 25; C. 28.

HERTFORDSHIRE.[1]

1572	Cooke	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1546.
—	—	— — †6147.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1433.
—	— . — .	— — †1504.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* G. 16; 17
—	—	— *MS.* G. 9, f. 39.
—	—	— *Philipot MS.* 37, L.
—	—	CHETHAM LIB. *MS.* 7995.
1615	Camden	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* xcvi.
1634	St. George and Burrough (by Henry St. George) .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1504, f. 130.
—	—	— — †1547.
—	—	— — †1234, f. 112.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 549, *art.* 5.
—	—	CHETHAM LIB. *MS.* 7995.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

S. D.	—	COLLEGE OF ARMS.
1564	Harvey (by Cotgrave) . .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †890, f. 99.
1566	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* H. 15.
1613	Camden (by Charles) . .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1179.
—	—	— — †1075.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL)[2] .	— *Cott. MS.* Julius, F. viii.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* C. 3; E.D.N. 7; 8.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— *Vincent MS.* No. 125.
—	—	— *Philipot MS.* 22, P.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 524.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* xciv.

[1] A Visitation of Hertfordshire was privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in his "*Topographer*" for March 1821.

[2] The Original Visitation of Huntingdon was edited by Sir H. Ellis, and printed by the Camden Society, in 1848.

KENT.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
S. D.	. . . . .	COLLEGE OF ARMS.
1530	Benolte	— D. 13; *Vincent MS.* 115.
1574	Cooke	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1484, f. 60.
—	—	— *Add. MS.* 16,279.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †5532.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* H. 2.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 536, f. 31.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* ci.
—	—	CHETHAM LIB. *MS.* 6694, ff. 74—108.
—	— (*continued to* 1640) .	SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, *MS.* 164.
1592	Hawley	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* G. 12.
—	—(*fragm. of* ORIGINAL) .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1196, ff. 104—109, and f. 112.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †2198, f. 86.
1619	Camden (by Philipot) . .	— — †1106.
—	—	— — †1432.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1548.
—	—	— *Add. MS.* †5507.
—	— . (*fine copy*) . .	— — †5526.
—	—	— — 16,279.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 16.
—	— (*in Camden's handwriting, with additions*).	— *Philipot MS.* 23 P.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 550.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* xcix.
1623	Segar	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 8932.
1663	Bysshe	— — 8931.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 18.
—	—	SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, *MS.* 163.

LANCASHIRE.[1]

1533	Benolte (by Fellows) ORIGINAL *Visitation* . .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †2076, f. 11.
1567	Flower	— — †2086.
—	—	— — †891, f. 59.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1468, f. 12.
—	— . . — . . .	— — †1549.
—	—	— — †6159.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS. *MSS.* D. 3; E. D. N. 9.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MSS.* 523; 527.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* c.
—	—	CHETHAM LIB. *MS.* 6715.
1613	St. George	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1437.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 5.
1664	Dugdale	— *MS.* C. 37.

[1] The Visitations of Lancashire, under the editorship of Mr. Hibberd, are preparing for publication by the Chetham Society.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
1563	Harvey (by Cooke) . . .	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,065, f. 125.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* F.7; G.11; H.12.
1619	Camden (by Lennard and Vincent)	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †6125.
—	—	— — †6183.
—	—	— — †1431.
—	—	— — †1187, f. 97.
—	—	— — †1189.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1180.
—	—(*some* ORIGINAL *papers*)	— — 1195, f. 72.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 8.
—	—	— *Vincent MS.* No. 127.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 519.
—	—	NEW COLL. OXF. *MS.* cccxxx.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxxix.

LINCOLN.

S. D.	—	COLLEGE OF ARMS.
1562	Harvey (by Cooke) . . .	— *MS.* E. D. N. 10.
—	—	— *MS.* D. 8.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 545.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* xcii.
1564	—	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1190.
—	—	— — †1550.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1484, f. 3.
1592	Cooke (by Lee)	— — †1550.
—	—	— *Add. MS.* 16,940.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* G. 4; H. 11.
1634	St. George (by Chitting) .	— *MS.* C. 23.

LONDON.

1568	Cooke (ORIGINAL) . . .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* F. 1.
—	—	— *MS.* G. 10 (1).
—	— . (*with additions*) .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1463.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxii.
1634	St. George	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1476.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 24; K. 9.
—	—	— *Philipot MS.* 32. L.
1664	Bysshe	— *MS.* D. 19.

MIDDLESEX.

1572	Cooke (ORIGINAL) . . .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* G. 16; 17.
1634	St. George	— *MS.* C. 28.
1663	Bysshe (by Ryley and Dethicke)[1]	— *MS.* D. 17.
—	—	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1468, f. 112.

[1] This Visitation has been *privately printed* by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., *Salisb.* 1820, fol.

NORFOLK.

Heralds' Visitations. Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
S. D.	. . . . .	College of Arms.
1563	Harvey	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* †4755.
—	—	— — †5189.
—	—	— — †1177, f. 98.
—	—	— — †6093.
—	—	— — †1552.
—	—	— *Add. MS.* 19,816. [&153.
—	— . . (*fragments*) .	— *Harl. MS.* †1174, ff. 116,
—	—	— — †6166, *art.* 2.
—	—	Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* G. 1; H. 3.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— *Vincent MS.* 123.
—	— . . — . . .	Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 555.
—	—	Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxv.
—	—	Bodl. Lib. *Rawlinson MS.*
1589	Cooke	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* †1552.
—	— . (Original) . .	Coll. of Arms, *MS.* H. 17.
—	—	Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* xc.
1613	Camden (by Raven) . . .	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* †5823. [64—70*b*.
—	— —	— — †1154, ff. 43—61,
—	—	Coll. of Arms, *MS.* C. 15.
1664 } 1668 }	Bysshe	— *MS.* D. 20.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

1564	Harvey (by Cotgrave) . .	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* †890.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1171, f. 19.
—	— . . — . . .	— — †1138.
—	— . . — . . .	— — †1553.
—	—	Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* H. 4; 15; *Vincent MS.* No. 44.
—	—	Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxii.
—	—	Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 541, *arts.* 6, 7.
1617	Camden (by Segar) . . .	Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cviii.
1618	Camden (by Vincent) . .	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* †1553.
—	—	— — †1184.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1094.
—	— . (*a valuable copy*) .	— — †1187, f. 10.
—	— . . (*fragment*) .	— — †1084, f. 15.
—	— . . (*part only*) .	— — †1188.
—	—	Coll. of Arms, *MS.* C. 14.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

1575	Flower	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* †1554.
—	—	Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxxvi.
1615	St. George	Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* †1448.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1554.
—	— . . (*imperfect*) . .	— — †1153, f. 50.
—	— . . (Original) .	Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 149.
—	—	Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 541, *art.* 3.
1666	Dugdale	Coll. of Arms, *MS.* C. 41.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
1530	Tonge	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1499, f. 41.
1569	Flower	— — †1555.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †886, f. 52.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* No. 117.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 541, *art.* 1.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxvii.
1575	St. George	COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* No. 117.
1614	—	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1082, f. 64.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1555.
—	— . . . — . . .	— — †1400.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 9.
1662	Dugdale	— *MS.* C. 34.

OXFORDSHIRE.[1]

1530	Benolte . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* H. 20.
1566	Harvey	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1097.
—	—	— — 5867.
—	—	— — 3966.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* G. 5; H. 9.
—	—	— *Philipot MS.* 49, P
1574	Cooke (by Lee)[2]	BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* †880.
—	—	— *Harl. MS.* †5187.
—	—	— — †808.
—	—	— — †6166, f. 138.
—	—	— — †1412, *art.* 29.
—	—	— — 3968.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1556.
—	— . . . — . .	— — †1095.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* F. 1.
—	—	— — *MSS.* G. 3; G. 14; E. D. N. 11.
—	—	— — *Vincent MS.* 128.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxxxii.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 538, *art.* 3.
1634	St. George and Burrough (by Philipot and Ryley) .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1480.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1557.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 29.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 538, *art.* 1.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxxix.

[1] A Visitation of the University of Oxford is in the Ashmolean Museum, *Wood MS.* 852, *art.* 60.

[2] This Visitation was *privately printed* by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in his "*Topographer*," for March. 1821. 8vo.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
1618	Camden (by Vincent) *with additions*	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1558.
—	— . . — . . .	— — †1094, f. 230.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 14.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— *Vincent MS.* No. 132.

SHROPSHIRE.

S. D.	. . . . .	COLLEGE OF ARMS.
1569	Cooke	— *MS.* G. 9, f. 104.
1584	— (by Lee)	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1241.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †6172.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	— *Add. MS.* 14,314.
—	—	COLLEGE OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 10.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— *Vincent MS.* No. 115.
1623	Camden (by Treswell and Vincent) *with additions* .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1396.
—	— —	— — †1982.
—	— . . . (*imperfect*) .	— — †1472.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 20.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— *Vincent MS.* No. 134.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 533, f. 43.
—	—	SCHOOL LIB. SHREWSBURY.
1663	Bysshe (by Dugdale) . .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 35.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

1531	Benolte . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 13; H. 18.
—	—	ASHMOLEAN LIBRARY.
—	—	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* †14,315.
1573	Cooke	— *Harl. MS.* †1385.
—	—	— — †1559.
—	—	— *Add. MS.* 17,065.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* F. 7; E.D.N. 6.
—	—	— *Vincent MSS.* 141; 147.
1591	— (by Brooke) . . .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1559.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* G. 19.
1623	Camden (by St. George and Lennard) ORIGINAL[1] .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1141.
—	—	— — †1445.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1559.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 22.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 540.

[1] The Visitation of Somersetshire for 1623 has been *privately printed* by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.; *Lond.* 1831-3, folio.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
15—	Part of an early Visitation, apparently ORIGINAL.	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †2113, *art.* 14.
1563	Flower	— — †886, f. 65.
1583	— (by Glover) . . .	— — †1570.
—	—	— — †1415, f.105.
—	—	— — †6128.
—	—	— — †1173.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1077.
—	—	— *Lansd. MS.* 843, f. 98.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* E.D.N. 13.
—	— . . — .	— — *Vincent MS.* 133.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxi.
—	—	— — *MS.* cvi.
—	—	BODL. LIB. *Gough MS.*
—	—	— *Dodesworth MS.* 5037, f. 8.
1614	St. George	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1439.
—	— . . . (*imperfect*) .	— — †1173, f. 112.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 10.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 528.
1663	Dugdale	COLL. OF ARMS, *Dugdale MS.*
—	—	— *MS.* C. 36.
—	—	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †6104.

SUFFOLK.

S. D.	. . . . .	COLLEGE OF ARMS.
1561	Harvey	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †155.
—	—	— — †1177.
—	—	— — †1560.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1103.
—	— . . — .	— — †1449.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* G. 14; H. 14.
—	—	— *Vincent MS.* No. 144.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 554.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* clxiv.
—	—	BODLEIAN LIB. *Gough MS.*
1577	Cooke	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †891.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* G. 7.
—	—	— *MSS.* H. 13; 14.
1611	Camden (by Raven) . . .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1560.
—	—	— — †1820, f. 11.
—	"Copie of a Booke of the Vicytation of Suffolke."[1].	— — †1484, f. 41.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 15.

[1] The Pedigrees are dated in 1581.

SURREY.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
1530	Benolte	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1561.
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* 1. H. 7.
—	—	— *MS.* D. 13.
1552	Hawley	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 7098.
1572	Cooke	— *Harl. MS.* †1561.
—	—	— — †1433, f. 25 *b.*
—	—	— — 1483, f. 167.
—	—	— *Add. MS.* 17,065.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 536, *art.* 44.
1623	Camden (by Thompson and Vincent)	[22, 189. BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1046, ff. 1 *b*—
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1561.
—	— . . — .	— — 5830.
—	— . . — .	— — †1433, f. 1.
—	— . . — .	— — †1147.
—	— . . — .	— — †1430.
—	— . (*with church notes*).	— — †1397, f. 38 *b.*
—	— (*valuable additions*)	— *Add. MS.* †4963.
—	—	— — †12,478.
—	—	— — †14,311.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 2.
—	—	— *Vincent MS.* No. 129.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 535.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxvi.
1662	Bysshe	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 15.
—	—	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* †5533.

SUSSEX.

S. D.	. . . . .	COLLEGE OF ARMS.
1530	Benolte	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1562.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 13.
1574	Cooke	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,065.
—	—	— *Harl. MS.* †1484, f. 60 *b.*
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 11.
1633	St. George and Burrough (by Philipot and Owen) .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1562.
—	—	— — †1084, f. 22.
—	—	— — †1135.
—	—	— — †1406.
—	—	— — †4109.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1076.
—	— . . — .	— — †1194.
—	— . (*fine copy, on vell.*)	— — †6164.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 29.
—	— . (ORIGINAL *notes*)	— *MS.* E.D.N. 15.
—	—	BODLEIAN LIB. *Gough MS.*
1662	Bysshe	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 16.

WARWICKSHIRE.[1]

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
1563	Cooke	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1563.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* F. 7; G. 11; H. 12.
1619	Camden (by Lennard and Vincent)	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1563.
—	—	— — †1167.
—	—	— — †1100.
—	— . (*some* ORIGINAL *papers*)	— — 1195, f. 101.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 7.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 548.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* clx.

WESTMORELAND.

1615	St. George[2]	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1435.
1664	Dugdale	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 39.

WILTSHIRE.

1530	Benolte . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* H. 20.
1565	Harvey	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †888.
—	—	— — †1111, f. 28.
—	—	— — †5184.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1181.
—	— . . . — . .	— — †1565.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* G. 8.
—	—	— *Vincent MS.* No. 147.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 543, *art.* 2.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxix.
1623	Camden (by St. George and Lennard) ORIGINAL[3] .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1165.
—	—	— — †1443.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* E.D.N.16; C.22.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 543.

[1] An Index to the Warwickshire Visitations in the Harleian Library has been *privately printed* by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill.

[2] The Visitation of Westmoreland in 1615 was printed in a narrative form, by J. G. Bell, in 1853. 8vo.

[3] This Visitation was *privately printed* by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in 1828, folio.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
1530	Benolte . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* H. 20.
1569	Cooke	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1043, f. 13.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1352.
—	— . . — .	— — †1486.
—	— . . — .	— — †1566.
—	— . . — .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* D. 12; G. 9, f. 1.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— *Vincent MS.* No. 115.
—	— . . — .	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 533, *art.* 8.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* clxiii.
1634	St. George and Burrough (by Owen and Lilly) . .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 30.
—	—	BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 19,816, *art.* 2.

YORKSHIRE.

1530	Tonge . . (ORIGINAL) .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1499, f. 41.
—	—	— — †1487. [H. 21.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* D. 4; D. 9; E. 6;
—	— . . . (*imperfect*) .	— *MS.* E.D.N. No. 4.
—	— . . . — .	— *Vincent MS.* No. 163.
1552	Harvey	— *MSS.* D. 9; E. 6.
1563	—	— *MSS.* D. 2; D. 5(1).
—	— . . (ORIGINAL) .	— *MS.* H. 19.
1574	Flower	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1171, ff. 1, 39 *b*, 46 *b*, 51, 52.
1584	Flower (by Glover) . . .	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1487.
—	—	— — †1394.
—	—	— — †1415.
—	—	— — †6070.
—	—	— *Lansd. MS.* 900, f. 81.
—	—	— *Add. MS.* 17,065.
—	—	— — 18,011.
—	— . . . (*part only*) .	— *Harl. MS.* †1415, f. 48.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— — †1420.
—	— . . — .	— — 1571.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 5 (2).
—	—	— *Dugdale MS.*
—	—	— *Philipot MS.* 51, P.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— *Vincent MSS.* 110; 111.
—	—	CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 575.
—	—	QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxxvi.
1612	St. George	BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* †1487.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 13.
—	— . (*with additions*) .	— *Vincent MS.* 111.
1665	Dugdale	BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 826, f. 100.
—	— (ORIGINAL *entry-book*)	— *Add. MS.* 12,482.
—	—	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 40.
—	—	DURHAM CATH. *Allan MS.* 5.

WALES.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

Date.	By whom made.	Where deposited.
1530	Fellows . . (ORIGINAL) .	COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* H. 8.
—	—	— *Vincent MS.* 148.

Heraldic Visitations of Wales and part of the Marches, between 1586 and 1613, by Lewys Dwnn, ed. by Sir Samuel R. Meyrick; 2 vols. 4to. *Printed by the Welsh MSS. Society.*

PEDIGREES OF NOBILITY.—By a standing order of the House of Lords, made on the 11th May 1767, it was ordered "that Garter King at Arms do officially attend this House, upon the day and at the time of the first admission of every peer, whether by creation or descent; and that he do then and there deliver in at the table, a pedigree of the family of such peer, fairly described on vellum, *etc. etc.*; and such pedigree so delivered in shall be referred to the Committee of Privileges, who shall examine and report the same as it shall appear to them verified with the proofs; which report being agreed to by the House, such pedigrees, signed and certified by every such peer to be true to the best of his knowledge, information, or belief, upon his honour, shall be filed by the clerk, and kept (together with the proofs) amongst the records of the House, and an authentic copy thereof registered in the Office of Arms." These pedigrees were duly taken, and, after having been proved at the bar of the House of Lords, were beautifully recorded and illuminated with the armorial bearings by the heralds, until the year 1802, when the late Lord Thurlow procured the rescinding of this useful order, with the intention of proposing a new one, which was never accomplished. The last entry which appears in these noble registers is a blazon of the arms of Lord Redesdale, who was created a peer in 1802. There is now no record of the families of the English nobles but in the fleeting peerages and publications of the day, except in a few instances, where some peers, impressed with a due sense of the importance of preserving their family descents, have recorded their pedigrees, in which cases they are entered in books at the COLLEGE OF ARMS appropriated to the "Peers."

Copies of all Patents or Charters of Creation of Peers, from the earliest on record to the end of the reign of Edward the Fourth, have been lately printed by command of the House of Lords, and

form the Appendix to the Fifth Report of the Lords' Committees on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm.

The Printed Peerages are very numerous.[1] The first was Milles' "*Catalogue of Honor*," published in folio in 1610; although Camden's "*Britannia*," of which the first edition was published in 1586, and the fourth in 1594, contained many noblemen's genealogies. The best peerages of the present day are those by Sir Bernard Burke, K.H., and Edmund Lodge, Esq. Many peers can show no pedigrees but what they find recorded in them.

A list of these, and other printed works and manuscripts bearing upon the genealogical history of the nobility of the United Kingdom, is here subjoined.

Prefixed is a short list of works, containing Genealogies of the Royal Family of England, &c.

ROYAL GENEALOGIES.

ENGLAND.

Catalogue and Succession of the Kings, Princes, Dukes, &c. of England, by R. Brooke, *York Herald. Lond.* 1619. folio.—2d ed. enlarged. 1622.

Regum Pariumque Magnæ Britanniæ Historia Genealogica, studio J. W. Imhoff. *Norimb.* 1690. folio.

A Genealogical History of the Kings of England, from the Conquest to the year 1677, by Fr. Sandford, Esq., *Lanc. Her. Lond.* 1677. folio.—2d ed. (enlarged by Stebbing, *Somerset Herald*) 1707.

The History of the Royal Family of England, from the Conquest. *Lond.* 1713. 8vo. An abridgment of the preceding work continued to this time.

Royal Genealogies, by J. Anderson. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1732. folio.—2d ed. 1736.

Genealogies of the Royal Family of England to 1790, by J. Bentley. *Lond.* 1790. folio.

Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the world, by the Rev. W. Betham. *Lond.* 1795. folio.

A Genealogical History of the English Sovereigns, from Will. I. to Geo. III., by W. Toplis. *Lond.* 1814. 4to.

Stemmata Illustria præcipuè regia, by Sir E. Brydges. *Par.* 1825. 4to.

Sechzig Genealogische, &c. Tabellen, zu Fürstentafel und Fürstenbuch der Europäischen Staatengeschichte, von J. F. Damberger. *Regensburg.* 1831. fol.

[1] For a more complete list of these works than that given in the succeeding pages, see "A Catalogue of Works on the Peerage and Baronetage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c." *Lond.* 1827. 8vo. Printed at the expense of Sir C. G. Young, *Garter.* Also, Moule's "Bibliotheca Heraldica." *Lond.* 1822.

ROYAL GENEALOGIES.

Royal Descents: a list of persons entitled to quarter the Arms of the Royal Houses of England, by C. E. Long, M.A.; *Lond.* 1845. 4to.

The Royal Families of England, Scotland, and Wales, with their Descendants, Sovereigns, and Subjects, by J. and J. B. Burke. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1847-51. 8vo.

Genealogical Chart of the Royal and Sovereign Houses of Europe, by F. D. Hartland. *Lond.* 1853. Large folio. An Index in a separate volume. A costly work, profusely embellished with coats of arms, national colours, &c.

Royal Descents, and Pedigrees of Founders' Kin, by Sir J. B. Burke. *Lond.* 1855. Part I.

Pedigrees of the Sovereigns and Nobility of England, by William Berry. BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,450.

Genealogical Tables, beautifully emblazoned, executed about 1570, containing the Descent of Queen Elizabeth, from Robert Duke of Normandy; BRIT. MUS. *King's MS.* 396.

SCOTLAND.

The Genealogies of the Kings of Scotland, and the whole Nobility of Scotland. *Edinb.* 4to. n. d. (*circ.* 1604).

Royal Genealogies, by J. Anderson. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1732. folio.—2d ed. 1736.

A short Genealogical Account of the Royal Family of Scotland, by D. Stewart. *Edinb.* 1739. 4to.

Tables of the Succession of the Kings of Scotland, by Sir D. Dalrymple. *Edinb.* 1776. 4to.

Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World, by the Rev. W. Betham. 1795. folio.

An Historical and Genealogical Tree of the Royal Family of Scotland, to the year 1811, by J. Brown. *Lond.* 1811. 2d ed.

Table of the Reigns of the Kings of Scotland; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6091.

Pedigrees of the Kings of Scotland, from Robert Bruce to Queen Mary; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Caligula, B. iv., f. 224.

Pedigrees of the Twelve Competitors for the Crown of Scotland, *temp.* Edw. I.; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 52.

Account of the Kings, Nobility, and Gentry of Scotland, 1585; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 877.

The Names, Matches, and Arms of the Kings, Queens, and Nobility of Scotland, &c., anno 1588; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* No. 8549.

Genealogies of the Royal Family of Scotland to the time of the Stewarts, inclusive; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,620.

ROYAL GENEALOGIES.

WALES

An Account of the Princes of Wales, from the first institution till Prince Henry, by R. Connak. 8vo. 1751.

The Royal Tribes of Wales, by P. Yorke. *Wrexham*, 1799. 4to.

The Descents of the British Kings and Princes, to A.D. 1233; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1949.

Genealogies of the British Kings, fifteenth century; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,268, *a. b.*

PEDIGREES OF NOBILITY, &c.

ENGLAND.

PRINTED WORKS.

A Catalogue and Succession of Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, and Viscounts to the year 1619, by R. Brooke, *York Herald. Lond.* 1619, fol.—2d ed. enlarged. 1622.

A Discoverie of Errours in Brooke's Catalogue of Nobility, by A. Vincent, *Rouge-Croix. Lond.* 1622. fol.

A Catalogue of the Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, &c. of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by T. Walkley. *Lond.* 1632. 8vo.—Other editions in 1642, 1652, and 1658.

The Union of Honour, by J. Yorke. *Lond.* 1640. fol.

The Baronage of England, by William Dugdale. 3 vols. *Lond.* 1675-6. folio. The manuscript collections for Dugdale's *Baronage* and *Monasticon* are deposited in theAshmolean Library, at Oxford (Nos. 6491—6536). In the Bodleian Library is a copy of the printed work, with manuscript notes and additions by the author, and another with notes by Le Neve. A very splendid copy, with the arms blazoned, is preserved in the library of Caius College, Cambridge. Wood's additions and corrections of the *Baronage* is in the Bodleian Library, (No. 8588). In the British Museum is "A Transcript of the Additions and Emendations of Dugdale's *Baronage of England*, by Anthony Wood," written by Moses Williams, of University College, Oxford (*Harl. MS.* 1056).

An exact Catalogue of the Nobility of England, by R. Dale. *Lond.* 1697. 8vo.

Memoirs (British and Foreign) of the Lives and Families of the most illustrious Persons who dy'd in the year 1711. *Lond.* 1712-13. 8vo. This is strictly a genealogical work, and well written.

A Peerage of England, &c., by A. Collins. *Lond.* 1709. 8vo.—2d ed. 1710. —3d ed. 1714.—Reprinted in 1715 and 1717.—New ed. *Lond.* 1735, in 3 vols. 8vo.—2d ed. 1741. 4 vols.—Supplement, 2 vols. in 1750.—3d ed. 1756. 5 vols.—4th ed. 1768, in 7 vols.—5th ed. 1779, 8 vols. (ed. by Longmate), with Supplement in 1784.—New ed. 1812, 9 vols 8vo (ed. by Sir E. Brydges).

PEDIGREES OF NOBILITY—(*England*).

The British Compendium. *Lond.* 1718. 12mo.—2d and 3d ed. 1719.—Other editions in 1721, 1723, 1726, 1731, 1738, 1751.—Afterwards called the "English Compendium."

The English Compendium, containing the Genealogies of all the Nobility of England, etc. 3 vols. *Lond.* 1753. 12mo. 10th ed.—Other editions in 1760, 1766, and 1769.

An Account of Peers and Peeresses created or advanced by King George I. *Lond.* 1724. 12mo.

The English Baronage, by Arthur Collins. *Lond.* 1727. 4to. vol. i. (all published).

Proceedings, Precedents, and Arguments concerning Baronies by Writ, &c., by Arthur Collins. *Lond.* 1734. folio.

An History of Land-Honours and Baronies, and of Tenure *in capite*, by T. Madox. *Lond.* 1741. folio.

A short View of the Families of the present English, Scottish, and Irish Nobility, by — Salmon. *Lond.* 1751. 8vo.—2d ed. 1758-9. 8vo.—3d ed. 1761. 8vo.

A Complete History of English Peerage, by W. Guthrie. *Lond.* 1763. 4to. Only one volume published.

"Baronagium Genealogicum," or Pedigrees of English Peers, by Joseph Edmondson. *Lond.* 1764. 5 vols. folio. A supplemental volume in 1784. A copy in the British Museum has many valuable manuscript additions by the late Francis Hargrave, Esq.

A List of the English, Scots, and Irish Nobility, etc., with dates of creation, by C. Whitworth. *Lond.* 1765. 8vo.

The Peerage of England, by E. Kimber. *Lond.* 1766. 12mo.—2d ed. 1769.

A Complete English Peerage, by the Rev. A. Jacob, 3 vols. *Lond.* 1766. fol.

The Pocket Herald, or a Complete View of the Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland (printed for J. Almon), 2 vols. *Lond.* 1769. 12mo.

The Extinct Peerage of England (printed for J. Almon). *Lond.* 1769. 12mo.

———— by S. Bolton. *Lond.* 1769. 8vo.

The New Peerage, or the Present State of the Nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Lond.* 1769. 8vo.—2d ed. 1778.—3d ed. 1784.—4th ed. 1790.

A Genealogical Peerage of the British Empire, by J. Sharpe. 3 vols. n. d. 8vo.

The Compleat English Peerage, by F. Barlow. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1772. 8vo.—2d ed. 1775.

A Companion to the Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, by J. Edmondson. *Lond.* 1776. 8vo.

The Pocket Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland. 1778. 8vo.

The Peerage of the Nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by H. Clark and T. Wormull. 1779. 12mo.

The Peerage of England (printed for T. Booker). 2 vols. 1779. 8vo.

PEDIGREES OF NOBILITY—(*England*).

The Present Peerage, by J. Edmondson. *Lond.* 1785. 8vo.

The Pocket Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by B. Longmate. 2 vols. 1790. 12mo.—2d ed. 1793.—3d ed. 1812.—Supplement, 1813.

The English Peerage, by C. Catton. 3 vols. 1790. folio.

The Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, including the extinct, by R. Pollard. 1793. 4to. Only one volume published.

Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by G. Kearsley. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1796. 12mo.—2d ed. 1799.—3d ed. 1802.—4th ed. 1804.

The Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by J. Debrett. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1802. 12mo. Fifteen editions appeared between this date and 1823, which was the last edited by Debrett. A new (22d) edition, edited by Courthope, was published in 1838, and another by Collen in 1849.

Memoirs of the Peers of England to Jas. I., by Sir S. E. Brydges. *Lond.* 1802. 8vo.

Lists of British Peers and Peeresses, from 1066 to 1806. See Beatson's "*Political Index*," vol. i.

The Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, by Sir T. C. Banks. 3 vols. *Lond.* 1807—1837. 4to.—Supplement. *Lond.* 1826.

The Manual of Nobility, by Sir T. C. Banks. *Lond.* 1807. 8vo.

A Biographical Peerage of Great Britain, by Sir S. E. Brydges. 4 vols. [*Lond.* 1808. 12mo. ENGLAND, vols. i. and ii.—SCOTLAND, vol. iii.—IRELAND, vol. iv.]

British Family Antiquity, by W. Playfair. 9 vols. *Lond.* 1809, 1810. 4to. [Peerage of ENGLAND, vols. i. and ii.—SCOTLAND, vol. iii.—IRELAND, vols. iv. and v.]

Stockdale's Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by B. Longmate, 2 vols. 1810. 8vo.

A Genealogical History of the Dormant and Extinct Peerage of England, by Sir T. C. Banks. *Lond.* 1812. This work was intended to have formed six volumes, but only one was published.

Stemmata Anglicana, by Sir T. C. Banks. *Lond.* 1825. 4to.

A Compendium of the British Peerage, by C. White. *Lond.* 1825. 8vo.

A Synopsis of the Peerage of England, by N. H. Nicolas, Esq. 2 vols. *Lond.* (1825). 12mo.

Tableaux Généalogiques de l'Empire Britannique, par F. Baron de Reden. *Hanov.* 1830. folio.

The Genealogy of the Existing British Peerage, with brief Sketches of the Family Histories of the Nobility, by Edm. Lodge. *Lond.* 1832-33. 8vo.—New ed. 1838.

Baronia Anglica Concentrata, by Sir T. C. Banks. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1844—1849.

Histories of Noble British Families, by H. Drummond. *Lond.* 1844—1849. Imp. folio. Only eight parts published. A magnificent work, published by the late Mr. Pickering, after the plan of Litta's "Famiglie celebri Italiane." *Milan.* 1832—1838. Imp. folio.

PEDIGREES OF NOBILITY—(*England*).

A Genealogical Dictionary of the Peerage of England, Ireland, and Scotland, Extinct, Dormant, and in Abeyance, by J. and J. B. Burke. *Lond.* 1831. —3d ed. *Lond.* 1846. 8vo.

A Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire, by J. and J. B. Burke. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1832. 8vo. This work has passed through several editions; the 17th was published in the present year (1855).

A Genealogical Peerage of Great Britain, by W. Berry. *Lond.* (about 1840). Parts i. to iv. royal 4to.

The Peerage of England and of Great Britain, to 1851. See Haydn's "*Book of Dignities*," part vi.

The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, of Great Britain and Ireland, by C. R. Dod. *Lond.* 1841. 12mo.—2d ed. 1842. Other editions have appeared annually up to the present time (1855).

The Genealogy of the existing British Peerage, by Edm. Lodge. *Lond.* 1849. 8vo.

The Peerage of the British Empire, to which is added a View of the Baronetage of the three Kingdoms, by Edm. Lodge. *Lond.* 1832. 8vo. A new edition has appeared annually; that for the present year is the 24th, and is edited by A. E. and M. Innes.

Anecdotes of the Aristocracy, by Sir J. B. Burke. 1st series, 2 vols. *Lond.* 1849. 8vo.—2d series, 2 vols. *Lond.* 1850. 8vo.

A Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Sir J. B. Burke, K.H.—1st series. *Lond.* 1852. 8vo.—2d series. *Lond.* 1854. 8vo.—Concluding volume. 1855.

Family Romance, or Episodes in the Domestic Annals of the Aristocracy, by Sir J. B. Burke. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1853. 8vo.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Pedigrees of English Nobility; BODL. LIB. *MS.* 5022.—ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 831.

Pedigrees of the Noble Families of England, by Robert Glover; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 799.—BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 205, *art.* 3.

Collectanea de Insignibus Gentilitiis Nobilium Familiarum Gentis Anglorum, etc.; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Tiberius, E. ix.

Collectanea, præcipue de Familiis Nobilibus Angliæ; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MSS.* Titus, A. v.; vi.

A Collection of Patents of Nobility; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3319.

Illorum Magnatum Stemmata quorum hæreditas, deficientibus masculis, ad fœminas devoluta est; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 2.

Antiquity Revived, setting forth the Originals and Descents of the Nobility, Barony, and Gentry of the Realme, by R. Butcher, Gent.; ST. JOHN'S COLL. CAMB. *MSS.* H. 3; 4.

Collection of Peerage Cases, with Anstis's notes; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 19,818.

PEDIGREES OF NOBILITY—(*England*).

Pedigrees of Nobility, collected by W. Berry; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,450.

Pedigrees of English Barons; BODL. LIB. *MSS.* 4144—4148.

Pedigrees of all that ever were Barons of this Kingdom; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* H. D. N. 18.

Pedigrees of old Barons by tenure; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* F. 2.

Precedents of Baronyes by Wrytte, descending with the landes to the heirs males, and not to the heirs females; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 566.

Baronies by Writ; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5019. A valuable MS.

Catalogue of Old English Barons, with dates of Summons; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* No. 12.

Baronies descending to heirs general; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MSS.* 99; 100.

Baronagium Angliæ; COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 5, Pe; 10, Pe; 11, Pe; 12, Pe.

Portion of a Baronage, from the Conquest to Hen. III., sixteenth century; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,934.

The Baronage of England, from the Conquest to 1572, by Robert Cooke, *Clar.;* BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1183; 7382.—*Add. MS.* 5504.

Another copy, amended by Glover, and augmented with Knights of the Garter, by Lant, 1589; BRIT. MUS. *Roy. MS.* 18, C. xvii.

Other copies to 1584 and 1597; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 578;—COLL. OF ARMS, *Norf. MS.* xxxiv.; *Vincent MS.* 93;—QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MSS.* lxxiii.; cxxxiii.; cxxxvi.;—LAMBETH LIB. *MS.* 278.

A copy of Cooke's Baronage, said to have been drawn by him for the Earl of Leicester; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4958.

Baronagium Angliæ, or Vincent's Great Baronage; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MSS.* 20; 447.

List of Nobles from Edward the Confessor to Elizabeth; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6113, ff. 185—194.

Notitiæ et Insignia Illustrium Familiarum Angliæ, à temp. Edw. Conf. ad Jac. I.; MAGD. COLL. CAMB. *Pepysian MS.* 13.

Lists of Nobles who came over with the Conqueror from Normandy; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 293, *art.* 9, 11, 14; 542, *art.* 3; 1619, *art.* 4; 1808, *art.* 7.

An Account of the English Nobility since the Conquest, commonly ascribed to Robert Cooke, *Clarenceux;* BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1183.

A Genealogical History of English Nobility, from the Conquest, by John Vincent; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8467.

Creations of Nobility, from the Conquest to the year 1586; BODL. LIB. *MS.* 4161.

Arms and Descents of the Nobility from the Conquest to 1586; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5525.

Creations of Nobility, from the Conquest to A.D. 1592; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 763, p. 113.—QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxiii.

PEDIGREES OF NOBILITY—(*England*).

History of the Creation of the Nobility of England, from the Conquest to Elizabeth; CORP. CHR. COLL. OXF. *MS.* cccxxiii.

Catalogue of English Nobility, from the Conquest to Queen Elizabeth; ST. JOHN'S COLL. CAMB. *MS.* I. 14.

The Nobility of England displayed, from the earliest times to the reign of Queen Elizabeth; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 797.

A Catalogue of the Nobility of England, from the Conquest to the year 1605, &c.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,448.—PUB. LIB. CAMB. *MS. Dd.* i. 25.

Creationes Nobilium Angliæ, à Matilde usque ad annum 17 Caroli I.; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 6522.

Catalogue of Nobility, from the Conquest to Chas. I., with their Arms; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 865, f. 17.

Nomina Baronum et Militum, collecta ex rott. de feodis militum solutis R. Ric. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Claud. C. ii. f. 3 *b*.

Catalogues and Descents of the Marshals of England, from Hen. I. to 1638; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6168; *Lansd. MS.* 195. See also Dallaway's "*Heraldic Miscellanies*," p. 49, and Noble's "*College of Arms*."

Creations of Nobility, from Hen. II. to James I.; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 217.

Creations of Peers, by successive Kings of England, from King Stephen to Hen. VIII.; ASHMOLEAN LIBRARY.

List of Barons, *temp.* Edw. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5482, f. 23 *b*.

Names of the Barons summoned to Parliament, 4 Edw. II.—22 Edw. III.; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* M. 1.

An Index of the Heirs of Noble Families, alphabetically arranged, extracted from the Escheats and other Records at the Tower, from the reign of Edw. I. to the end of the reign of Hen. VIII.; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Claud. C. viii. An extremely useful manuscript, forming a very necessary addition to Cole's Escheats. (See page 125, *ante*.)

Names and Arms of the Ancient Nobility and Knights of England and Wales, *temp.* Hen. III. See the "*Antiquarian Repertory*," vol. i.

Catalogue of Peers and Peeresses of England, from 1294 to 1716; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6287, p. 1.

Creations of Peers, 9 and 21 Ric. II.; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Julius, B. i. p. 97 *b*.

List of English Nobility, *temp.* Ric. II.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 293, f. 39.

Lists of Peers, *tempp.* Hen. VI., Hen. VIII., and Elizabeth; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5758, ff. 1, 14, *et seqq.*

Nomina illorum qui ad honoris titulos, à temp. Ric. III. ad Elizabeth., promoti erant; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Cleop. C. iii., ff. 374, 395.

Pedigrees of Noble Families related to the Blood Royal, *temp.* Hen. VII. See Nichols's "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. i. p. 296.

PEDIGREES OF NOBILITY—(*England*).

Armes and Matches of the Nobilitie of England, from Hen. VIII. to A.D. 1602; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 805, p. 181.

The Names of Persons Created, and the Dates of their Patents, from the 19 Hen. VIII. [1528] to the present time, may be found in the "Partition Books" at the COLLEGE OF ARMS.

Creations of Peers, by King Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 832.

Creations of Peers, Baronets, and Knights, from the reign of Elizabeth; COLL. OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

Pedigrees of Peers living in 1587; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 806. A very valuable manuscript.

The Baronage of England, sixteenth century; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,643.

The Baronage of England to James I.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,594.

Privileges of the Baronage of England, seventeenth century; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,645.

Pedigrees of English Nobility, compiled in 1600; BRIT. MUS. *Eg. MS.* 987.

Peers created at Hampton Court, and at the Tower, anno 1603, 1604; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 763, p. 88.

Pedigrees of the Nobility of England, *temp.* James I.; JESUS COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxxi.

Catalogue of Nobilitie, etc., *temp.* Jac. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,685.

A Catalogue of the Nobility of England, collected in 1626; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,285.

Catalogues of the Nobility of England, to the year 1632; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,512.

Catalogue of English Nobility, A.D. 1642; CORPUS CHRISTI COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxcix.

Creations of Peers, *temp.* Charles II.; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 838.

A Genealogical History of the Creation and Succession of all our Princes, Dukes, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, continued to the reign of Chas. II., by John Vincent; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8467.

Catalogue of the English Nobility for the Sessions in Parliament, anno 1677-8; COLLEGE OF ARMS.

Patents of Nobility granted by William and Mary, etc.; BRIT. MUS. *Eg. MS.* 743.

Collections for Pedigrees of the British Nobility in 1707, by Peter Le Neve, vol. ii.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6180.

The Descents and Pedigrees of the English Nobility, by Peter Le Neve; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5808. A curious and valuable collection.

A Catalogue of Peers and Peeresses of England, ranked according to their first creations, A.D. 1716; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 499.

Pedigrees of English Peers to the year 1780; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,835.

PEDIGREES OF NOBILITY—(*Scotland*).

Index of the Noble Families in England, whose Pedigrees are to be found in the books of the Heralds' Office in London; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Julius, B. xi.

SCOTLAND.[1]

PRINTED WORKS.

The Peerage of Scotland, by G. Crawfurd; *Edinb.* 1716. folio.

The British Compendium [SCOTLAND]. *Lond.* 1719. 12mo.—2d ed. 1725, called vol. ii.—3d ed. 1729, called vol. ii.—4th ed. 1741, called vol. iii. —Afterwards known as the "Scot's Compendium."

The Scot's Compendium. *Lond.* 1752. 5th ed. Other editions in 1756 and 1764.

The Peerage of Scotland, by Sir R. Douglas. *Edinb.* 1764. folio.—2d ed. (enlarged by Wood) 2 vols. 1813. folio.

The Peerage of Scotland (printed for J. Almon). *Lond.* 1767. 8vo.

The Peerage of Scotland, by E. Kimber. *Lond.* 1767. 12mo.

The New Peerage, or Present State of the Nobility. 3 vols. *Lond.* 1769. 8vo.—[SCOTLAND, vol. ii.—IRELAND, vol. iii.]

The Nature and Descent of Ancient Peerages of Scotland, by G. Wallace. *Edinb.* 1785. 8vo. 2d ed.

Proceedings relating to the Peerage of Scotland, from Jan. 19, 1707, to April 29, 1788, by W. Robertson. 1790. 4to.

The Baronage of Scotland, by Sir R. Douglas. *Edinb.* 1796. folio.

Lists of Peers of Scotland to 1806. See Beatson's "*Political Index*," vol. iii.

The Peerage of Scotland. 1809. See Playfair's "*British Family Antiquity.*" vol. iii.

The Pocket Peerage of Scotland. 2 vols. *Edinb.* 1826. 12mo.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Historical Account of the Ancient Families of Scotland; ADVOCATES' LIB. EDINB. *MS.* in folio.

List of the Nobility of Scotland, their Marriages and Issue; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Calig. B. iv. f. 240.

A List of Earls and Lords in Scotland; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Caligula, B. v. f. 156.

Short Remarks concerning many of the Scotch Nobility, by Secretary Davison; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 290, f. 255; 291, ff. 66, 77, 78, 80.

Genealogies of several noble Scotch Houses; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4637, f. xvii.

[1] See pages 180 and 181, *ante*.

PEDIGREES OF NOBILITY—(*Ireland*).

A short Account of the Nobility of Scotland; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6119, f. 57.

List of the Nobility of Scotland, with their Arms; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 865, f. 46.

Pedigrees of Scotch Nobility; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 84.

Genealogical Papers relating to the Scottish Nobility, sec. xvi., xvii.; LAMBETH LIB. *MSS.* 316; 320.

The Names of the Nobility of Scotland, etc. A.D. 1582; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 291, ff. 61, 65.

An Account of the Kings, Nobility, and principal Gentry of Scotland, A.D. 1585; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 877.

List of Noblemen of Scotland, A.D. 1588; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* L.

Arms of the Nobility of Scotland, A.D. 1602, with some account of their births, etc.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1482, f. 1.

Arms and Pedigrees of Scottish Nobility, 1606; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1423.

IRELAND.[1]

PRINTED WORKS.

The Irish Compendium, 1722. 12mo.—2d ed. 1727.—Other editions in 1735, 1745, and 1756.

The Peerage of Ireland, by A. Crossley. *Dublin.* 1725. folio.

The Peerage of Ireland, by John Lodge. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1754. 8vo.—2d ed. 3 vols. *Lond.* 1838. 8vo.

The Peerage of Ireland, by E. Kimber. *Lond.* 1768. 12mo.

The Peerage of Ireland. 1810. See Playfair's "*British Family Antiquity.*" Vols. iv. and v.

The Ancient Baronage of Ireland, by E. Lord Athenry. *Lond.* 1833. 8vo.

A Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Sir J. B. Burke, K.H.—1st series. *Lond.* 1852. 8vo.—2d series. *Lond.* 1854.—Concluding volume. 1855.

MANUSCRIPTS.

The Names and Arms of the Earls, Viscounts, and Barons of Ireland; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1482, f. 13 *b*.

An Alphabet of the Names and Arms of certain Nobility and Gentry of Ireland; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5866.

A Brief of sundry Records concerning Ireland, remaining in the Tower of London, with copies of the Creations of divers Noblemen of that Kingdom; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 323.

A List of the Nobility of Ireland; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 865, f. 49.

List of the ancient Nobility of Ireland that are extinct; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4788, *art.* 8.

[1] See pages 180 and 181, *ante.*

PEDIGREES OF NOBILITY—(*Wales*).

Arms and Descents of many of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4814.

Aaron Crossley's Collections for a Peerage of Ireland; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4815.

Miscellaneous Pedigrees and Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, in 14 vols.; COLL. OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

Pedigrees and Arms of the Peers of Ireland, called "Lords' Entries," in 4 vols.; COLL. OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

Stemmata Nobilium Antiquorum Hiberniæ; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MSS.* 26; 27.

Copies of the Creations of divers Noblemen of the Kingdom of Ireland, from 1 John [1199] to 18 Hen. VI. [1439]; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4784, f. 343.

Nomina Magnatum Hiberniæ, 5 Hen. III. [1221]; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Titus, B. xi., f. 31.

Four Visitation-Books, containing the Pedigrees and Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of several counties in Ireland, from 1568 to 1620; OFFICE OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

Note of the Nobility and Gentry in Munster, 1579; LAMBETH LIB. *Carew MS.* 597.

Names of the Nobility, Archbishops, Bishops, &c., of Ireland, 1611; LAMBETH LIB. *Carew MS.* 629.

Pedigrees of the Nobility of Ireland, 1615 and 1617; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1425.

The Nobility of Ireland, rated to the subsidy, by Arthur Chichester, 8th July, 1615; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4792, f. 175.

Creations of the Nobility of Ireland to 1629, with Arms to 1627; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1951, f. 52.

An Account of the Irish Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, their Creations and Arms, *circ.* 1640; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1373.

Pedigrees and Arms of the Peers of Ireland, 1789; COLL. OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

Pedigrees of Irish Peers, taken from Lodge's Peerage, ed. 1789; with a few additions, 2 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 14,838; 14,839.

WALES.[1]

Names and Arms of the Ancient Nobility and Knights of England and Wales, *temp.* Hen. III. See the "*Antiquarian Repertory*," vol. i.

Descents of many of the Nobility and Gentry of Wales; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1975.

Thomas's Collections for a "Genealogical History of the Ancient Nobility and Gentry of Wales;" BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 6823; 6831; 6870.

The Originals and Descents of the Nobility, Barony, and Gentry, in the Realme of England and Principality of Wales, by Richard Butcher, Gent.; fol. pap.; ST. JOHN'S COLL. CAMB. *MSS.* H. 3; 4.

[1] See page 177, *ante*.

BARONETAGE.—A Baronetcy is a dignity or degree of honour, which hath precedency before all knights, as Knights of the Bath, Knights Bachelors, &c. except Bannerets. This order was instituted by King James I., in the year 1611, upon the following occasion.—Sir Oliver Lambart having reduced the province of Ulster in Ireland, the king, in order to preserve it in subjection, and encourage a plantation therein by the English, instituted the hereditary dignity of *baronet*. They engaged singly to maintain 30 foot-soldiers in Ireland for three years, and to pay the first year's wages into the Exchequer, upon passing their patents, which, with the fees of honour, amounted to £1200. Their number was at first but two hundred, but now they are without limitation. Some creations of baronets are entered on the *Patent Rolls*, and there is a bundle of original creations among the records at the TOWER. Since December 1783, all the patents of Baronets have, under the direction of a royal warrant, been transmitted from the Crown Office to the Register of the COLLEGE OF ARMS, to be recorded in books kept for that purpose, before delivery to the grantees; and the pedigrees of the Baronets are, by the same warrant, ordered to be recorded before the passing of the patent—an order which, though in many cases observed, has in many been neglected.

PRINTED WORKS.[1]

A List of Baronets till the 18th year of James I., 1620. A single printed sheet, with arms of 127 Baronets.

A Catalogue of Baronets from the first creation until 1681; *Lond.* 1681, 12mo.

A Catalogue of Baronets, from Jas. I. to 1721. See Guillim's "*Display of Heraldry*," i. p. 183.

Genealogical Account of the Families of English Baronets, by T. Wotton. 3 vols. *Lond.* 1727. 12mo.—2d ed. 1741, 5 vols. 8vo.

A Genealogical Account of Baronets, by A. Collins. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1720. 8vo. —2d ed. 1742.

A New Baronetage of England (printed for J. Almon), 3 vols. *Lond.* 1769. 12mo.

The Baronetage of England, by E. Kimber, 3 vols. *Lond.* 1771. 8vo.

The New Baronetage of England, 2 vols. *Lond.* 1804. 12mo.

The Baronetage of England, by the Rev. W. Betham. 5 vols. *Ipswich.* 1801—1805. 4to.

The Baronetage of England (printed for J. Stockdale). *Lond.* 1806. 12mo.

Lists of Baronets of Great Britain, from their creation to 1806. See Beatson's "*Political Index*," vol. i.

[1] See note, page 178, *ante*.

PEDIGREES OF BARONETS.

List of the Baronets of Ireland, from their Creation to 1806. See Beatson's "*Political Index*," vol. iii.

List of the Baronets of Nova Scotia to the year 1807. See Beatson's "*Political Index*," vol. iii.

The Baronetage of England, by J. Debrett. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1808. 12mo. 1st ed. This work has passed through many editions: a new edition by Courthope appeared in 1835, and others by Collen in 1840 and 1849.

British Family Antiquity, by W. Playfair. 9 vols. *Lond.* 1809—1811. 4to. [Baronetage of ENGLAND, vols. vi. and vii.—SCOTLAND, vol. viii.—IRELAND, vol. ix.]

A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire, by J. and J. B. Burke. *Lond.* 1822. 8vo. This work has passed through several editions; the 18th was published at the commencement of the present year (1856).

The Peerage of the British Empire, to which is added the Baronetage, by Edm. Lodge. *Lond.* 1832. 8vo. A new edition has been published annually; that for the present year (1856) is the 25th, and is edited by A. E. and M. Innes.

A Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage of England, by William Courthope. *Lond.* 1835. 8vo.

Case of the Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia. *Lond.* 1836. 8vo.

A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, by J. and J. B. Burke. *Lond.* 1838 and 1844. 8vo.

The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland, by C. R. Dod. *Lond.* 1841. 12mo. A new edition has been printed annually up to the present time (1856).

The Baronetage for 1843, by Sir Richard Broun. *Lond.* ——. 8vo.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Arms and Crests of English Baronets; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1381; 1477.

The Arms and Pedigrees of 216 Baronets of England; JESUS COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxx.

Creations of Baronets, from the Reign of Elizabeth; COLLEGE OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

A Book of Baronets, beginning with Sir Nicholas Bacon, and ending with Sir Hugh Stukeley; COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MS.* Pe. 7.

A Booke of Baronetts to the 16th Jas. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3320.

Liber Baronettorum, tempp. Jac. I. et Car. I. creatorum; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5188.

Catalogue of English Baronets, from 9 Jas. I. to 16 Chas. I., with Arms; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 865, f. 140.

Liber Baronettorum ad an. 1629; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 520.

PEDIGREES OF BARONETS.

Baronets in order of Creation, from 1611 to 1631; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxix.

Names and Arms of Baronets, from their Creation to 1641; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* 12.

Baronets created by Patent since Jan. 4th, 1641, to 1646, with Arms; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 865, f. 150.

Baronets made since the Restoration of King Charles; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8587, f. 79.

Pedigrees of Baronets created by Charles II., James II., William and Mary, William III., and Queen Anne, by Peter Le Neve, *Rouge Croix;* COLL. OF ARMS.

Kent: List of Baronets in Kent. See "*The Kentish Chronologist,*" 1707.

Nottinghamshire: Notes concerning the Baronets of Nottinghamshire, and their behaviour to Charles I.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2043, f. 184.

Sussex: Catalogue and Arms of Sussex Baronets; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6344, col. 31.

Yorkshire: A Catalogue of Knights, Baronets, Esquires, and Gentlemen of Yorkshire, by R. Gascoigne; COLL. OF ARMS.

IRELAND: Baronets in Ireland; LAMB. LIB. *Carew MS.* 635, f. 140.

The Names of the Baronets of Ireland to the year 1630; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1441, f. 39 *b.*

PEDIGREES OF KNIGHTS.—Of all the orders of British Knighthood, that of the Knights Bachelors is the lowest, yet the most ancient among us. The order of the Knights of the Garter is the most noble, and was founded by Edward III. in 1350. That of Knights of the Bath was introduced by King Henry IV., and revived in the reign of King George I. Other orders are—Knights of St. Andrew, called also Knights of the Thistle; Knights of St. Patrick; Knights of the Carpet; Knights of the Chamber; Knights Bannerets, &c.

The most perfect lists of Knights will be found in the collections at the BRITISH MUSEUM, and at the COLLEGE OF ARMS. Before the reign of James I., Knights do not appear to have been recorded on any rolls. In that reign a proclamation was made by the king, and the Heralds had the charge of registering them, which registers are still preserved in their custody. At present and for some period past, Knights have been regularly gazetted; but there exist no other records for those of ancient date than the usual catalogues made by Heralds or other antiquaries. Fines for exoneration from Knighthood are entered on the *Fine Rolls.*

PEDIGREES OF KNIGHTS.

PRINTED BOOKS.

A History of Knighthood, by Hugh Clark. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1784.—[GARTER, p. 17.—BATH, p. 77.—THISTLE, p. 123.—ST. PATRICK, p. 139.

A History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire, by Sir N. H. Nicolas. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1842. folio.—[GARTER, vols. i. and ii.—THISTLE, vol. iii. p. 84.—BATH, *ib.* p. 276.—ST. PATRICK, vol. iv. p. 92.—ST. MICHAEL and ST. GEORGE, *ib.* p. 100.—GUELPHS, *ib.* p. 28.

The Register of the Most Noble Order of the GARTER, by J. Anstis. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1724. folio.

The Institution of the Order of the GARTER, by E. Ashmole. *Lond.* 1772. folio. The original MSS. are at the Ashmolean Library at Oxford, Nos. 1097—1135.

Collections relating to the History of the Order of the GARTER; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 6321—6323.

Knights of the GARTER from the Foundation of their Order; LICHFIELD CATH. *MS.* No. 6.

Collections relating to the History of the Order of the BATH; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 6324—6328.

Beatson's "*Political Index,*" vol. iii. contains Lists of Knights of the GARTER, the BATH, the THISTLE, and of ST. PATRICK, to 1806.

Haydn's "*Book of Dignities,*" contains Lists of Knights to 1851—[GARTER, part iv.—BATH, part iv.—THISTLE, part v.—ST. PATRICK, part vi.]

A Catalogue of all Knights Bachelaurs made by King James since his coming to the Crown of England, by J. Philipot. *Lond.* 1660. 8vo.

A Catalogue of Knights made by Charles I., 1624—1646. 12mo.—2d ed. in folio. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. in 1853.

A Catalogue of Knights, from 1650 to 1750. 8vo. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

A Catalogue of Knights, from 1660 to 1760, by F. Townsend, Esq. *Lond.* 1833.

A Calendar of Knights; being the Names of Persons Knighted from 1760 to 1828, by F. Townsend, Esq. *Lond.* 1828. 8vo.

Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland, by J. and J. B. Burke. *Lond.* 1841. 18mo.

Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland, by C. R. Dod. *Lond.* 1841. 12mo.—2d ed. 1842.—Other editions have appeared annually up to the present year (1856).

Names and Arms of the Ancient Nobility and Knights of England and Wales, *temp.* Hen. III. See "*Antiq. Repert.*" vol. i.

PEDIGREES OF KNIGHTS.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Knights made at various times; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 293; *Add. MS.* 5482.

The Names of Knights in most of the Counties of England; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 855.

Knights of different Counties; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 571, *art.* 4.

Pedigrees of Knights, by Cooke; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 46.

A List of Knights in every Shire in England, *tempp.* Edw. I. and II.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5803.

Les Noms et les Armes à Banerez de Engleterre, au temps du R. Edw. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Calig. A. xviii. f. 1.

The Names and Arms of the Banneretts and Knights, *temp.* Edw. II.; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8495, f. 1.

Nomina Bannaratorum, temp. Edw. III.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 804, f. 92.

"Equites Anglicani;" or a Catalogue of the several Degrees of Knighthood in England, from Edw. III. to the end of the Reign of Charles I.; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8480.

Lists of Knights created in England, from Ric. II. to Eliz.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5482, ff. 6 *b*—9 *b*, 13—18.

Lists of Knights made in the several Reigns, from Hen. VII. to Elizabeth, seventeenth century; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxxvii.

The Names and Arms of Knights created in the Reigns of Hen. VII., Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; and the Names of such as were Knighted by King James I.; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Claud. C. iii.

List of Knights made in the Reign of Henry VIII., sixteenth century; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxxiii.

Knights made from the Reign of Hen. VIII. to that of Charles II. inclusive; ASHM. LIB. *Dugdale MS.* 25, R. p. 156.

Bannerets made 5 Hen. VIII.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5482. f. 9 *b*.

Bannerets of England, their Names and Arms; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Calig. A. xviii. f. 1.

Knights made *temp.* Elizabeth; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8495. f. 54.

Creations of Peers, Baronets, and Knights, from the Reign of Elizabeth; COLL. OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

A Catalogue of Knights made in the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 678.

A Catalogue of Knights, *tempp.* Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8580.

Alphabet of Knights Batchelors, from Elizabeth to George I.; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* M. 18 (2).

List of Knights Batchelors made by James I., and continued to the present time (1789); COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* M. 5.

List of Knights made between 1603 and 1624; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cvii.

PEDIGREES OF KNIGHTS.

Knights made by King James and King Charles, from 1603 to 1636; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6062.

Knights made by Charles I. during the first six years of his reign; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8580.

Knights made by Charles I. and II., and James II., to 1686; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 870, f. 62.

Pedigrees of Knights created by Charles II., James II., William and Mary, William III., and Queen Anne, by Peter Le Neve, *Rouge Croix*. 2 vols. folio; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 5801, 5802.

Knights made at the Tower of London, before the Coronation of Queen Anne; TRIN. COLL. DUBLIN, *MS.* F. 73, *art.* 3.

Cheshire: Names of Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, and Freeholders in co. Chester, 1579, 1580; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1424, f. 7.

Essex, etc.: Nomina Banerettorum, militum, armigerorum, et hominum ad arma, in comm. Essex., Hertf., Warw., Cantab., et Hunt., temp. Edw. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1192, ff. 34, 37, 38, 42, 43.

Gloucestershire: Knights in the co. of Gloucester, *temp.* Edw. I.; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 553, *art.* 2.

Norfolk: Knights made by Queen Elizabeth and James I., in their Progresses through Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 442.

Oxfordshire: List of Names and Arms of the ancient Knights of the co. of Oxford. See "*Antiq. Repert.*" vol. i. p. 101.

Shropshire: Names and Arms of Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, who appeared at the Visitation of Shropshire in 1620; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1112.

Suffolk: Lists of the Knights of Suffolk who accompanied Edw. III. to his Foreign Wars; BRIT. MUS. *Sloane MS.* 1301, f. 86. (See above.)

Surrey: List of Surrey Knights; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5705, p. 53; 6167, f. 3 *b*.

Sussex: Lists of Knights in co. Sussex; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5705, pp. 53, 280.

Yorkshire: A Catalogue of Knights, Baronets, Esquires, and Gentlemen of Yorkshire, by R. Gascoigne; COLLEGE OF ARMS.

IRELAND: Knights made by the Earl of Essex in Ireland; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 304.

A List of Persons who received the Honor of Knighthood or other Dignities in Ireland, from 1599 to 1639; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4784. p. 202.

Knights made in Ireland, from 1666 to 1678, and those made by Sir William Drury just before his death; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4763. ff. 12, 13.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.[1]—Independently of the Heralds' Visitations, many valuable collections, relating to the families of the nobility and gentry, exist in the College of Arms, the British Museum, and other public repositories. These generally contain abstracts of charters, deeds, family settlements, the Inquisitions *vost mortem*, &c., drawings of seals, coats of arms, painted glass windows, monuments, &c. &c: many of them in the handwriting of the most distinguished Heralds, such as Glover, Camden, Philipot, Dugdale, Le Neve, and others. For others we are indebted to the laborious application of private individuals, at the head of whom stand Ashmole, Burrell, Cole, Davy, D'Ewes, Dodesworth, Holme, Jermyn, Lysons, Wolley, and Wood.

A copious list of these manuscripts has been compiled for the assistance of Genealogists.

PRINTED BOOKS.

The Worthies of England, by T. Fuller. *Lond.* 1662. Folio.—*Ibid.* 1811. 2 vols. 4to.—With additions by Nuttall. 3 vols. *Lond.* 1840. 8vo.

Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, with Biographical Memoirs, by Edm. Lodge. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1821—34. folio.—12 vols. 1829, &c. Imp. 8vo.—8 vols. (cabinet edition). 1846. small 8vo.—Re-issued in Bohn's "*Illustrated Library*," 1849, &c. (*in progress.*)

Collection of the Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom, whose Honours and Estates have by some of their Ancestors been acquired by the practice of the Law, etc., by H. P. Gent. *Lond.* 1685. 12mo.

Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, ed. by J. G. Nichols. *Lond.* 1834—1843. 8 vols. 8vo.

The Topographer and Genealogist, ed. by J. G. Nichols. 17 parts issued. *Lond.* 1846 to March 1855. 8vo. This publication forms a sequel to the preceding work.

A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry, or Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, by J. Burke. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1833—38. 8vo. —*Ibid.* 1843 and 1847. 8vo.—*Ibid.* 1850. 2 vols. 8vo.

Heraldic Illustrations, consisting of the Armorial Bearings of the principal Families of the Empire, with Pedigrees, by J. and J. B. Burke. *Lond.* 1845.—Illuminated Supplement. 1851. 8vo.

Royal Descents, a Genealogical List of Persons entitled to quarter the Arms of the Royal Houses of England, by H. L. Long. *Lond.* 1845.

Histories of British Families, by H. Drummond. *Lond.* 1842. Parts i.—viii. Folio. (Pickering.)

A Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Sir J. B. Burke. 1st series, *Lond.* 1852.—2d series, *Lond.* 1854. 8vo.

[1] See LISTS OF GENTRY.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the whole of the Untitled Aristocracy of England, Ireland, and Scotland, by Sir J. B. Burke. *Lond.* 1855. (In course of publication.)

Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls. See Nichols's "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. i. pp. 128, 254.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Breve abstractum, ex rott. Patentium, Clausarum, et Finium, eorum, quæ ad Stemmatum Familiarumque Anglicarum series enucleandas, spectant, selectum; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 294.

A Book of Pedigrees of several of the Gentry of England; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8465.

Collections of Genealogies, for the most part of Bishops and Authors; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8469.

Entries of the Royal Licences for the changes of Name, Arms, etc.; COLL. OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

Biographia Adversaria, alphabetically arranged by Sir William Musgrave; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5718—5722.—Not arranged, *Add. MSS.* 5723; 5724.

The Genealogies of many Ancient Families in England; TRIN. COLL. DUBL. *MS.* I. 104.

Treatise of all the Families which came to England with the Conqueror, and the Nobility since; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 91.

Nomina militum et aliorum hominum in Comitatibus variis, tempp. Hen. III., Edw. I., et II.; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Claud. C. ii.

The Names of the Lords of every Manor throughout the Counties of England, from A.D. 1316 to 1559; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6281. A Transcript of the Book called "*Nomina Villarum*," kept in the Office of the Treasurer Remembrancer in the Exchequer.

Descents of English Families, by Camden; BODL. LIB. *MS.* 4162.

Pedigrees of various Families, by Rob. Glover, sixteenth cent.; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cl.

Pedigrees and Arms, relating to numerous Ancient Families, in the Autograph of Robert Glover, *Somerset Herald;* BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 807. This MS. presents a body of genealogical information which cannot be too highly appreciated.

Liber Miscellaneorum Roberti Glover, *Somersetsii Heraldi*, transcriptus per W. Smith, *Rouge Dragon*, A.D. 1600; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 245. A valuable MS.; a copy of two volumes now in the College of Arms. It is well indexed.

Pedigrees of English Families, compiled about 1587; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,471.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Extracts from Registers of Abbeys, and other Records, concerning Pedigrees, with Drawings of Seals, in 1598, 1611, and 1691, by Ralph Brooke, *York Herald;* BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4757. A duplicate of a MS. in the College of Arms.

Extracts from Records relating to Property of various Families, seventeenth cent.; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* clix.

Pedigrees of English Families, seventeenth cent.; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxiv.

Pedigrees of English Families of various Counties, seventeenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Eg. MS.* 1075; *Add. MS.* 12,474.

Pedigrees of English Families, in the handwriting of Nicholas Charles; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxi.

A large Collection of Pedigrees of English Families, by Thomas Lloyd, eighteenth and nineteenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,409.

Miscellaneous Pedigrees, collected by Edmondson, eighteenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 19,819.

Miscellaneous Pedigrees and Arms, collected by the Rev. D. T. Powell, eighteenth and nineteenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 17,454; 18,917.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Pedigrees of Bedfordshire Families; COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 1, P.; 2, P; *Vincent MS.* 139.

Small Collection of Pedigrees of Bedfordshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 864.

Arms and Descents of Bedfordshire Families, dated 1582 and 1583, with continuations; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1390.

Pedigrees and Arms, registered at the Visitation of 1583; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1097, f. 11.

Pedigrees of Bedfordshire Families, by St. George, to about 1621; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 541, *art.* 13.

Arms and Crests in Harvey's Visitation of 1566; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Arms of Bedfordshire Families, by Bysshe, 1669; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 24.

Collections for a Parochial History of Bedfordshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9437.

Lysons' Bedfordshire Correspondence; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9408.

The Miscellaneous Heraldical Collections of John Pomfret, with Notes relating to Bedfordshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 854.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Bedfordshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,456.

Thynne's Collection of Arms, etc. in several Churches in Bedfordshire, etc.; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Cleop. C. iii. ff. 1*b*, 55, 67, 94, 95, 103, 156, 198*b*, 204, 215.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Warburton and Pomfret's Genealogical Collections towards a History of Bedfordshire; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 887.

Another volume of Warburton's collections for Bedfordshire; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 888.

BERKSHIRE.

Pedigrees of Berkshire Families; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 852.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MS.* 3, P.

Pedigrees of Families in Berkshire, etc., without index; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5819.

Pedigrees of Berkshire Families, in alphabetical order; BRIT. MUS. *Harl MS.* 5822.

Pedigrees of several of the most noted Families in Berkshire, extracted from a Genealogical MS. written about 1601. See Appendix to Ashmole's "*Antiquities of Berkshire.*"

Pedigrees and Arms of Berkshire Families, taken at the Visitation of 1623; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6173.—COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* E. D. N. 1.

Pedigrees of Berkshire Families, by W. Berry. *Lond.* 1837. Folio. The original MS. is in the BRITISH MUSEUM, *Add. MS.* 15,445.

Arms and Crests in Harvey's Visitation of 1566; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Ashmole's Collection of Arms, etc. in Churches in Berkshire, 1666; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 571.

Collections for the Parochial History of Berkshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9438.

Lysons' Berkshire Correspondence; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9409; 9410.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Berkshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,457.

Suckling's Collections for Berkshire, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 18,489; 18,490. (Index, *Add. MS.* 18,491.)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Pedigrees of Buckinghamshire Families; COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MS.* 35, Pb. W.

Extracts and Pedigrees from the Register of Nutley Abbey, co. Bucks, 1591; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* G. 5 (2).

Pedigrees of Buckinghamshire Families, by W. Berry. *Lond.* 1837. Folio. The original MS. is in the BRITISH MUSEUM, *Add. MS.* 15,445.

Arms and Crests in Harvey's Visitation of 1566; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Arms of Buckinghamshire Families, by Bysshe, 1669; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 25.

Collections for a Parochial History of Buckinghamshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9439.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Lysons' Buckinghamshire Correspondence; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9411.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Buckinghamshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,456.

Suckling's Collections for Buckinghamshire, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,490. (Index, *Add. MS.* 18,491.)

"Parochial Histories, by J. Theobald." The collections chiefly relate to the counties of Buckingham, Somerset, and Wilts, folio, paper; SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, *MS.* 115.

Hare's MSS. in the COLLEGE OF ARMS, contain a very extensive collection for Buckinghamshire, perhaps the most valuable collection of materials for a history of that county which is extant.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Pedigrees and Arms of Cambridgeshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 6774; 6775; 6830.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 6, P.; 7, P.

Two volumes of Heraldry and Pedigrees; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5798. *a. b.*

Arms and Descents from the Visitation of 1619; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 2198, f. 1; 2230, f. 10.

Memoranda of Deeds relating to Cambridgeshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6397.

Arms of the Justices of Peace, co. Camb., A.D. 1601, 1619; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* xciii.

Sixty volumes of Collections by the Rev. William Cole, chiefly relating to the history and antiquities of Cambridge and Cambridgeshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5802—5861.

General Index to the first forty-six volumes of the preceding Collections; *Add. MS.* 5801.

Other Indexes to the same Collections; *Add. MSS.* 5799; 5800. These volumes of Indexes are placed in the "Reading Room."

Collections for a Parochial History of Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. J. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9440.

Lysons' Cambridgeshire Correspondence; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9412; 9413.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Cambridgeshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,458.

Suckling's Collections for Cambridgeshire, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 18,476; 18,478; 18,481; 18,482. (Index, *Add. MS.* 18,491.)

Description of parts of Cambridgeshire, copied from Mr. Layer's MS., 1639; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6768.

Very valuable Collections relative to the University of Cambridge; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 7027—7050.

A large Collection of Documents relating to the University and Town of Cambridge, written A.D. 1594; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *MS.* Ff. iii.—33.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

CHESHIRE.

Pedigrees of the Nobility and Gentry of Cheshire since the Conquest; BODL. LIB. *Gough MS.*

Pedigrees of Cheshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 11,336.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 9, C.; 10, L.

Cheshire Pedigrees, taken from Pedigrees by Glover; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 774, ff. 14 *b*—31 *b*.

Pedigrees taken from Visitations and other sources; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 2119; 2142.

Pedigrees of Cheshire and Lancashire Families; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MSS.* 533; 547.

Collection of Cheshire Pedigrees; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 120.

List of Cheshire Gentlemen, 24 Hen. VIII.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1920, f. 38.

Pedigrees, apparently taken from the Visitations of 1566, 1580, and 1613; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1170.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1580; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1045, ff. 116—132; 1070.

Pedigrees from the Visitations of 1580 and 1612; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2187.

Parts of the original Papers of Arms and Pedigrees of Cheshire Gentry, from the Visitation of 1613; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1070, ff. 68—147.

Pedigrees of Families in the County Palatine of Chester, 1630; BRIT. MUS *Add. MS.* 5529.

Arms, Monuments, etc. of Cheshire Families, collected by Ashmole; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 7260.

Arms of Cheshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2230, f. 18.—CHETHAM LIB. *MS.* 8019.

Arms from the Visitation of 1580; CHETHAM LIB. *MS.* 6694.

Ordinaries of Cheshire Arms; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 246; 521; 893; 1382; 1457; 2055; 2088; 2157; and 2167.

Crests of Cheshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1963.

A Treatise on the History and Antiquities of Cheshire, in 1588; BRIT. MUS. *Add. Harl. MS.* 1046, ff. 122—175.

Miscellaneous Papers relating to Cheshire, eighteenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *MS.* 19,055.

Accounts of Lands, Descents, Coat Armours, and other passages, both legal and historical, of the County of Chester, collected by Laur. Bostocke; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 139.

Observations of Chester and some parts of Wales, with divers Epitaphes, Coats Armour, &c., apparently by Sampson Erdeswicke, in 1574; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 473.—The Index to this collection will be found in *Harl. MS.* 471.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Erdeswick's Collections for Cheshire, with additions; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 506.

Collections for the History of Cheshire, by Foote Gower, M.D.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 11,334; 11,338.

Randal Holme's Collections for Cheshire, in about 270 volumes; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1920—2187; 7568; 7569.

King's Description of Cheshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5175.

Collections for a Parochial History of Cheshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9441—9443.

Lysons' Cheshire Correspondence; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9414; 9415.

Miscellanea Palatina, consisting of Genealogical Essays illustrative of Cheshire and Lancashire Families, by Geo. Ormerod. 1851. 8vo. Privately printed.

Warburton's Collections for Cheshire; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 644.

Collections towards a History of Cheshire, by John Woodnoth; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6032.

"Antiquitie of the Cittie of Chester," compiled about the year 1725; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 11,335.

Transcripts of Evidences concerning Families and Lands in Cheshire; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 96.

Extracts from the Registers of the City of Chester, 14 Edw. II. to 1701; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 16,179.

CORNWALL.

A considerable number of Cornish Pedigrees, very extensive and valuable; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4031, ff. 76—90.

Pedigrees of Families in Cornwall, eighteenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,448.

Arms of the Gentry of Cornwall; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 891, ff. 1—6; 1956, and 4632, f. 23.

Blazon of Arms of Cornish Families; EXETER CATH. LIB. *MS.* 33.

An Alphabet of Arms of Cornwall, 1717-18; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,833; COLL. OF ARMS, E. D. N. 52.

Arms of the Cornish Families from the Visitation of 1620; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1482, f. 5.

A Discourse of Devonshire and Cornwall, with Blazon of the Arms, &c.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5827.

Collections for a Parochial History of Cornwall, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9444; 9445.

Lysons' Cornwall Correspondence; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9416—9420.

Norden's Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6252.

Extracts of Documents relating to the County and Duchy of Cornwall, in the Augmentation Office anno 1836; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,493.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

CUMBERLAND.

Arms of Cumberland Families; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 576.

Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Cumberland and Derbyshire, 1818. 4to. Printed separately from Lysons' History.

"The Antiquitys of Cumberland, by Mr. Denton of Cardew;" SOC. OF ANT. *MS.* 91.

Collections for a Parochial History of Cumberland, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9446; 9447.

Lysons' Cumberland Correspondence; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9421; 9422.

Collections for a History of Cumberland, by Hugh Todd, D.D., seventeenth cent.; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cclxxxii.

DERBYSHIRE.

Extracts from Dugdale's Visitation, in 1662; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1082, f. 81.

Pedigrees of Derbyshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5809.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 48, P.; 50, P.—*Vincent MS.* 399, V.—QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* xcvii.

Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Cumberland and Derbyshire. —. 1818. 4to. Printed separately from Lysons' History.

Arms of Derbyshire Families; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 854.

Arms of Derbyshire Families, sixteenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9827.

Arms of Derbyshire Families, from the Visitations of 1569 and 1611; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,317.

Collections for the Parochial History of Derbyshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9449; 9450.

Lysons' Derbyshire Correspondence; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9423—9425.

Dr. Pegge's very valuable Collections for Derbyshire are in the COLL. OF ARMS.

Suckling's Collections for Derbyshire, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 18,478; 18,479 (Index, *Add. MS.* 18,491).

Valuable Collections for the History of Derbyshire, by Adam Wolley, Esq., in 53 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 6666—6718.

DEVONSHIRE.

An Account of some Noble Families in Devonshire, by Sam. Somast. [Somaster ?] Sept. 1694; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6861.

An Account of the Chief Families of Devonshire; EXETER CATHEDRAL LIB. *MS.* 32.

Genealogies of the most Noble Families in Devonshire; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* No. ccl.

Pedigrees of Devonshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2121, f. 45.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MS.* 48, P.

Descents of several Devonshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1408, f. 41.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Cotgrave's Collections of Devonshire Pedigrees; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2189, ff. 15, 22.

Pedigrees by Hugh Cotgrave, with additions by Ralph Brooke; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3967.

A Collection of Devonshire Pedigrees, by Mr. Thomas Westcote; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2297.

Arms and Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1564; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 889; 2230, ff. 54—59, 65.

Pedigrees, apparently fragments of a Copy of the Visitation of 1564; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1169, f. 125.

Pedigrees taken from the Visitations of 1564 and 1620. Some are continued to 1637; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1538.

Pedigrees of Devonshire Families from the Visitation of 1564; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,288.

Pedigrees of Devonshire Families, eighteenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,448.

The Worthies of Devon, &c., by John Prince; *Exeter.* 1701. Folio.—2d ed. *Lond.* 1810. 4to.

Register of divers Persons who have given Tenements, &c., towards the Relief of the Poor in the County of Devon, by R. Izacke. *Lond.* 1736. 8vo.

Names and Arms of Gentlemen in Devonshire and Cornwall; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Faustina, E. iii.

Arms of Gentry of Devonshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4632, f. 23.

Arms borne by Noblemen and Gentlemen of Devonshire, 1584; BODL. LIB. *Gough MS.*

Arms from the Visitation of 1620; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1482, f. 10.

Arms and Crests from Harvey's Visitation of 1566; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Blazon of Arms of Devonshire Families; EXETER CATH. LIB. *MS.* 33.

Arms of the Gentry of Devonshire; See Risdon's "*Survey of Devon.*" 1714.

A Discourse of Devonshire and Cornwall, with Blazon of the Arms, &c.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5827.

Collections for a Parochial History of Devonshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9449; 9450.

Lysons' Devonshire Correspondence; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9426—9430.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Devonshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,459.

Upcott's Topographical Collections for Devonshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,921.

The History and Antiquities of Devonshire, by Mr. Thomas Westcote, *temp.* Jac. I. et Car. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2307.

A View of Devonshire in 1630, with a Pedigree of most of its Gentry, by Thomas Westcote, ed. by Oliver and Jones. *Exeter.* 1845. 4to.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

DORSETSHIRE.

Pedigrees of Dorsetshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5888.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1565, with additions; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1150.

Arms and Crests, from Harvey's Visitation of 1566; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Arms from the Visitation of 1623; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1482, f. 10.

Arms from Bysshe's Visitation of 1677; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 28.

Collections for Dorsetshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9458.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Dorsetshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,459.

Upcott's Topographical Collections for Dorsetshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,921.

DURHAM.

Pedigrees of Families residing in the Bishoprick of Durham; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2118, f. 35*b*.

Pedigrees of Durham Families; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* xcvii.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of Durham in 1575; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,477.

Arms from the Visitation of Durham, 1575; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 541, *art.* 5.

A valuable Collection of MSS. relating to the County of Durham; DURHAM CATH. LIB. *Allan MSS.*

Some Historical Account of the Nobility and Gentry of the Counties of Lincoln and Durham; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 865, f. 163.

Collections for Durham, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9458.

ESSEX.

Arms and Pedigrees of Essex Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4944; *Add. MS.* 14,290.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 124.

Pedigrees and Arms registered at the Visitations of 1558, 1583, and 1612; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1146, f. 10.

A large Collection of Pedigrees from the Visitations of 1583, 1612, and 1634, with some additions; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1541.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1612; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1398, f. 4.

Arms and some Descents from the Visitation of 1634; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2198, ff. 12-48-50.

Pedigrees and Arms, some dated as low as 1657; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1432.

Pedigrees of Essex Families, by W. Berry. *Lond.* ——. Folio. The original MS. is in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 15,446).

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Names of Noblemen in the County of Essex; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2240, f. 1 *b*.

List of Contributors to the Payment of the Subsidy in Essex, 29 Eliz.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 52, *art.* 59.

List of Nobility and Gentry of the County of Essex, who have subscribed to a new Map of the County, by John Warburton. *Lond.* 1722. 4to.

Arms of Essex Families, seventeenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 11,609.

Arms of Essex Families by Bysshe; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 21.

Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Essex, from the Visitation of 1612; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 887.

Jekyll's Collections for the History of the County of Essex; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 3960; 4723; 5185; 5186; 5190; 5192; 5195; 6677; 6678; 6684; 6685; 6832; 7017.—*Add. MSS.* 19,985—19,989.[1]

Collections for a Parochial History of Essex, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9456; 9458.

Lysons' Essex Correspondence; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9434.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Essex; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 17,460; 17,461.

Suckling's Collections for Essex, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 18,476; 18,479; 18,482; 18,486; 18,488 (Index, *Add. MS.* 18,491).

Upcott's Topographical Collections for Essex; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,921.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Pedigrees of many ancient Gloucestershire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2121, f. 72.

Pedigrees and Arms of Gloucestershire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1191; 6174; 6185.

Pedigrees of Gloucestershire Families; COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 16, L; 37, L; 14, P; 15, P.

Pedigrees copied from the Visitations of Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, taken 1569; ASHM. LIB. 831.

Arms with some Descents from the Visitation of 1569; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2230, f. 92.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1569; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 615, f. 173.

Arms and Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1583; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1041, f. 18.

Pedigrees of Gloucestershire Families to 1619; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 553, f. 184.

Arms and Pedigrees of Gloucestershire Families, *circa* 1634; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6139.

[1] See a valuable notice of Jekyll's MS. Collections, by Sir Frederic Madden, in the number of "*Notes and Queries*" for Dec. 8, 1855.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Gloucestershire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1042, f. 79.

Arms of Gloucestershire Families; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* xcviii.

Arms borne by the Nobility and Gentry of the County of Gloucester. *Gloucest.* 1786. 4to.

Coats of Arms borne by the Nobility and Gentry of the County of Gloucester. *Lond.* 1792. 4to.

Collections for Gloucestershire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9458.

HAMPSHIRE.

Pedigrees of Hampshire Families; COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 17, C; 29, L; 18, P; 19, P.

Pedigrees of Hampshire Families, sixteenth century; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. cxxxi.

Pedigrees of Hampshire Families, by W. Berry. *Lond.* 1833. Folio. The original MS. is in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 15,447).

Genealogical Anecdotes of Eminent Families in Hampshire. See "*Gent. Mag.*" vol. lvii. pp. 680, 1056, 1152.

List of Names of the Hampshire Nobles, *temp.* Hen. VIII. See Nichols' "*Topographer*," vol. i. p. 459.

Arms and Crests from Harvey's Visitation of 1564; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Arms from the Visitation of 1575; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1054, f. 13.

Various Heraldic Memoranda relating to Hampshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 8156.

Miscellaneous Papers relating to Hampshire, eighteenth century; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 19,056.

Topographical and other Notes relating to the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, 1719; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,296. (*v.* MS. James, 9, BODL. LIB.)

Collections for Hampshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9458.

Suckling's Collections for Hampshire, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 18,478; 18,479; 18,482; 18,488—18,490 (Index. *Add. MS.* 18,491).

Upcott's Topographical Collections for Hampshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,921.

Miscellaneous Collections for a History of Portsmouth, by Lake Allen, Esq.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 8153; 8154.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Pedigrees and Arms of Herefordshire Families, with notes; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1140; 2121; 5799; 6596.

Pedigrees of several Herefordshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2141.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1569; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 615, f. 20.

Pedigrees copied from the Visitations of Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, taken 1569; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 831.

Pedigrees, supposed to have been copied from the Visitation of 1619; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1434.

Arms and Pedigrees of Herefordshire Families, *circa* 1634; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6139.

Arms and Descents, apparently from the Visitation of 1634; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2230, f. 110.

Arms of Families in Herefordshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4056.

Arms and Crests from Cooke's Visitation of Hereford; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Heraldry of Herefordshire, by G. Strong. *Lond.* 1848. Royal 4to.

A small volume relating to Herefordshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4174.

Topographical Collections for Herefordshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 6726; 6868.

Papers relating to Herefordshire, eighteenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 17,331; 17,332.

Dr. Matthew Hutton's Collections relating to Herefordshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7519.

Collections for Herefordshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9458.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Herefordshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,458.

Part of Taylor's History of Herefordshire, with the Valuation of the Estates; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6766.

Upcott's Topographical Collections for Herefordshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,922.

History of the City of Hereford; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4046.

Collections on the Antiquities of Hereford; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7366.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

"Excerpta ex libro M^{ri} Grafton de Visitatione com. Hertfordiæ"; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7022, *art.* 15.

Pedigrees and Arms of Hertfordshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1429, f. 7.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 122.

Pedigrees of Hertfordshire Families, 1579—1619; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 549, *art.* 4.

Pedigrees of Nobility and Gentry of Hertfordshire, by Will. Berry. *Lond.* 1843. folio. The original MS. is in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 15,446).

List of Nobility and Gentry of Hertford, &c. who have subscribed to a new Map of the County, by John Warburton. *Lond.* 1722. 4to.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Arms of Hertfordshire Families; BODLEIAN LIB. *Gough MS.*

Arms and Crests from Cooke's Visitation of Hertford; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Arms from Bysshe's Visitation in 1669; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 24.

Chauncey's History of Hertfordshire, with MS. additions by Thos. Baskerfield, Esq. 3 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9062—9064.

Collections for a Parochial History of Hertfordshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9456; 9458.

Lysons' Hertfordshire Correspondence; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9434.

The Description of Hertfordshire, by John Norden, in 1597; LAMBETH LIB. *MS.* 521.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Hertfordshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,458.

Topographical Collections for Hertfordshire, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,922.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Pedigrees and Arms of Huntingdonshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 5825, 6774.

Arms from the Visitation of 1613; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1054, f. 19.

Heraldical and Topographical Collections for the County of Huntingdon, by Sir Rob. Cotton; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 921.

Collections for Huntingdonshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9458.

Suckling's Collections for Huntingdonshire, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,479 (Index, *Add. MS.* 18,491).

KENT.

Pedigrees and Arms of Kentish Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 5862; 6175. *Add. MSS.* 5480; 5509; 5520; 5528.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 145.—LAMBETH LIB. *MS.* 312.

Arms, Pedigrees, and Monuments, of Kentish Families; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5486.

Genealogical Notes of Kent; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5538.

Pedigrees of Kentish Gentlemen; COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 24, C; 25, P; 12, Pc; 26, 27, L.

A very large Collection of Kentish Pedigrees; SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, *MS.* 173.

Glover's Genealogies of Kentish Gentry, 1571; COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MS.* 33, W.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1574; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1824.

Pedigrees, with Continuations from the Visitation of 1619; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6138.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Pedigrees of Kentish Families, from the Visitation of 1623, with additions; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,311.

Authenticated Pedigrees of Kentish Families, continued to 1760; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5534.

Pedigrees of Kentish Families, by W. Berry. *Lond.* 1830. folio. The original *MS.* is deposited in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 15,448).

Index of Proprietors of Lands in Kent; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5517—5519.

Gentry of Kent, with their Lands, from 12 Hen. II. to Edw. VI.; COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MS.* 4, Pb.

Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Kent; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5480.

Arms of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, in the County of Kent, 1593; LAMBETH LIB. *MS.* 300.

Arms of Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentry of Kent; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 908.

"Armes of Ancient Kentish Families;" BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6587, f. 43.

Arms of Families of Kent; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5843.—SOC. OF ANT. *MSS.* 156; 158—162.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in Churches in Kent; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3917.

A Collection of Kentish Arms, sixteenth and seventeenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 14,306; 14,307.

Arms, etc. of Kentish Families, 1624; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,594, f. 106.

Notes of Arms, &c. in Churches in Kent, 1603—1624; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5479.

Arms of Kentish Families to Chas. II.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,226.

A valuable Collection of Extracts relating to Kent; COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MS.* 53, Pb.

Miscellaneous Collections relating to Kent; LAMB. LIB. *MS.* 1127.

Collections for a History of Kent, by Will. Alexander, 3 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 8836—8838.

Valuable Collections for a History of Kent, by Edw. Hasted; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5478—5539; 16,631.

Collections for a Parochial History of Kent, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9456; 9458.

Lysons' Correspondence for Kent; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9435.

Philipot's Collections for the County of Kent; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MSS.* 267; 268; 269; 276.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Kent; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,733.

Collections towards a History of Kent, by — Somner; CANTERBURY CATH. *Somner MSS.*

Suckling's Collections for Kent, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS* 18,484; 18,485; 18,490 (Index, *Add. MS.* 18,491).

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Thorpe's valuable Collections relating to Kent; SOC. OF ANT. *MSS.* 156—201; 204.

Biographical Dictionary of Kent, 1819, 5 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 18,470—18,474.

LANCASHIRE.

Pedigrees of Lancashire Families; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 834, *art.* v. p. 16.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MS.* 50, P.

Pedigrees of Cheshire and Lancashire Families; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 533.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of Lancashire, in 1567; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,477.

Pedigrees, supposed to be from the Visitation of 1567; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1152.

Pedigrees, apparently from the Visitation of 1567; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1158.

Lancashire Pedigrees, supposed to be from the Visitation of 1567, with continuations by the last two Randle Holmes, so low as the year 1704; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1987.

Descents registered at the Visitation of 1613; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1549, f. 108.

Lancashire Pedigrees, collected by Thomas Barritt in 1782; CHETHAM LIB. *MS.* 8017.

Arms of Lancashire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 893.—CHETHAM LIB. *MS.* 8019.

Ordinaries of Lancashire Arms; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 893; 1234; 1367; 1382; 1452; 1457; 1940; 2017; and 2053.

Collections, Historical, Heraldical, and Juridical, principally relating to Lancashire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7386.

Valuable Collections for Lancashire, by Randle Holmes; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 2042; 2112.

Genealogical Collections for a History of Lancashire, by Dr. R. Keurden; CHETHAM LIB. *MS.* 6702.—Some volumes by the same collector are in the COLLEGE OF ARMS.

Lysons' Collections for Lancashire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9458.

Miscellanea Palatina; consisting of Genealogical Essays illustrative of Cheshire and Lancashire Families, by Geo. Ormerod, Esq. 1851. 8vo. Privately printed.

Suckling's Collections for Lancashire, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 18,478; 18,479.

Upcott's Topographical Collections for Lancashire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5,922.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Warburton's Collections relating to Lancaster; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* E.D.N. No. 63.

An interesting Collection of Antiquarian Memoranda, principally relating to Manchester and its vicinity, by Thomas Barritt; CHETHAM LIB. *MS.* 8026.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Pedigrees of Leicestershire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6590.—COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* E. 1. *Philipot MSS.* 28, P; 29, L.—QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxxxi.

Pedigrees and Arms, apparently by Nicholas Charles; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1113.

Pedigrees and Arms from the Visitation of 1564; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 810, ff. 1—21.

Burton's Description of Leicestershire, with MS. Notes by Edw. Vernon, D.D.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 10,126.

Burton's History of Leicestershire, with large additions to the Pedigrees, by R. Gascoigne, Esq.; JESUS COLLEGE, CAMB.

Collections for Leicestershire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9458.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Leicestershire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,462.

Suckling's Collections for Leicestershire, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,481 (Index, *Add. MS.* 18,491).

Topographical Collections for Leicestershire, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,922.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Pedigrees and Arms of Lincolnshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5874. —COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* E. 1. *Philipot MSS.* 30, P; 31, P; *Vincent MS.* 150.

Collections relating to Lincolnshire Families, eighteenth cent.; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxxv.

Some Historical Account of the Nobility and Gentry of the Counties of Lincoln and Durham; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 865, f. 163.

Pedigrees and Arms registered at the Visitation of 1562; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1097, f. 40.

Pedigrees collected from the Visitations of 1562 and 1592; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2145, ff. 1—99.

Descents registered at the Visitations of 1562 and 1592, with some additions BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1436.

Pedigrees of Lincolnshire Families, 1617; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxxv.

Ancient Baronies in the County of Lincoln, with the Descents of their owners, continued to A.D. 1646; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5531.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Antiquities of the County of Lincoln, chiefly Monumental Inscriptions and Arms; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6829.

Arms of Lincolnshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5845.

Arms and Crests from Harvey's Visitation of 1564; COLLEGE OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Arms of Lincolnshire Families from Bysshe's Visitation of 1666; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 23.

An Alphabet of Arms of Lincolnshire, 1717-18; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,833.

The Names and Arms of the Lincolnshire Gentry are arranged at the end of Yorke's "*Union of Honour.*"

Records connected with the County of Lincoln, *temp.* Hen. III.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6289.

Topographical Notes relative to the Town and Churches of Lincoln, &c.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 8938.

The valuable Collections of Gervase Holles, Esq. for the County of Lincoln; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 207, A—F. *Add. MS.* 6118.

Collections for Lincolnshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9458.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Lincolnshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,462.

Suckling's Collections for Lincolnshire, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 18,478; 18,479 (Index, *Add. MS.* 18,491).

Upcott's Topographical Collections for Lincolnshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,922.

LONDON.

Arms and Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry of London; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5533.

Arms and Pedigrees of London Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 5810; 2134, f. 191 *b.*

Pedigrees of London and Middlesex; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 119.

Pedigrees copied from the Visitation of 1634; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1444.

Arms and some Descents, apparently from the Visitation of 1634; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2230, f. 146.

Pedigrees, apparently from the Visitations of 1634 and 1664; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1096, ff. 12, 118, 133, 144.

Pedigrees, some continued to A.D. 1640; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5533.

Names of Persons dead, or removed from London since the last Assessment for the Subsidy; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 63, *art.* 9.

Names of the Persons of the several Companies of London; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4778.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

List of People put to Death in the Civil Wars, in and about London, from 1641 to 1662; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4716, *art.* 2.

Arms and Crests of London Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5869.

Arms and Crests of Families of London, from the Visitation of 1634; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1358.

Arms of the Citizens of London, being Gentlemen, A.D. 1664, 1665, by Sir Edw. Bysshe; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1086.

Arms of the Families of the City of London, in 1668; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6076.

Arms of the Mayors, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. of London; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1349, ff. 55—95; 6860.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MS.* 22, Pb.

Arms of the Lord Mayors of London, from the first Mayor to the year 1618; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1349, f. 3; 2097, ff. 2, 78.

Arms and Devices of the Commanders and Colonels of the Trained Bands, 1647; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,308.

Arms of the Companies of London; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6860.—COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* C. 24 (2).

A Collection of the Armes, Crests, and Supporters of all the Companies in London. *Lond.* 1673.

The Arms, Crests, Supporters, etc. of London Companies and Societies, engraved by Ric. Wallis. *Lond.* 1677. folio.

The Names, Residence, Genealogy, and Coat-Armour of the Nobility and other Eminent Families of London and Middlesex, by J. Warburton. *Lond.* 1749. 8vo.

Arms and Inscriptions upon Funeral Monuments and Gravestones in London, Westminster, &c.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6835.

Collections of Arms and Epitaphs in many of the Churches in London and other parts of England; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 874.

Part of a Visitation of several Churches in London, made 27th March, 24 Hen. VIII. [1533], by *Clarenceux;* BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 544, f. 111.

Collection of Pennons and Hatchments, in Churches in and about London, A.D. 1665, by Thos. Holfourd, *Portcullis;* COLLEGE OF ARMS.

Collections relating to the City of London; BRIT. MUS. *Hargrave MSS.* 135; 139; 142; 153; 154; 179.

Upcott's Topographical Collections for London; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 15,923; 15,924.

MIDDLESEX.

Pedigrees of London and Middlesex; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 119.

Pedigrees registered at the Visitations of 1634, and of such Families as were living in 1593; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1551; *Add. MS.* 4964.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Lists of Nobility and Gentry of the County of Middlesex, who have subscribed to a new Map of the County, by John Warburton. *Lond.* 1722. 4to.

Arms and Crests from Cooke's Visitation of Middlesex; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Arms of Middlesex Families, *circa* 1664; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1096.

Accounts of Estates in Middlesex, 1692—1699; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 19,043.

Collections for the Parochial History of Middlesex, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9451—9455; 9459.

Lysons' Correspondence for Middlesex; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9431—9433.

Upcott's Topographical Collections for Middlesex; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,923.

NORFOLK.

Notes of Arms, Pedigrees, Monuments, &c. mostly of Norfolk; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5522.

Pedigrees of Norfolk Families; COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 33, P; 34, P; 35, P.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1563; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1154, ff. 98—149. *Add. MS.* 14,309, f. 93 *b*.

Pedigrees of Families *circa* 1612; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4756.

Arms of Norfolk Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1101.

Arms of Norfolk Families, by Bysshe; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 21.

Arms and Crests from Harvey's Visitation of 1563; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Arms and Crests of Norfolk Families, eighteenth cent. 2 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 14,298; 14,299.

Arms taken in the Churches of Norfolk and Suffolk, seventeenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4969.

Alphabet of Arms of Families in Norfolk; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,481.

Collectanea Thomæ Gibbonsii, Arm., Historiam Familiarum tam Norfolciensium quam Suffolciensium illustrantia; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 970—972.

Kempe's Heraldical and Historical Collections, relating to Norfolk; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 901.

Collections for a History of Norfolk, by Peter Le Neve, and others. 5 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 8839—8843.

Collections for Norfolk, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

Journals of Tours, by Craven Ord, in the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, 1781—1797; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,823.

Collections for a History of Norfolk, probably by the Rev. Charles Parkin; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 8844.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Norfolk; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,462.

Suckling's Collections for Norfolk, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 18,476; 18,477; 18,479—18,482 (Index, *Add. MS.* 18,491).

Upcott's Topographical Collections for Norfolk; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,925.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Pedigrees of Northamptonshire Families, by Vincent; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MSS.* 112; 113; 114.

Pedigrees of Northamptonshire Families; QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXF. *MS.* lxxiv. *art.* 2.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of . . . . .; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6066.

Pedigrees and Arms, supposed from the Visitation of 1618; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1467, f. 11.

Stemmata Chicheliana: A Genealogical Account of some of the Families derived from Thomas Chichele, of Higham-Ferrers, co. Northampton, all whose descendants were held to be entitled to Fellowships in All Souls' College, Oxford [by Dr. Buckler]. *Oxf.* 1765. 4to.—Supplement. *Oxf.* 1775. 4to. There is a copy with valuable additions in the College Library.

Arms of Northamptonshire Gentry; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1045, f. 150; 1353, f. 61.

Arms and Crests from Harvey's Visitation of 1566; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Copies of Records in the Tower, &c. relating to Manors and Families in Northamptonshire; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MSS.* 36—38.

Collections for Northamptonshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

Suckling's Collections for Northamptonshire, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,481.

Upcott's Topographical Collections for Northamptonshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,925.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Pedigrees of Northumberland Families; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* xcvii.

Certain Pedigrees of Northumberland Families, as registered at the Visitation of 1575; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1171, ff. 13, 15, 46, 47 *b*, 49, 64, 81 *b*, 82 *b*, 84 *b*.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of Northumberland in 1575; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,477.

Some Account of the Ancient Families of Northumberland. See Greig's "*Survey of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*," sm. 4to.

Arms of Northumberland Gentry, by J. Barber. *Lond.* 1743.

Arms of Northumberland Families; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 576.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Arms from the Visitation of Northumberland in 1614; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 541, *art.* 2.

Arms from the Visitation of 1615; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1429, f. 45.

Collections for Northumberland, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

Topographical Collections for Northumberland, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,925.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Pedigrees of Nottinghamshire Families; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 399. —QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* xcvii.

Pedigrees of Families of Nottinghamshire, with Extracts from Deeds, Monumental Inscriptions, &c.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6593.

Pedigrees and Evidences of Nottinghamshire Families, collected by Sir Rich. St. George; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 871.

Genealogical Notes relating to Nottinghamshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1171.

A Collection of Arms and Monuments in Nottinghamshire; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 854.

Arms of Nottinghamshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1457.

Arms of Families in Annesley, Titheby, and Whatton; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1393.

Arms from the Visitation of 1614; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5870.

Arms of Nottinghamshire Families, sixteenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9827.

Alphabet of Arms of Nottinghamshire Gentry; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1057.

Kaye's Notes relating to Nottinghamshire, eighteenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 18,551—18,553, *a. b.*

Collections for Nottinghamshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Nottinghamshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 19,915.

Topographical Collections for Nottinghamshire, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,925.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Pedigrees and Arms of Oxfordshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 5812; 5828.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 15, P; 36, P.

Pedigrees, chiefly from the Visitation of Oxfordshire, 1573; PUB. LIBRARY, CAMB. *MS. Dd.* xi. 69.

Pedigrees of Oxfordshire Families, being a copy of C. 29 (the Visitation of 1634), in the COLLEGE OF ARMS. Also, part of another Book of Arms and Pedigrees of Families of the said county; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3966, f. 91.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Epitaphs and Arms in the Churches in Oxfordshire; BODL. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8505.

Arms and Crests from Harvey's Visitation of 1566; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Arms of Oxfordshire Families, by Bysshe, 1669; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 25.

Collections for Oxfordshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

Anthony à Wood's Collections, chiefly relating to Oxfordshire; ASHM. LIB. *MSS.* 8463—8588.

Topographical Collections for Oxfordshire, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,925.

Collections for a History of Oxfordshire, by W. Upcott, 2 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 15,930; 15,931.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Collections for Rutlandshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

Topographical Collections for Rutlandshire, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,926.

Forty-nine Rolls illustrative of the History of Rutlandshire, being chiefly Rolls of the Assizes held at Oakham, from 5 Will. and Mary to 1761; BRIT. MUS. *Add. Ch.* 873.

SHROPSHIRE.

Genealogical Collections for the County of Shropshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1984, f. 189 *b*; 5178; 5179; 5848; 7510.

Pedigrees of Shropshire Families, chiefly of Welsh Descent; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1157.

Pedigrees of Families of Wales and Shropshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6153.

Challoner's Collections of Shropshire Pedigrees; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2163, f. 19 *b*.

Pedigrees of Shropshire Families; COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 37, P; 48, P; 50, P.

Pedigrees, taken in 1569; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 615, f. 235.

Part of the Pedigrees registered at the Visitation of 1584; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1161.

Pedigrees and Arms of Shropshire Families, from the Visitations of 1584 and 1623, with additions; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,314.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1623, with many important additions; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1983.

Genealogical Collections for Shropshire, 1662 and 1668; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 854.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Collections from the Visitation of Shropshire, sixteenth cent.; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxvii. f. 80.

Collections for Shropshire; SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, *MS.* 139.

Valuable Collections for a History of Shropshire, by T. F. Dukes and D. Parkes; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 21,011—21,025.

Collections for Shropshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

Topographical Collections for Shropshire, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,926.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Pedigrees of Somersetshire Families; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxxxi.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 37, L; 38, P; 48, P; 50, P.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of Somersetshire in 1573; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,477.

A Book used at the Visitation of 1623; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1145.

Arms from the Visitation of 1623; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1482, f. 10.

Arms of Somersetshire Families, by Bysshe, 1672; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 27.

Papers relating to Somersetshire, from 19 Hen. VIII. to 1783; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,616.

Collections for Somersetshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

Powell's Topographical Collections for Somersetshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 17,463.

"Parochial Histories, by J. Theobald." The collections chiefly relate to the counties of Buckingham, Somerset, and Wilts; SOC. OF ANTIQUARIES, *MS.* 115.

Topographical Collections for Somersetshire, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,926.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Pedigrees of Staffordshire Families; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 834, *art.* v.—BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2043, f. 186 *b*.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 39, L; 47, L.

Some Pedigrees of Staffordshire Families, taken *temp.* Elizabeth, with continuations; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1995.

Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1563; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2145, f. 99.

Descents copied from the Visitation of 1663; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1429 ff. 28 *b*, 33, 34 *b*, 37 *b*, 38 *b*, 39 *b*, 42 *b*, 45 *b*, 48 *b*, 49 *b*—52 *b*.

Arms of Staffordshire Families. See Plot's "*Natural History of Staffordshire.*" 1686. folio. Also, Shaw's "*History of Staffordshire.*"

Arms of Staffordshire Families; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 853.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Arms and Seals from the Visitation of 1583; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2203.

Arms taken in the Visitations of 1663 and 1664, in Dugdale's hand; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 857.

Divers Matters relating to Staffordshire, Pedigrees of Families, &c.; SOC. OF ANT. *MSS.* 99; 139.

Early Records relating to Staffordshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1985, ff. 199 *b*—213.

Ashmole's Collections for a History of Staffordshire; ASHM. LIB. *MSS.* 859; 864.

Erdeswicke's Collections for Cheshire, which contain several articles relating to Staffordshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 506; 818.

Erdeswicke's View of Staffordshire, A.D. 1603; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1990.

Collections for Staffordshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

Topographical Collections for Staffordshire, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,926.

SUFFOLK.

Pedigrees and Arms of the Gentry of Suffolk; BODL. LIB. *Gough MS.* —BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5842. *Add. MSS.* 5523; 5524; 12,471.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 33, P; 40—42, P.

A large Collection of the Pedigrees of Suffolk Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1169, f. 5 *b*.

Pedigrees of Suffolk Families, by H. Jermyn, Esq., alphabetically arranged; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 8200—8217; 17,097. Indexes, *Add. MS.* 17.099.

Arms and Pedigrees of Suffolk Families, *temp.* Elizabeth, collected by William Harvey, *Clarenceux*; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 876.

Pedigrees and Arms from the Visitation of 1561; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1136, ff. 17—68.

Pedigrees of Suffolk Families, from the Visitation of 1563; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,309, f. 93 *b*.

Pedigrees of Suffolk Families, collected by D. E. Davy, alphabetically arranged, in 43 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 19,114—19,156.

Alphabetical List of Suffolk Surnames, 1843; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 19,160.

Synopsis of the Lords of the several Manors in the County of Suffolk, collected by D. E. Davy, 1835; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 19,161—19,164.

Arms of Suffolk Families; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 19,159.

Arms of Suffolk Families, by Bysshe; COLL. OF ARMS, *MSS.* D. 21; 22.

Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Suffolk; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 772.

Arms taken in the Churches of Norfolk and Suffolk, seventeenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4969.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Arms and Crests from Harvey's Visitation of 1561; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Arms and Crests of Suffolk Families, seventeenth cent. 2 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 14,298; 14,299.

Alphabet of Arms of Suffolk Families; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,481.

The Armoury of Suffolk, by D. E. Davy, 1848; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 19,158.

Breviary of Suffolk:—Alphabet of Arms; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 19,157.

"A Breviary of Suffolk; or, a Plain and Familiar Description of the County," &c. A.D. 1618; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3873. A recent transcript is in *Add. MS.* 8200, f. 171, and extracts are given in *Add. MS.* 5829, f. 180.

Evidences relating to the Hundred of Thingoe, Co. of Suffolk; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 7097.

An Essay towards recovering some Account of the Ancient Families in the County of Suffolk; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 20,695.

Valuable Collections for the History of Suffolk, collected by D. E. Davy, Esq. of Ufford, in 130 volumes, are deposited in the BRITISH MUSEUM. In addition to those already mentioned, are:—

Collections for the History of Suffolk, arranged in Hundreds. In 37 vols.; *Add. MSS.* 19,077—19,113.

"Athenæ-Suffolcienses;" or, a Catalogue of Suffolk Authors, 1847-8; *Add. MSS.* 19,165—19,168.

Lists of Suffolk Authors, with their Works; *Add. MSS.* 19,169; 19,170.

General History of the County of Suffolk; *Add. MSS.* 19,171; 19,172.

Collections of Drawings and Sketches, illustrative of the History of the County of Suffolk, arranged in Hundreds, 6 vols.; *Add. MSS.* 19,176—19,181.

General Index-Book to the Parochial Collections for the History of Suffolk; *Add. MS.* 19,184.

Miscellaneous Papers and Documents relating to the County of Suffolk; *Add. MSS.* 19,185—19,198.

Original Letters, chiefly addressed to Eleazar Davy, Esq., and to D. E. Davy, Esq., 1758—1851, in 29 vols.; *Add. MSS.* 19,213—19,219; 19,241.

D'Ewes' Collections for Suffolk, chiefly consisting of Abstracts of Charters, &c.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 639.

Collectanea Thomæ Gibbonsii, Arm., Historiam Familiarum tam Norfolciensium quam Suffolciensium illustrantia; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 970—972.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Collections for a General History of Suffolk, by Hen. Jermyn, Esq., in 51 volumes, folio; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 8168—8218. The volumes are thus arranged :—

Collections, arranged in Hundreds; *Add. MSS.* 8168—8196.
General History; *Add. MS.* 8197.
Landholders, from "*Domesday;*" *Add. MS.* 8198.
Biographical Collections; *Add. MS.* 8199.
Collections of Pedigrees, alphabetically arranged; *Add. MSS.* 8200—8217.
Arms of Suffolk Families; *Add. MS.* 8218.

Kemp's Collections for the County of Suffolk; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 901.

Miscellaneous Notes for a History of Suffolk, collected by Craven Ord, Esq., 2 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 7101; 7102.

Collections, illustrative of the Topographical History of Suffolk, by Craven Ord, Esq., 2 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 8986; 8987.

Journals of Tours by Craven Ord, Esq. in the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, 1781—1797; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,823.

Suckling's Collections for Suffolk, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 18,476—18,478; 18,480—18,482. (Index, *Add. MS.* 18,491.)

Topographical Collections for Suffolk, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,926.

There is a valuable volume of Notes and Collections for Suffolk in the Library of the COLLEGE OF ARMS.

SURREY.

Pedigrees of Surrey Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5830.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 13, P; 43, P; 44, P.—QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxxxi.

Pedigrees of Families in Surrey, from the Visitation of 1623, with additions; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,311.

Pedigrees of Surrey Families, by W. Berry. *Lond.* 1837. folio. The original MS. is deposited in the British Museum. (*Add. MS.* 15,446.)

Arms from the Visitations of Surrey, in 1623, with additions; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* E. D. N. 14.

Promiscuous Collections for Surrey; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6409.

Collections relating to Surrey, 1641—1798; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 11,571—11,573.

Transcripts of Surveys, Extracts from Parish Registers, Court Rolls, &c. relating to the Manors of East and West Mulsey, co. Surrey; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 779.

Collections for a Parochial History of Surrey, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9457; 9459.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Lysons' Correspondence for Surrey; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9436.

Suckling's Collections for Surrey, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 18,476; 18,485; 18,490 (Index, *Add. MS.* 18,491).

Symmes's Collections for the History of the County of Surrey, 1670—1680; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6167.

Topographical Collections for Surrey, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,926.

SUSSEX.

Pedigrees of Sussex Families; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 873. *Add. MSS.* 6346; 6347; 6350.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 121.—QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* CXXXI.

Pedigrees taken from an old Visitation; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 892.

Pedigrees of Sussex Families, by W. Berry. *Lond.* 1830. folio. The original manuscript is in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 15,449).

Pedigrees of Sussex Families from the Visitation of 1623, with additions; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,311.

Arms of Sussex Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 906.

A fine Collection relating to the History and Antiquities of Sussex, by Sir W. Burrell, Bart., in 41 volumes; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5670—5711. The volumes are thus arranged:—

Collections, divided into Rapes; *Add. MSS.* 5679—5690.
Pedigrees, alphabetically arranged; *Add. MSS.* 5691—5696.
Monuments and Inscriptions; *Add. MSS.* 5697—5699.
Miscellaneous Collections; *Add. MSS.* 5700—5706.
Pedigrees, continued below the year 1750; *Add. MS.* 5711.

Hayley's Collections for a History of Sussex; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 6343—6361. They form an excellent Supplement to Sir William Burrell's Collections for the same county.

Collections for Sussex, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

Topographical Collections for Sussex, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,926.

Warburton's Collections for a History of Sussex; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MSS.* 886; 918.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Arms and Pedigrees of Warwickshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6060.—COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* E. 1. *Philipot MSS.* 29, L; 45, P. *Vincent MS.* 126.

Arms of the Gentry of Warwickshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1353.

Dugdale's Warwickshire Collections; ASHM. LIB. *MSS.* 6491—6513.

Ashmole's Collections for a History of Lichfield; ASHM. LIB. *MSS.* 855; 1521.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Annals of the City of Coventry for the year 1703; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 11,364.

Collections for Warwickshire by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

Topographical Collections for Warwickshire, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,927.

WESTMORELAND.

Descents of Families residing in the Barony of Kendal, 1638; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1564.

Topographical Collections for Westmoreland, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,927.

WILTSHIRE.

Pedigrees of Wiltshire Families; COLLEGE OF ARMS, *Philipot MSS.* 16, L; 46, P.

Original Note Book of William Harvey, *Clar.*, during his Visitation in 1565; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1111, ff. 7—22.

Arms and Crests from Harvey's Visitation of 1565; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 184.

Arms of the Gentry of Wiltshire from the Visitation of 1623; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1054, f. 13; 1482, f. 1.

Arms of Wiltshire Families, by Bysshe, 1677; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* D. 28.

Collections for Wiltshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

"Parochial Histories, by J. Theobald." The collections chiefly relate to the counties of Buckingham, Somerset, and Wilts; SOC. OF ANT. *MS.* 115.

Topographical Collections for Wiltshire, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,927.

The Heralds' Visitations of Wiltshire, and Notes of Pedigrees of Wilts Families, by F. A. Carrington; *Wilts. Archæolog. Mag.* Dec. 1855.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Genealogical Descent of Worcestershire Families; SOC. OF ANT. *MS.* 145, *art.* 4.

Pedigrees and Arms of Worcestershire Families, Monumental Inscriptions, &c.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5814.

Genealogies of Families of Worcester, taken at the Visitation in 1569; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 615, f. 97.—ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 831, p. 197 *b.*

Pedigrees and Arms, apparently from the Visitation of 1569, with continuations; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1133; 5841.

Pedigrees of Worcestershire Families, some to 1620; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 553, f. 34.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Arms and Pedigrees of Worcestershire Families, *circ.* 1634; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6139.

Arms of Worcestershire Families, 1574; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 19,816.

Habington's Collections for a History of Worcestershire; JESUS COLL. OXF. *MSS.* lxxxiv—lxxxvi.

Parochial Antiquities of Worcestershire, by William Habington, of Hindlip, in three vols.; SOC. OF ANT. *MSS.* 139—152.

Collections for Worcestershire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

YORKSHIRE.

A Collection of Yorkshire Pedigrees; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2118, ff. 1, 48. *Lansd. MS.* 900, f. 81.—ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 834, *art.* iii.—QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxxxi.

Arms and Descents of Yorkshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 4198; (Index at f. 169) 6070.

Arms and Pedigrees of the Gentry of the West Riding of Yorkshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4630, *art.* 11. A very useful addition to *Harl. MS.* 1487.

Pedigrees of Staffordshire and Yorkshire, *temp.* Elizabeth, with some continuations; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1995.

Descents of Yorkshire Families, taken chiefly from Flower's Visitation, A.D. 1563; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 834.

Most of the Pedigrees registered at the Visitation of 1584, with additions; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1182.

Pedigrees of the Visitation of Yorkshire, taken 1584, with continuations to 1656; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 522.

Descents and Arms, extracted from the Visitation of 1664; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1420, f. 228.

Arms of Yorkshire Families; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 575.

Arms in Flower's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1563; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* 2. H. 8.

Arms of the Sheriffs of Yorkshire to 1652; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 865, f. 129 *b.*

Miscellaneous Collections relating to Yorkshire; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4792, f. 184.

The valuable unpublished Collections for this County, by John Charles Brooke, Esq., *Somerset Herald,* in many folio volumes, are in the Library of the COLLEGE OF ARMS.

Dodesworth's valuable Collections for Yorkshire; BODL. LIB. *MSS.* 4143—5101. These Manuscripts are described in Bernard's "*Catalogi libb. Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ,*" pp. 187—233.

Collections for a History of several Towns, &c. in Yorkshire, extracted from the Dodesworth MSS.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 793—805.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Collections for Yorkshire, by the Rev. S. Lysons; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9459.

Suckling's Collections for Yorkshire, 1821—1839; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,478.

Topographical Collections for Yorkshire, by W. Upcott; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,927.

Warburton's Collections for Yorkshire; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MSS.* 889—901; 908—919.

History and Antiquities of the Town of Kingston upon Hull to the year 1688; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MSS.* 890; 891. *Add. MS.* 8936.

A Collection of Muniments relating to the Honor of Richmond; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5466.

SCOTLAND.

Pedigrees of Scotch Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2218.

A few Pedigrees of Scotch and Irish Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6151.

Pont's Collections of the Names and Arms of the second degree of Gentry in Scotland; BRIT. MUS. *Sloane MS.* 940.

A Collection of the most Remarkable Accounts that relate to the Families of Scotland, drawn up by Sir Geo. Mackenzie; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3740. *Add. MS.* 12,464.

An Account of the principal Gentry of Scotland, A.D. 1585; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 877.

Pedigrees of Scotch Families, to the year 1798. 2 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 14,836; 14,837.

A Genealogical Account of the principal Families in Ayrshire, by George Robertson. 3 vols. *Irvine.* 1823—1825. 8vo.

History of the County of Ayr, with Genealogical Account of Ayrshire Families, by James Paterson. *Ayr.* 1847-8. 8vo.

A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the whole of the Untitled Aristocracy of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by Sir J. B. Burke. *Lond.* 1855. In course of publication.

IRELAND.

Genealogies of Irish Families; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Tit. C. x. f. 46 *b.*

The Names of the chief Families in the Kingdom of Ireland; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1441, f. 39.

Various Pedigrees of Irish Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 2094; 2218.

A few Pedigrees of Scotch and Irish Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6151.

An Alphabet of the Names and Arms of certain Nobility and Gentry of Ireland; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5866.

Pedigrees of Irish Families; BRIT. MUS. *Eg. MSS.* 133; 135; 139.

Arms and Descents of many of the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4814.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Miscellaneous Collections relating to the History of Ireland, with an Account of some of the Families of Ireland; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4821.

Miscellaneous Pedigrees of the Gentry of Ireland, in 14 volumes; COLL. OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

Four Visitation Books, containing the Pedigrees and Arms of the Gentry of Ireland, from 1568 to 1620; COLL. OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

Genealogies of Irish Families; LAMBETH LIB. *MS.* 257.

The Descent of Irish Families to the time of Henry II; LAMBETH LIB. *Carew MS.* 599.

Descents, either of the mere Irish, or of the English Families in Ireland; LAMBETH LIB. *Carew MS.* 626.

Genealogies of all the Ancient Families of Ireland; TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, *MS.* D. 18.

Tabulæ Genealogicæ et Nomina Virorum in Hiberniâ; TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, *MS.* I. 103.

Note of the Nobility and Gentry of Munster, 1579; LAMBETH LIB. *Carew MS.* 597.

Heraldic Calendar: a List of the Nobility and Gentry whose Arms are registered, and Pedigrees recorded, in the Heralds' Office in Ireland. *Dublin.* 1846. 8vo.

WALES.

A Tour in quest of Genealogy, through several parts of Wales, &c., by a Barrister. *Lond.* 1811. 8vo.

Descents of Welsh Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1412, f. 54 *b.*

Collection of Welsh Pedigrees in *Welsh;* BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1935.

Welsh Pedigrees, amongst which are those of each of the Fifteen Tribes, excepting one; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1969.

Extensive Collections of Welsh Pedigrees, chiefly of North Wales; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1970—1979.

Pedigrees of several Families of Wales, chiefly by Randle Holme; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2094.

Pedigrees of several Welsh Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1936; 1995; 1997; 2218; 2288; 2291; 4031, ff. 58—71.

A large Collection of Welsh Descents, principally in *Welsh;* BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 2299; 2414.

Welsh Pedigrees in detail; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3538.

Pedigrees of several Families in Wales; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6068, f. 56.

Pedigrees and other matter, chiefly Historical, relating to Wales; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4181.

Genealogies of Welsh Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5058.

Arms and Descents of one hundred and ninety-seven Welsh Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6102.

PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.

Pedigrees of Families of Shropshire and Wales; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6153.

Hugh Thomas's Collections for a "Genealogical History of the Nobility and Gentry of Wales;" BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 6823; 6831; 6870.

Short Collections for a Feudal History of Wales; BR . MUS. *Add. MS.* 4232.

Numerous Pedigrees of Welsh Families, sixteenth to eighteenth century; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 6915, f. 445; 9864—9867; 14,915—14,919; 14,942; 15,041.

Genealogies of the principal Families of Wales, in two vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 15,017; 15,018.

A Collection of Welsh Pedigrees; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 537, f. 211.

Pedigrees of Welsh Families; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MSS.* 135—137.

Ancient Descents of Gentlemen in Wales; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 180.

A short History of Wales, from A.D. 688 to A.D. 936, with some Genealogies and Epitaphs; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3325.

Arms and Descents of Welsh Families, *temp.* Hen. VII.; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 32.

Copies of some Pedigrees in Fellows' Visitation of Wales in 1530; COLL. OF ARMS, *MS.* F. 9.

Pedigrees from the Visitations of Wales, by Lewys Dwnn, edited by Sir Samuel R. Meyrick. 2 vols. 4to. Printed by the Welsh MSS. Society.

Pedigrees of a few Welsh Families, compiled about 1587; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 12,471.

A Collection of Welsh Pedigrees, compiled *circ.* 1590; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 18,114.

Welsh and Anglo-Saxon Genealogies in *Welsh*, seventeenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 19,761.

Descent of divers Noble Houses springing from Wales, eighteenth cent.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 14,914.

List of Esquires in England and Wales; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6804, *art.* 104.

Willis's Collections for a History of Bangor; JESUS COLL. OXF. *MSS.* cxv.; cxvi.

Collection of Welsh Pedigrees, chiefly of Families of Brecknockshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2289.

Pedigrees of Families of Carnarvonshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2300.

History of Glamorganshire, by Rice Merrick, 1578; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* cclxxxviii. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

A full Description of the County of Pembroke, containing some curious matter; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6250.

Descents and Arms of Pembrokeshire Families; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6824.

A Visitation of Pembrokeshire in 1671; CHETHAM LIB. *MS.* 6715.

Observations on the Snowdon Mountains, with a Genealogical Account of the Penrhyn Families, by W. Williams. *Lond.* 1802. 8vo.

COUNTY HISTORIES; FAMILY HISTORIES, ETC.—Other sources of genealogical information are those laborious undertakings known as County Histories, of which many splendid specimens have been produced during the last and present centuries; and Family Histories, for the most part printed for private distribution by some member of the family interested therein. In submitting a list of these for the student's use, it may be proper to observe, that references to many *local* histories are given, on account of their containing much genealogical information, and that we have been induced to include in our list of Family Histories, references to many *manuscript* collections, and separate pedigrees, which have occurred to us in the course of reading.

A brief notice of American Families will also be found towards the close of the present section.

A very valuable collection of Records relating to the English Counties are in the "County Bags," at the CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER. They will be found described in the Record Report for the year 1837, pp. 25—67.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTY HISTORIES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Collections towards the History of Bedfordshire. See Nichols' "*Bibl. Top. Brit.*" *Lond.* 1783. 4to. Vol. iv. Nos. viii., xxix., xliv.

Magna Britannia, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1813. 4to. Vol. i. part i. contains Bedfordshire. The original MSS. are in the BRITISH MUSEUM (*Add. MSS.* 9408; 9437; 9460).

Pomfret and Warburton's MS. Collections for Bedfordshire are in the BRITISH MUSEUM. (See PEDIGREES OF GENTRY.)

BERKSHIRE.

The Antiquities of Berkshire, by Elias Ashmole, Esq. 3 vols. *Lond.* 1723. 8vo.—2d ed. *Reading*, 1736. sm. folio, with a large Appendix. The original MS. is in the ASHMOLEAN LIBRARY.

Magna Britannia, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1813. 4to. Vol. i. part ii., contains Berkshire. The original MSS. are in the BRITISH MUSEUM (*Add. MSS.* 9409; 9410; 9438; 9460).

History of the Hundred of Wanting, by W. Clarke. *Oxford.* 1824. 4to.

Antiquities in Berkshire. See Nichols' "*Bibl. Top. Brit.*," *Lond.* 1783. 4to. vol. iv.

List of County Histories.

Buckinghamshire.

The History and Antiquities of Buckinghamshire, principally the Town of Buckingham, by Browne Willis, Esq. LL.D. *Lond.* 1755. 4to.

Magna Britannia, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1813. 4to. Vol. i. part ii., contains Buckinghamshire. The original MSS. are in the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 9411; 9439; 9460).

The History and Antiquities of Buckinghamshire, by Geo. Lipscombe. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1847. 4to.

The History of the Hundred of Desborough and Deanery of Wycombe, by Thomas Langley, M.A. *Lond.* 1797. 4to.

Hare's valuable MS. Collections for this county are at the College of Arms.

Cambridgeshire.

The History of the County of Cambridge, by Edmund Carter. *Camb.* 1753. 8vo.—New ed. by Upcott. *Lond.* 1819. 8vo.

Magna Britannia, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1808. 4to. Vol. ii. part i., contains Cambridgeshire. The original MSS. are in the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 9412; 9413; 9440; 9461).

The History of the University of Cambridge. 2 parts. *Lond.* 1721. 8vo.

Collectanea Cantabrigiensia, or Collections relating to the University, Town, and County, by Francis Blomefield. *Norwich*, 1750. 4to.

The History of the University of Cambridge, by Edmund Carter. *Lond.* 1753. 8vo.

Memorabilia Cantabrigiæ, by Joseph Wilson, Esq. *Lond.* 1803. sm. 8vo.

The History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, by G. Dyer, B.A. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1814. 8vo. and 4to.

Cole's extensive MS. Collections for this county are in the British Museum. (See Pedigrees of Gentry.)

Baker's Collections for the University of Cambridge, in 42 folio volumes, are deposited in the Library of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, and at the British Museum. An Index was printed by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, in the year 1848, in 8vo.

Cheshire.

The Vale-Royall of England, or the County Palatine of Chester, illustrated by W. Smith and W. Webb. (Pub. by D. King.) *Lond.* 1656. sm. folio.

Historical Antiquities, in Two Books, &c.; the second containing particular remarks concerning Cheshire, by Sir Peter Leycester, Bart. *Lond.* 1673. folio.

The History of Cheshire, containing King's "Vale-Royall," with considerable additions. *Chester.* 1778. 8vo.

A Topographical Survey of the County of Chester, by William Tunnicliff. *Nantwich.* 1787. 8vo.

List of County Histories.

Magna Britannia, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1810. 4to. Vol. ii. part ii., contains the County Palatine of Chester. The original MSS. are in the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 9414; 9415; 9441—9443; 9461).

The History of Cheshire, by J. H. Hanshall. *Chester*, 1817. 4to.

The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, by George Ormerod. 3 vols. *Lond.* 1819. Folio.

The History of the Hundred of Wirrall, by W.W. Mortimer. *Chester*, 1847. 4to.

A History of Chester, by J. Hemingway. 2 vols. *Chester*, 1831. 8vo.

Miscellanea Palatina, consisting of Genealogical Essays, illustrative of Cheshire and Lancashire Families, by George Ormerod. 1851. 8vo. Privately printed.

King's Vale-Royal of England, abridged by Thomas Hughes. 1852. 8vo.

Cheshire and Lancashire Historical Collector, ed. by T. W. Barlow. 2 vols. 1853-5. 8vo.

A fund of valuable information relative to this county, will be found in Randle Holme's Collections in the British Museum, where also are deposited Foote Gower's Collections for the same county. (See Pedigrees of Gentry.)

Cornwall.

The Survey of Cornwall, by Richard Carew, Esq. *Lond.* 1602. 4to.

A Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall, by John Norden. *Lond.* 1728. 4to.

Observations on the Antiquities of Cornwall, by William Borlase, M.A. *Oxford*, 1754. Folio.—2d. ed. *Lond.* 1769. Folio.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall, with Notes, first published from the original manuscripts, by Francis, Lord de Dunstanville. *Lond.* 1811. 4to.

Magna Britannia, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1814. 4to. Vol. iii. contains Cornwall. The original MSS. are in the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 9416—9420; 9444; 9445; 9462).

The History of Cornwall, by the Rev. R. Polwhele. 7 vols. *Lond.* 1816. 4to.

The Parochial History of Cornwall, by Davies Gilbert. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1817. 8vo.

The Complete History of Cornwall. Part ii., being the Parochial History, by William Hals. Folio. Part i. was never printed.

A Historical, Topographical, and Heraldical Survey of Cornwall, by C. S. Gilbert. 3 vols. *Plymouth*, 1817—20. 4to.

A History of Cornwall, by F. Hitchins, ed. by S. Drew. 2 vols. *Helston*, 1824. 4to.

Cumberland.

The History of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, by Joseph Nicolson and Rich. Burn. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1777. 4to.

List of County Histories.

The History of Cumberland, by William Hutchinson, F.S.A. 2 vols. *Carlisle*, 1794. 4to.

Magna Britannia, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1816. 4to. Vol. iv. contains Cumberland. The original MSS. are in the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 9421; 9422; 9446; 9447; 9462).

Derbyshire.

View of the Present State of Derbyshire, by James Pilkington. 2 vols. *Derby*, 1789. 8vo.

The History of Derby, by W. Hutton, F.S.A. *Lond.* 1791. 8vo.

A new Historical View of Derbyshire, by the Rev. D. P. Davies. *Belper*, 1811. 8vo.

Magna Britannia, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1816. 4to. Vol. v. contains Derbyshire. The original MSS. are in the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 9423—9425; 9448; 9463).

The Peak Guide, with Pedigrees, by S. Glover. *Derby*, 1830. 8vo.

The History of the County of Derby, by S. Glover (ed. by T. Noble). 2 vols. *Derby*, 1831. 8vo and 4to.

The History and Topography of the Hundreds of High Peak and Scarsdale, in the County of Derby, by Sam. Mitchell, Esq., of Sheffield. In preparation.

Dr. Pegge's very valuable Collections for Derbyshire are in the College of Arms. A valuable Collection of Materials for a History of this County, by Adam Wolley, Esq., in 53 volumes, is deposited in the British Museum. (See Pedigrees of Gentry.)

Devonshire.

The Chorographical Survey of the County of Devon, by Tristram Risdon, Gent. *Lond.* 1714. 8vo.—2d. ed. *Lond.* 1811. 8vo.

A Review of part of Risdon's Survey, by Will. Chapple. *Exeter*, 1785. 4to.

Collections towards a Description of Devonshire, by Sir William Pole, Knt. *Lond.* 1791. 4to.

The History of Devonshire, by the Rev. R. Polwhele. 3 vols. *Exeter*, 1797. Folio.

Magna Britannia, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1818. 4to. Vol. vi., 2 parts, contains Devonshire. The original MSS. are in the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 9426—9430; 9449; 9450; 9464).

Westcote's Views of Devonshire in 1630, with a Pedigree of most of its Gentry, ed. by Oliver and Jones. *Exeter*, 1845. 4to.

Dorsetshire.

A Survey of Dorsetshire, with a Genealogical Account of three hundred of the principal Families, by the Rev. Mr. Coker. *Lond.* 1732. Folio.

The History and Antiquities of Dorset, by John Hutchins, M.A. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1774. folio.—2d. ed. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1796.—1815. Folio.

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Durham.

The History and Antiquities of Durham, by Will. Hutchinson, F.S.A. 3 vols. *Newcastle*, 1785. 4to.

The History and Antiquities of Durham, by Robert Surtees. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1816—1840. Folio.

View of the County of Northumberland, and of those parts of the County of Durham north of the River Tyne, by E. Mackenzie. 2 vols. *Newcast.* 1825. 4to.—2d. ed.

The History and Antiquities of North Durham, by the Rev. James Raine, M.A. 2 parts. *Lond.* 1830-52. Folio.

A valuable Collection of Papers relating to this county is deposited amongst the Allan MSS. at Durham Cathedral.

Essex.

The History of Essex, by N. Tindal. *Lond.* —— 4to.

The History and Antiquities of Essex, by N. Salmon. *Lond.* 1740. Folio.

The History and Antiquities of Essex, by Philip Morant, M.A. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1768. Folio.

A New History of Essex, by a Gentleman (under the patronage of Peter Muilman, Esq.). 6 vols. *Chelmsford*, 1769. 8vo.

The History of Essex, by Elizabeth Ogborne. *Lond.* 1814. 4to.

The Environs of London, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1796. Vol. iv. contains Essex.

The History and Topography of the County of Essex, by T. Wright. 2 vols. 1835. 4to.

The MS. Collections of Jekyll, Powell, and Suckling, for this county, are in the library of the British Museum. (See Pedigrees of Gentry.)

Gloucestershire.

The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire, by Sir Robert Atkyns. *Lond.* 1712. Folio.—2d. ed. *Lond.* 1768. Folio.

A New History of Gloucestershire (by Rudder). *Cirencester*, 1779. Folio.

The History and Antiquities of Gloucester *Cirencester*, 1781. 8vo.

Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester, by Ralph Bigland, Esq. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1791. Folio.

The History of the County of Gloucester, brought down to the year 1803, by the Rev. Thomas Rudge. 2 vols. *Glouc.* 1803. 8vo.

Abstracts of Records and Manuscripts respecting the County of Gloucester, by T. D. Fosbrooke, F.A.S. 2 vols. *Glouc.* 1807. 4to.

Hampshire.

Collections for the History of Hampshire, by Richard Warner. 6 vols. *Lond.* [1795.] 4to.

List of County Histories.

A History of Hampshire, by R. Mudie. 3 vols. *Winchester*, 1838. Royal 8vo.

The History of the Isle of Wight, by Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. *Lond.* 1781. 4to.

A new History of the Isle of Wight, with Genealogical Notices of the Inhabitants, is about to be published by Mr. George Hillier. Part i. has already appeared.

Suckling's MS. Collections for Hampshire are in the British Museum. (See Pedigrees of Gentry.)

Herefordshire.

Collections concerning the Manor of Marden, by the Earl of Coningsby. 1722—27. Folio. Privately printed.

Introductory Sketches towards a History of the County of Hereford, by the Rev. J. Lodge, B.A. *Kington*, 1793. 8vo.

Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford, by John Duncumb, M.A. 2 vols. *Heref.* 1804. 4to.

The Heraldry of Herefordshire, by G. Strong. *Lond.* 1848. Royal 4to.

Hertfordshire.

The Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire, by Sir Henry Chauncy, Knt. *Lond.* 1700. Folio.—2d ed. 2 vols. *Bishops Stortford*, 1826. 8vo. A copy of this work, with numerous MS. additions by Thomas Baskerfield, Esq., is in the library of the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 9062—9064).

The History of Hertfordshire, by N. Salmon. *Lond.* 1728. Folio.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford, by Robert Clutterbuck, Esq. 3 vols. *Lond.* 1815—1827. Folio.

The Environs of London, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1796. Vol. iv. contains Hertfordshire.

Huntingdonshire.

There has been no general History of this County printed.

Kent.

The History of Kent, by John Harris. *Lond.* 1719. Folio.

Kent Surveyed and Illustrated, by Thomas Philipot. *Lond.* 1659. Folio.—2d edit. with index. *Lynn*, 1776. Folio.

The History and Topographical Survey of Kent, by Edward Hasted, Esq. 4 vols. *Cant.* 1778. Folio.—2d ed. 12 vols. *Cant.* 1797. 8vo.

The Environs of London, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1796. Vol. iv. contains Kent.

Antiquities in the County of Kent. See Nichols' "*Bibl. Top. Brit.*," vol. i.

A New History of Kent, by A. J. Dunkin, of Dartford, is in course of publication.

List of County Histories.

Hasted's MS. Collections for Kent, in 62 vols. are in the British Museum; as also a small collection, by William Alexander, Esq., in 3 vols. folio. Philipot's Collections are amongst the *Lansdowne MSS.* in the same repository. (See Pedigrees of Gentry.) Collections by W. Somner, are in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury. Dr. John Thorpe's valuable Collections are in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

Lancashire.

A Topographical Survey of the County of Lancaster, by William Tunnicliff. *Nantwich*, 1787. 8vo.

A Portfolio of Fragments relative to the History of the County of Lancaster, by M. Gregson. *Liverpool*, 1817. Folio.

The History of Liverpool, by W. Enfield. *Lond.* 1774. Folio.

Liverpool from 1775 to 1800, by R. Brooke. *Liverpool*, 1853. Roy. 8vo.

The History of Lancashire, by J. Corry. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1825. 4to.

The History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster, by Edw. Baines. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1836. 4to.

Miscellanea Palatina, consisting of Genealogical Essays illustrative of Cheshire and Lancashire Families, by George Ormerod. 1851. 8vo. Privately printed.

The History of the Parish of Whalley, in the County of Lancaster, by T. D. Whitaker. *Lond.* 1806. royal 4to.—2d ed. *Lond.* 1818. 4to.

Remains, Historical and Literary, connected with the Counties of Lancaster and Chester, published by the Chetham Society, 4to, vols. i.—xxxvi.

Dr. Cuerden's Lancashire Collections are partly deposited in the Chetham Library at Manchester, and partly in the College of Arms. A valuable collection for Cheshire and Lancashire, by Randle Holme, forms part of the *Harleian Library* at the British Museum. (See Pedigrees of Gentry.)

Leicestershire.

The Description of Leicestershire, by Will. Burton, Esq. *Lond.* 1622. Folio. —2d ed. *Lynn*, 1777. Folio. A copy of this work, with large additions to the pedigrees, by R. Gascoigne, is in the Library of Jesus College, Cambridge. Another copy, with additional notes, by Edw. Vernon, D.D., is in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 10,126.)

The Memoirs of the Town and County of Leicester, by John Throsby. 6 vols. *Leic.* 1777. 12mo.

Select Views of Leicestershire, accompanied by Historical Relations, by J. Throsby. 2 vols. *Leic.* 1789. 4to.

Collections towards the History of Leicestershire, by John Nichols. *Lond.* 1790. 4to. See Nichols' "*Bibl. Top. Brit.*" vols. vii. and viii., Nos. 50 and 51.

List of County Histories.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester, by John Nichols. 4 vols. in 8. *Lond.* 1795. Folio.

The History and Antiquities of Aston Flamville, etc., with Genealogical Notices of the County at large. See Nichols' "*Bibl. Top. Brit.*," vol. vii. No. 43.

Lincolnshire.

Antiquarian Annals of Stamford, by the Rev. Francis Peck. *Lond.* 1727. Fol.

Antiquities in Lincolnshire. See Nichols' "*Bibl. Top. Brit.*," vol. iii.

The History of the County of Lincoln, by T. Allen. 2 vols. *Lond.* and *Linc.* 1834. 4to.

The History and Topography of the Isle of Axholme, by the Rev. W. B. Stonehouse. *Lond.* 1839. 4to.

Some valuable collections for this county, by Gervase Holles, Esq., are deposited with the *Lansdowne MSS.* in the British Museum. (See Pedigrees of Gentry.)

London.

A Survey of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, by John Stow, edited by Strype. *Lond.* 1754. Folio. 6th ed.

The History of London, from its foundation to the present time, by Will. Maitland, F.R.S. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1772. Folio.

The History of London, by T. Pennant. *Lond.* 1793. 4to. A copious Index, by Thos. Downes. *Lond.* 1814. 4to. A fine copy, in 14 vols. folio, profusely illustrated by J. C. Crowle, Esq., is in the Print Room of the British Museum. There is an excellent index to the collection.

The Environs of London, by the Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1796. 4to.—Supplement. *Lond.* 1811. 4to.—2d ed. *Lond.* 1811. 4to. 4 parts. The original MSS. are in the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 9451—9455).

Londinium Redivivum; or, a Modern Description of London, by J. P. Malcolm. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1803. 4to.

Middlesex.

The Antiquities of Middlesex, being a Collection of several Church Monuments in that County (by Sir John Bowack). *Lond.* 1705. Folio.

Antiquities in Middlesex and Surrey. See Nichols' "*Bibl. Top. Brit.*," vol. ii.

The Environs of London, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1795. Vols. ii. and iii. contain Middlesex.

An Account of those Parishes in the County of Middlesex not described in the "*Environs of London*," by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1800. 4to. The original MSS. are in the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 9451—9455; 9459. (Correspondence, 9431—9433).

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Monmouthshire.

The History of Monmouthshire, by David Williams. *Lond.* 1796. 4to.

Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, by William Coxe, M.A. 2 parts. *Lond.* 1801. 4to.

Norfolk.

Topographical History of the County of Norfolk, by Francis Blomefield. 5 vols. *Fersf.* 1739. Folio.—2d. ed. 11 vols. *Lond.* 1805. Royal 8vo.

History and Antiquities of the County of Norfolk. 10 vols. *Norwich*, 1781. 8vo.

The Manuscript Collections of Gibbons, Le Neve, Craven Ord, and Suckling, for this County, are in the British Museum. (See Pedigrees of Gentry.)

Northamptonshire.

The History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire, by the Rev. Peter Whalley. 2 vols. *Oxford*, 1791. Folio.

The History of the County of Northampton, by George Baker. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1822—1841. Folio.

Northumberland.

A View of Northumberland, by W. Hutchinson. 2 vols. *Newcast.* 1778. 4to.

The History of the Town and County of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by John Brand, M.A. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1789. 4to.

A Historical View of the County of Northumberland. 2 vols. *Newcast.* 1811. 8vo.

A History of Northumberland, by J. Hodgson. 6 vols. *Newcast.* 1820—1840. 4to. Not yet completed.

View of the County of Northumberland, and of those parts of the County of Durham north of the River Tyne, by E. Mackenzie. *Newcast.* 1825. 4to.—2d. ed.

A Historical Account of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, including the Borough of Gateshead, by E. Mackenzie. 2 vols. *Newcast.* 1827. 4to.

Nottinghamshire.

The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire, by Robert Thoroton. *Lond.* 1677. Folio.

Historical Account of the Town of Nottingham, by C. Deering. *Nottingham*, 1751. 4to.

Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire, republished by John Throsby. 3 vols. *Lond.* 1790. 4to.

Antiquities, Historical and Itinerary, in Nottinghamshire and the adjacent Counties, by William Dickinson, Esq. 3 parts. *Newark*, 1801. 4to.

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Oxfordshire.

The Natural History of Oxfordshire, by Robert Plot. *Oxford*, 1677. Folio. —2d. ed. enlarged. *Oxford*, 1705. Folio.

Parochial Antiquities attempted in the History of Ambrosden, Burcester, and other Parts of the Counties of Oxford and Bucks, by White Kennet. *Oxford*, 1695. 4to.—new ed. with additions, by the Rev. B. Bandinel, D.D. 2 vols. *Oxford*, 1818. 4to.

The Ancient and Present State of the City of Oxford, by Anthony à Wood. ed. by Sir J. Peshall. *Lond.* 1773. 4to.

The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, by Anthony à Wood, edited by Gutch. *Oxf.* 1786.—Appendix. *Oxf.* 1790.—New ed. 2 vols. *Oxf.* 1792—1796. 4to.

The History and Antiquities of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley, by J. Dunkin. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1823. 4to.

Parochial Collections for the County of Oxford. *Evesham*, 1825. Folio. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

Anthony à Wood's very valuable Collections for Oxfordshire are preserved in the Ashmolean Library. A Catalogue of these collections was printed by William Huddesford, M.A., at Oxford, in 1761.

Rutlandshire.

The History of the County of Rutland, by James Wright. *Lond.* 1684. Folio.—Additions. *Lond.* 1687.—Further additions (8 pages). *Lond.* 1714.—New ed. by W. Harrod. Only 2 parts printed.

The History of the County of Rutland, by Thomas Blore, F.S.A. *Stamford*, 1811. Royal folio. Part ii. All printed.

Shropshire.

Antiquities of Shropshire, by the Rev. R. W. Eyton. Vols. i.—iii. *Lond.* 1853—56. Royal 8vo. In progress.

Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers of the Welsh Borders, by the Hon. R. H. Clive. *Lond.* 1841. Imp. 8vo.

The History of Ludlow and its Neighbourhood, by T. Wright. *Lond.* 1843. 8vo.

The History of Shrewsbury, by Archdeacon Owen and the Rev. J. B. Blakeway. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1825. 4to.

The Sheriffs of Shropshire, with their Armorial Bearings, and Notices, Genealogical and Topographical, by the Rev. J. B. Blakeway. *Shrewsbury*, 1831. Folio.

Antiquities of Shropshire, by E. Lloyd, revised and enlarged by T. F. Dukes. *Shrewsbury*, 1844. 4to.

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Somersetshire.

A compleat History of Somersetshire. *Sherborne*, 1742. Folio.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset, by the Rev. John Collinson. 3 vols. *Bath*, 1791. 4to.

Delineations of the North-Western Division of Somersetshire, by T. Rutter. *Lond.* 1829. 8vo.

A History of Somersetshire, by the Rev. W. Phelps. *Lond.* 1839. 4to. Parts i. to viii.

Memoirs of Bristol, by the Rev. S. Seyer. 2 vols. *Bristol*, 1821. 4to.

The History of the Hundred of Carhampton, by W. Savage. *Bristol*, 1830. 8vo.

A History of Glastonbury, by the Rev. R. Warner. *Bath*, 1826. 4to.

Staffordshire.

The Natural History of Staffordshire, by Robert Plot. *Lond.* 1686. Folio.

A Survey of Staffordshire, by Sampson Erdeswicke, Esq. *Lond.* 1717. 8vo.—New ed., by the Rev. T. Harwood. *Lond.* 1844. Royal 8vo.

A Topographical Survey of the County of Stafford, by William Tunnicliff. *Nantwich*, 1787. 8vo.

The History and Antiquities of Staffordshire, by the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, B.D. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1798. Folio.

The History and Antiquities of Lichfield, by the Rev. T. Harwood. *Gloucester*, 1806. 4to.

The History of Shenstone, in the County of Stafford, with the Pedigrees of all the Families in that Parish. See Nichols' "*Bibl. Top. Brit.*," vol. ix. No. 4.

A Topographical and Historical Description of the Parish of Tixall, in the County of Stafford, by Sir Thomas Clifford, Bart. *Paris*, 1817. 4to. Privately printed.

Suffolk.

A History of Hawsted and Hardwick, by Sir John Cullum. *Lond.* 1813. 4to.

The History of Hengrave, in Suffolk, by J. Gage. *Lond.* 1822. 4to.

The History of Suffolk (Thingoe Hundred), by J. Gage. *Lond.* 1838. Royal 4to.

A History of the County of Suffolk, by the Rev. A. Suckling. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1846. Folio.

Very valuable manuscript collections for this county, by D. E. Davy, Esq., and H. Jermyn, Esq., are deposited amongst the *Additional MSS.* in the British Museum. Minor collections by Craven Ord, Gibbons, and Suckling, are in the same library. (See Pedigrees of Gentry.)

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Surrey.

The History of the County of Surrey, by John Aubrey. 5 vols. *Lond.* 1719. 8vo.

The History of the County of Surrey, by the Rev. Owen Manning, continued by William Bray, Esq. 3 vols. *Lond.* 1804. Folio.

A Topographical History of Surrey, by W. Brayley and J. Britton. 5 vols. *Lond.* 1841—1846. 4to. and 8vo.

Antiquities of Surrey and Middlesex. See Nichols' "*Bibl. Top. Brit.*," vol. ii.

The Environs of London, by the Rev. D. Lysons, M.A. *Lond.* 1792. Vol. i. contains Surrey. The original MSS. are in the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 9436; 9457; 9459).

In the same Library are deposited small collections for this county, by Suckling and Symmes. (See Pedigrees of Gentry.)

Sussex.

A History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex, by James Dallaway, B.M. Vols. i. and ii., part i. *Lond.* 1815.—1819. 4to.—Continued by Ed. Cartwright. Vol. ii. part ii. *Lond.* 1830.

The History, Antiquities, and Topography of the County of Sussex, by T. W. Horsfield. 2 vols. *Lewes*, 1835. 4to.

Sussex Archæological Collections, illustrating the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archæological Society. Vols. i. —viii. *Lond.* 1848—56.

The History of Lewes, by the Rev. T. W. Horsfield. *Lewes*, 1824. 4to.

History of the Town and Port of Rye, by W. Holloway. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1847. 8vo.

The History of Winchelsea, by W. D. Cooper. *Lond.* 1850. 8vo.

Sir William Burrell's fine Collections for Sussex are in the British Museum. Hayley's Manuscripts in the same Library, form an excellent supplement to the preceding collection. (See Pedigrees of Gentry.)

Warwickshire.

The Antiquities of Warwickshire, by William Dugdale. *Lond.* 1656. Folio.—2d ed. (*Thomas*). 2 vols. *Lond.* 1730. Folio.—3d ed. *Coventry*, 1765. Folio.

Westmoreland.

The History of the Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, by Joseph Nicolson, Esq., and Richard Burn, LL.D. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1777. 4to.

Wiltshire.

A Tour in quest of Genealogy through several parts of Wales, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, by a Barrister. *Lond.* 1811. 8vo.

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History of Modern Wiltshire, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and others. 6 vols. *Lond.* 1822—1826. Folio.

History of Castle Combe, Co. Wilts, by G. P. Scrope. ——, 1852. 4to. Privately printed.

Aubrey's Collections for Wiltshire. 2 vols. *Salisb.* 1819—1838. 4to. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. This volume contains a collection of inscriptions from monuments, &c., in the churches of Wiltshire.

History of the Town of Marlborough, and more generally of the entire Hundred of Selkley, by James Waylen. *Lond.* 1854. 8vo.

Worcestershire.

Collections for a History of Worcestershire, by the Rev. Treadway Nash, D.D. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1781. Folio.

History and Antiquities of Worcester, by V. Green. 2 vols. *Worcester*, 1796. 4to.

History of Evesham, by W. Tindal. *Evesham*, 1794. 4to.

Habington's manuscript collections for this county are deposited in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, and in that of Jesus College, Oxford. (See Pedigrees of Gentry.)

Yorkshire.

History of the County of York, by John Allen. 6 vols. *Lond.* 1832. 8vo.—Also in 3 vols. 4to.

The History and Antiquities of Beverley, by Geo. Oliver. *Beverley*, 1829. 4to.

Beverlac; or the Antiquities and History of Beverley, by George Poulson. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1829.

The History of Cleveland, Co. York, with the Origin and Genealogy of the principal Families within the district, by the Rev. John Graves. *Carlisle*, 1808. 4to.

The History and Antiquities of Cleveland, Co. York, by J. W. Ord. *Lond.* 1846. 4to.

The History of the Deanery of Craven, Co. York, by the Rev. T. D. Whitaker. *Lond.* 1812. Royal 4to. 2d ed.

The History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster, Co. York, by the Rev. J. Hunter. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1828. Folio.

History of Halifax, by the Rev. John Watson. *Lond.* 1775. 4to.

History and Antiquities of Hallamshire, by the Rev. J. Hunter. *Lond.* 1819. Folio.

The History and Antiquities of Holderness, Co. York, by Geo. Poulson. 2 vols. *Hull*, 1840. 4to.

History of Kingston-upon-Hull, by the Rev. John Tickell. *Hull*, 1796. 4to.

The Topography of the Town and Parish of Leedes, with Pedigrees of the Nobility and Gentry, by Ralph Thoresby. *Lond.* 1715. Folio.—2d ed. enlarged, with *Loidis and Elmete*, embracing Aredale, Wharfdale, and the Vale of Calder, by the Rev. T. D. Whitaker. 2 vols. *Leeds*, 1816. Folio.

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Registrum Honoris de Richmond, curâ Rogeri Gale. *Lond.* 1722. Folio.

History of Richmond, by Chr. Clarkson. *Richmond*, 1821. 4to.

A History of Richmondshire in the Co. of York, by the Rev. T. D. Whitaker. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1823. Folio.

Richmondshire, its ancient Lords and Edifices, with short Notices of memorable Men, by W. H. Longstaffe. *London* and *Richmond*, 1852. 8vo.

History of the Wapentake of Strafford and Tickhill, by John Wainwright. *Sheffield*, 1826. 4to.

History of the Parish of Whalley and Honor of Clitheroe, by the Rev. T. D. Whitaker. *Lond.* 1806. Royal 4to.—2d ed. *Lond.* 1818. Royal 4to.

The History of Whitby, with the Original and Antiquity of many particular Families in Yorkshire, by Lionel Charlton. *York*, 1779. 4to.

Eboracum; or the History of the City of York, by the Rev. F. Drake. *Lond.* 1736. Folio.

LIST OF FAMILY HISTORIES, PEERAGE CLAIMS, ETC. ETC.

Note.—As numerous references to *Manuscript Pedigrees* will be found in the following List, it may be as well to observe, that such Pedigrees are not mere outlines, occupying only a few pages, but separate volumes or rolls, in many cases drawn up with very great care, and as such deemed worthy of notice here. Other references to *Printed Works*, not coming strictly under the head of *Family Histories*, are given on account of the important genealogical information to be found therein.

In the references to *Peerage Claims*, the figures placed at the *end of the Titles* in parentheses, refer to the *number* at the bottom of each *Bill*, *Paper*, or *Report*.

Abergavenny, *Barony of*, see Neville.

Aboyne—Claim of George, Earl of Aboyne, to the title of Marquess of Huntly, &c. See *Sess. Papers* (197 of 1838).

Adkin—Pedigree of Adkin, sixteenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 16,596.

Ailsa, *Marquess of*, see Kennedy.

Airlie, *Peerage of*, see Ogilvy.

Airth—Airth Papers. *Lond.* 1839. Privately printed by H. Gurney, Esq., in reference to the claim of Robert B. Allardice, of Urie, Esq., to the Earldom of Airth and Monteith.

——— see Allardice; Strathern.

Aldborough, *Earl of*, see Stratford.

Alexander—Claim of William Alexander to the Earldom of Stirling. See *Sess. Papers* (May, 1760—Mar. 1762).

Allan—Parentalia Memoranda: Lineage of the Allans of Staffordshire, Hyltons of Westmoreland, Clervaux and Chator Families of Croft in Richmondshire, by W. Hylton Longstaffe, Esq. *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 1852. Royal 8vo. Privately printed.

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Allan (*continued*). Wills of several members of the Family of Allan of Darlington. Privately printed at the Darlington Press, in 4to.

Allardice—Claim of Robert B. Allardice, Esq., to be the Earl of Airth. See *Sess. Papers* (162 of 1839).

Alno, or De Alneto—Succinct Genealogies of the Ancient Houses of Alno, or, De Alneto, Broc of Shephale, Latimer of Duntish, Drayton of Drayton, Mauduit of Werminster, Greene of Drayton, Vere of Addington, Fitz-Lewes of West Hornedon, Howard of Effingham, and Mordaunt of Turvey, by Rob. Halstead. *Lond.* 1685. Folio. Privately printed.[1]

Anderson—Descent of the Family of Anderson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, A.D. 1592. vell. roll. Society of Antiquaries, *MS.* 5.

Anglesea, *Earldom of*, see Annesley; Mountnorris; Mulgrave; Valentia.

Angus, *House of*, see Douglas; Hamilton.

Annandale, *Peerage of*, see Hopetoun; Johnstone.

Annesley—Claim of James Annesley, Esq., to the Earldom of Anglesea, before the Irish Court of Exchequer, 1743. *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, 1744. Folio.

———— Claim of William Richard, Earl of Annesley, to vote at Elections of Irish Peers. See *Sess. Papers* (K. of 1855).

Anson—Pedigree of the Right Hon. Thomas Anson, Viscount Anson, of Shugborough, in Co. Staff. *Lond.* 1806. Folio. Three folded tables, privately printed.

———— Genealogical Tables of the Family of the Right Hon. Viscount Anson, Baron Soberton. n.d. Folio. Privately engraved.

Anstruther—Claim of Dame Ann Paterson Anstruther to the title of Baroness Polewart or Polwarth. See *Sess. Papers* (101 of 1818).

Arden—Pedigree of the Noble Family of Arden. See Drummond's "*History of Noble British Families*," parts i. and ii.

Argyle—The Life of John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich; containing a Genealogical Account of His Grace's Family and Ancestors, by Rob. Campbell, Esq. *Lond.* 1745. 8vo.

———— Papers relating to the Argyle Family, edited by Maidment. 1834. 4to. Only 50 copies printed.

Armin, *Family of*, see St. Medard.

Arundel—Notices of the Family of Arundel of Aynho. See Nichols' "*Top. and Gen.*" vol. ii., pp. 312—339; vol. iii., p. 240.

———— *Earl of*, see Howard.

Ashburnham—Pedigree of the Noble Family of Ashburnham. See Drummond's "*History of Noble British Families*," parts i. and ii.

Ashtown, *Baron*, see Trench.

[1] The real author of this very rare work, of which, it is said, there were but twenty-four copies printed, was the second Earl of Peterborough, with the aid of his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Rous.

List of Family Histories, etc.

Astley—Claims of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., and of Henry le Strange Styleman le Strange, Esq., to be coheirs to the title of Baron Hastings. See *Sess. Papers* (211 of 1840; 55 of 1841).

Athenry, *Peerage of*, see Birmingham; Sewell.

Atholl—The Case of the Duke of Atholl, claiming the Barony of Strange. [1736.] Folio. With a Pedigree.

——— Claim of the Duke of Atholl to the Barony of Strange. See *Sess. Papers* (Feb. Mar. 1726).

——— See Murray.

Babington—Pedigree of the Family of Babington. See Nichols's "*Collect. Top. et Gen.*," vol. viii. p. 313.

Badlesmere—Memoirs of the Family of Badlesmere. See Scrope's "*History of Castle Combe.*" 1852. 4to.

Bagot—Memorials of the Bagot Family. *Blythfield*, 1824. 4to. Privately printed.

Balcarres, *House of*, see Crawfurd.

Balguy—A Pedigree of the Family of Balguy, and their alliances; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 21,185.

Balmerino, *Lord*, see Kilmarnock.

Bamfield—Excerpta è cartis, et stemma Familiæ de Bamfield. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in his "*Topographer*," No. 1, for March, 1821. 8vo.

Banbury—Proceedings relating to the case of the Earl of Banbury. See *Sess. Papers* (July 1660—Feb. 1697).

———————The true Countess of Banbury's case. *Lond.* 1696. Folio.

———————The Arguments in the controverted point of Peerage in the case of Charles Knowles, otherwise Earl of Banbury. *Lond.* 1716. Folio.

———————Claim of the Earls of Banbury to that Earldom. See *Sess. Papers* (14, 48, 87, 126, of 1808; 20 of 1809; 64 of 1810; 11, 33, of 1811; 111 of 1812).

———————Law of Adulterine Bastardy, with Report of the Claim of the Earldom of Banbury, by Sir N. H. Nicolas. *Lond.* 1836. 8vo.

Bantry—Claim of the Right Hon. Richard, Earl of Bantry, and Viscount Blarhaven, to vote at Elections of Irish Peers. See *Sess. Papers* (216 of 1851).

Barclay—A Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Urie, formerly of Mather, by R. Barclay. *Aberdeen*, 1740. 8vo. Privately printed.

———————Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Urie. 1812. 8vo.

Barnard—Genealogical Account of the Barnard Family. 1816. Privately printed.

Barnewall—Claim of Matthew Barnewall, Esq., to be Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland and Baron of Turvey. See *Sess. Papers* (44 of 1812; 27 of 1812-13; 61 of 1813-14).

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Barry—Claim of James R. Barry to vote at Elections of Irish Peers as Visct. Buttevant. See *Sess. Papers* (215 of 1825).

Basset—Historical Descent of the Family of Basset of Welledone; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6152.

Beatson—Genealogical History of the Family of Beatson, by Alex. John Beatson, Esq. *Edinb.* 1854. Privately printed.

Beauchamp—History of the Earls of Warwick, with their Arms emblazoned, and Portraits of them neatly painted in water colours, ascribed to John Rouse; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 882.

————Notes relating to the Beauchamp Family, from the Conquest to Hen. VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 4451.

————Rouse's "History of the Earls of Warwick," beautifully copied by Dugdale; Ashm. Lib. *MS.* 839, *art.* 1.

Beaumont, *Barony of*, see Stapleton.

Bedford, *Duke of*, see Russell.

Bedingfield—Claim of Sir Henry P. Bedingfield of Oxborough, Co. Norf., Bart., to the Barony of Grandison. See *Sess. Papers* (82 of 1854; B. of 1855).

Belhaven, *Lord*, see Hamilton.

Berkeley—Claim of N. Berkeley, Esq., to the Barony of Botetourt. See *Sess. Papers* (Dec. 1763—Apr. 1764).

————Claim of William Fitzhardinge Berkeley to be Earl of Berkeley. See *Sess. Papers* (May, 1799—June, 1802; 14, 16, of 1811; 115 of 1829).

————Evidence respecting the Claim to the Berkeley Peerage. *Lond.* 1811. 8vo.

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————Abstracts of Smith's "*Lives of the Berkeleys*," by T. D. Fosbrooke. *Lond.* 1821. 4to.

————Pedigree of the Berkeleys of Camden; Coll. of Arms, *Philipot MS.* 9, Pd.

Berners, *Barony of*, see Bokenham; Wilson.

Bertie—Memoir of Peregrine, 11th Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. *Lond.* 1828. 8vo.

————Five Generations of a Loyal House. Part i., containing the Lives of Richard Bertie and his Son Peregrine, Lord Willoughby; by Lady Georgina Bertie. *Lond.* 1845. sm. 4to.

Birmingham—Claim of John Birmingham, of Dalgin, Esq., to the Barony of Athenry. See *Sess. Papers* (17, 269, of 1836).

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BIRNIE—Account of the Families of Birnie and Hamilton of Bromhill, edited by W. B. D. D. Turnbull. *Edinburgh*, 1838. Only 60 copies printed.

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BLACKETT—Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Blackett, Bart., with Pedigree of the Calverleys of Calverley in Yorkshire, and the Blacketts of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Northumberland. *Newcastle*, 1819. 12mo.

———— Obsequies of certain of the Family of Blackett of Newcastle. *Newcastle*, 1846. 12mo.

BLACKWOOD—Claim of the Rt. Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Baron Dufferin and Claneboye, to vote at Elections of Irish Peers. See *Sess. Papers* (245 of 1848).

BLAND—Collections for a History of the Ancient Family of Bland, by N. Carlisle. *Lond.* 1826. 4to. Privately printed.

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BLOOMFIELD, *Baron*, see DOUGLAS.

BLOUNT—Collections for a History of the Ancient Family of Blount. *Lond.* 1826. 4to. Privately printed.

BODE—The Pedigree of John Bode of Rayley, Co. Essex, to 1617; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 15,565.

BOHUN—Descent of the Family of Bohun of Fressingfield, &c. See "*The Diary of Edm. Bohun*," edited by S. W. Rix. *Beccles*, 1853. 4to. Privately printed.

BOKENHAM—Abstract of Records, &c., to prove the Claims and Title of Katherine, wife of Richard Bokenham of Weston-Mercate, Co. Suffolk, to the Barony of Berners. 1717. Folio, pp. 55.

———— Claim of Mrs. Bokenham to the Barony of Berners. See *Sess. Papers* (March—June, 1720).

BOLLE—Anecdotes of the Family of Bolle. See Illingworth's "*Account of Scampton.*" 1810. 4to.

BORTHWICK—Claim of Henry Borthwick to the title of Lord Borthwick. See *Sess. Papers* (Jan.—Apr. 1762).

————Claim of John Borthwick, Esq., to the title of Lord Borthwick. See *Sess. Papers* (Feb. 1774—Nov. 1776).

————Claim of Archibald Borthwick, Esq., to the title of Lord Borthwick. See *Sess. Papers* (83 of 1812; 26 of 1812-13; 77 of 1813-14; 49 of 1814—15).

BOSVILLE—Genealogical Tables of the Bosville Family. See Baverstock's "*Account of Maidstone.*" 1832. 8vo.

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Bowes—Claim of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Bowes to be Earl of Strathmore. See *Sess. Papers* (39 of 1821).

Boyle—Memorials of the Illustrious Family of Boyle, particularly of Charles, Earl of Orrery, by E. Budgell. 1732. 8vo.

————Papers relating to the Family of Boyle, 1598—1640; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 19,832.

Boyne—Claim of Gustavus Frederic, Viscount Boyne, to vote at Elections of Irish Peers. See *Sess. Papers* (O. of 1855).

Boys—A Pedigree of the Family of Boys, by W. Boys and W. Boteler. Printed on a large sheet for private distribution.

Brabazon—Genealogical History of the Family of Brabazon, edited by H. Sharpe. *Paris*, 1825. 4to. Privately printed.

Brandon—Copies of various Papers, &c., relating to the Peerages of Brandon and Dover. n.d. (*circ.* 1769.) 4to. pp. 30. Privately printed at the expense of the Duke of Hamilton.

Braose—The Families of Braose of Chesworth; and Hoo, by W. D. Cooper. *Lond.* 1856. 8vo. Reprinted from the "*Sussex Arch. Coll.*" vol. viii.

Braye, *Peerage of*, see Cave.

Bridges—Claim of Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., to be Baron Fitzwalter. See *Sess. Papers* (159 of 1842; 104 of 1843; 51 of 1844).

Bridgewater, *Earl of*, see Egerton.

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Brodrick—Claim of the Rt. Hon. Charles Brodrick, Viscount Middleton, to vote at Elections of Irish Peers. See *Sess. Papers* (161 of 1854).

Brooke, *Barony of*, see Verney.

Browne—Statement of the claim of Henry Browne, Esq., to the dignity of Viscount Montague, by H. Prater, Esq. *Lond.* 1849. 8vo.

Bruce—Pedigree of the Family of Bruce. See Drummond's "*History Noble British Families*," parts iii. and iv.

————Descent of the Family of Bruce; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8539.

————An Historical Account of the Family of Brus, or Bruce, of Skelton and Danby Castle, in Yorkshire; as also of the Royal Family of Bruce in Scotland; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 3879.

Bryan—Claim of George Bryan, Esq., of Jenkinstown, to be Lord Baron of Slane. See *Sess. Papers* (157 of 1830; 64 of 1830-31; 41, 75, of 1831).

Brydges—The Case of Edward Tymewell Brydges, claiming the Barony of Chandos of Sudeley, with Appendices. pp. 24. Folio. See also *Sess. Papers* (1790 of 1802-3).

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Brydges (*continued*). General Pedigree of the Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges. Folio. Single sheet.

————Claim of E. T. Brydges, Clerk, to the Barony of Chandos. 1790. Folio.

————Pedigree of the Descendants of John Bridges of Harbledown. Folio. Single sheet.

————Proofs of the Pedigree of John Brydges of Harbledown. Folio. Single sheet.

————Ataviæ Regiæ, by Sir E. Brydges. *Florence*, 1820. 4to. Contains Genealogical Tables of the Families connected with that of Brydges. Privately printed.

————Stemmata Illustria præcipue Regia, auctore Sir Egerton de Bruges, Bart^o^. *Paris*, 1825. Royal folio.

Buchan—Sir Colin Mackenzie's Claim to the Title and Dignity of Earl of Buchan and Lord Auchterhouse. n.d. (*circ.* 1840.) Folio. Privately printed.

Buchanan—A Genealogical Essay upon the Family of Buchanan, by W. Buchanan. *Glasgow*, 1723. 4to.

————History of the Ancient Surname of Buchanan, &c., by W. Buchanan. *Glasgow*, 1793. 8vo.

————Inquiry into the Genealogy, &c., of Highland Clans and Families of Buchanan, by W. Buchanan, Esq. *Edinb.* 1755. 8vo.—Reprinted. *Glasgow*, 1820. 12mo.

Buckingham, *Duke of*, see Villiers.

Burlington—Claim of the Earl of Burlington to the Barony of Clifford. See *Sess. Papers* (May, 1737).

Burnes—Notes on his Name and Family, by James Burnes, K.H. *Edinb.* 1851. sm. 8vo. Privately printed.

Burnet—Letters and papers relating to the Burnet Family, 1693—1803; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 11,403; 11,404.

Butler—Some Account of the Family of the Butlers, particularly of the late Duke of Ormond. *Lond.* 1716. 8vo.

Buttevant, *Viscount*, see Barry.

Byam—Memoir of the Reverend Henry, John, and Edward Byam, together with their Lineage, by Edw. S. Byam, Esq. *Ryde* (1854). 12mo.

Caernarvon, *Earl of*, see Dormer.

Cæsar—Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, Knt., with Memoirs of his Family and Descendants, by Edm. Lodge, Esq. *Lond.* 1827. 4to.

Caithness, *Earldom of*, see Sinclair.

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Carbery, *Earl of*, see Vaughan.

Carew—The History and Pedigree of Carew, by Sir Will. Poole of Devonshire; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8547.

————Papers relative to the Family of Carew; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 420, P.

————Pedigree of Carew, called Montgomery, from the Conquest to 1573; Brit. Mus. *Harl. Roll*, P. 9.

Carey—Papers relating to the Claim of Wm. Ferdinand Carey, Esq., to the Dignity of Baron of Hunsdon, with Pedigrees; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6694.

——— Claim of W. F. Carey, Esq., to the Barony of Hunsdon. See *Sess. Papers* (Feb.—Mar. 1707).

Carlisle—Collections for a History of the Family of Carlisle. *Lond.* 1822. 4to. Privately printed.

Carlos—Pedigree of the Carlos Family of Broomhall, Co. Staff., drawn up after 1784; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,844, *e.*

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Carrington—Pedigree of the Family of Carrington, *alias* Smith, to about 1764; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,844, *c.*

Carteret—A History of the Noble Family of Carteret, by Arthur Collins. 1756. 8vo. Privately printed.

Cassillis—Claims preferred to the House of Lords, in the Case of the Cassillis Peerage, by Jas. Maidment, Esq. *Edinb.* 1840. Only 60 copies printed.

————See Kennedy; Ruglen.

Castle-Stewart—Claim of Lord Castle-Stewart to the title of Lord Ochiltree. See *Sess. Papers* (April, 1790—June, 1793).

Cave—Claim of Sarah Otway Cave, of Stamford Hall, to be Baroness Braye. See *Sess. Papers* (40 of 1836; 91 of 1838; 171 of 1839).

Cavendish—Memoir of the Family of Cavendish, by W. Kennett. *Lond.* 1708. 8vo.

————————Historical Collections of the Noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle; by A. Collins. *Lond.* 1752. Folio.

————————The Lives of the Dukes of Devonshire, descended from Sir Will. Cavendish, by Joseph Grove. *Lond.* 1764. 8vo.

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Cecil—Pedigree of the Family of Cecil. See Drummond's "*History of Noble British Families,*" parts i. and ii.

——— The Life of Cecil, Lord Burleigh, with Memoirs of the Family of Cecil, by A. Collins, Esq. *Lond.* 1732. 8vo.

Chambres—Account of the Family of Chambres of the Hawes, in Westmoreland, A.D. 1700; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 11,323.

Chandos—Papers on the Chandos Peerage. n.d. Folio. Privately printed; very rare.

———— Review of the Chandos Peerage Case, by G. F. Beltz, Esq. *Lond.* 1834. 8vo.

———— see Brydges.

Charleville—Claim of the Rt. Hon. Charles William George, Earl of Charleville in Ireland, to vote at Elections of Irish Peers. See *Sess. Papers* (198 of 1852-3).

Chator, *Family of*, see Allan.

Chaworth—Pedigrees of the Family of Chaworth, and of sundry ancient Families from whom they were descended; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 24.

Chester, *Earldom of*—A Defence of Amicia, daughter of Hugh Cyvelock, Earl of Chester, against Sir Peter Leycester's declaration of her illegitimacy, by Sir Thos. Mainwaring, Bart. *Lond.* 1673. 12mo.

————An Answer to Sir Thomas Mainwaring's "*Defence,*" by Sir Peter Leycester, Bart. 1673. 12mo.

————A Reply to an Answer of the Defence of Amicia, &c. &c., by Sir Thos. Mainwaring, Bart. *Lond.* 1673. 12mo.

————Addenda; or some Things to be added to Sir T. Mainwaring's Book. Nov. 1673. 12mo.

————An Answer to Sir P. Leycester's "*Addenda,*" by Sir T. Mainwaring. *Lond.* 1673-4. 12mo.

————Two Books, &c. &c., by Sir P. Leycester. *Anno Domini* 1674.

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————The Second Reply, &c. *Lond.* 1676. [By Sir P. Leycester.]

————"Peroratio ad Lectorem," by Sir P. Leycester. 17th Dec. 1675.

————"An Advertisement to the Reader," by Sir P. Leycester. Unanswered, *n. d.*

————An Admonition to the Reader, by Sir T. Mainwaring. 1676. 12mo.

————An Answer to Sir T. Mainwaring's "*Admonition,*" by Sir P. Leycester. *Lond.* 1677. 12mo.

————The Legitimacy of Amicia, &c., clearly proved, by Sir T. Mainwaring, Bart. *Lond.* 1679. 12mo.

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Chester (*Earldom of, continued*)—A Reply to Sir P. Leycester's "*Answer*" to Sir T. Mainwaring's "*Admonition.*" *Manchester*, 1854. 12mo.[1]

Cheyney—Church Notes relating to the Family of Cheyney; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 8979.

Chichele—Stemmata Chicheleana: a Genealogical Account of some of the Families derived from Thomas Chichele of Higham Ferrers, Co. Northampt., all whose Descendants are held to be entitled to Fellowships in All Souls' College; by Dr. Buckler. *Oxford*, 1765. 4to.

———— A Supplement to the "Stemmata Chicheleana," with large additions to the Tables of Descents. *Oxford*, 1775.[2]

Cholmley—Memoir of Sir Hugh Cholmley, Knt., with some Account of his Family. 1787. 4to. Only 100 copies printed.

Clanronald—Vindication of the Clanronald of Glengary, with Remarks as to the Descent of the Family who style themselves of Clanronald. *Edinb.* 1821. 8vo.

Clarence—Claim of William Henry, Duke of Clarence, to vote at Elections of Irish Peers. See *Sess. Papers* (1805).

Clermont, *Baron*, see Fortescue.

Clervaux, *Family of*, see Allan.

Clifford—Collectanea Cliffordiana; containing Genealogical Notices of the Clifford Family, by A. Clifford, Esq. 3 parts. *Paris*, 1817. 8vo. Privately printed.

———— Cliffordiana: An Account of the Cliffords of Chudleigh, edited by the Rev. G. Oliver. *Exeter*, 1827. 12mo.

———— Claim of the Countess Dowager of Dorset, and the Earl of Thanet, to the Barony of Clifford. See *Sess. Papers* (May, 1663—Nov. 1694).

———— Collections relating to the Family of Clifford of Skipton in Craven, s. xvii.; Queen's Coll. Oxford, *MS.* cv.

———— Titles of Honour and Pedigrees, especially touching Clifford; Lincoln's Inn Lib. *Hale MS.* xcvii [civ].

———— Evidences of the Cliffords; of great interest and value; Bodl. Lib. *Dodesworth MSS.* 70; 74; 83.

———— *Barony of*, see Burlington.

Clinton, *Barony of*, see Trefusis.

Cloncurry—Claim of the Rt. Hon. Edward, Baron Cloncurry, to vote at Elections of Irish Peers. See *Sess. Papers* (160 of 1854).

Clopton—Papers relating to the Family of Clopton of Kentwell; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 127.

[1] Now first printed by J. G. Bell, from the original in the Bodleian Library.

[2] An interleaved copy of this work, enriched with considerable additions, by the Rev. Charles Annesley, formerly Fellow of All Souls' College, is deposited in the Library there.

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Cobham—Memorials of the Family of Cobham. See Nichols' "*Collect. Top. et Gen.*," vol. vii. p. 320.

——— see Brooke.

Colepeper—Original Papers and Letters relative to the Family of Colepeper, 1649—1749; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 11,324.

——— Leases and Documents relating to the Family of Culpeper, 1639—1687; Brit. Mus. *Add. Chart.* 1774—1781.

Colville—Claim of Charles John Colville, Baron Colville of Culross, to vote at Elections of Scotch Peers. See *Sess. Papers* (36 of 1850).

Comberforde—Pedigree of the Family of Comberforde, 1594; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 17,326.

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———— — *Earldom of*, see Alexander.

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——— A Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland, by Sir R. Gordon. *Edinb.* 1813. Folio.

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——— A Kalendar chiefly of the Talbots and their Alliances; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* R. B. 29.

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Thanet, *Earl of*, see Tufton.

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——— Pedigrees of the Lords Vaux of Harrowden, Co. Northampton; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 49.

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Ward—Memoranda of the Family of Ward; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6256.

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——— Genealogy of the Family of Warren of Poynton; Lambeth Lib. *MS.* 1221.

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Wheeler—Description of Otterden Place, Co. Kent, with Genealogical Memoirs of the Family of Wheeler, by the Rev. T. Rackett, M.A. *Lond.* 1832. 8vo. Privately printed.

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Wigtoun, *Earldom of*, see Fleming.

Willoughby—Claim of Henry Willoughby to the Barony of Willoughby of Parham. See *Sess. Papers* (Feb. 1733—Feb. Mar. 1767).

——— Pedigree and Deeds of the Family of Willoughby of Risley, Co. Derb.; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 31, pp. 235—272.

——— see Bertie.

Wilson—Claim of Robert Wilson, Esq., to the Barony of Berners. See *Sess. Papers* (73 of 1831-32).

Windsor—A Genealogical Account of the Family of Windsor, by A. Collins. *Lond.* 1754. 4to.

——— Familia Antiqua Windesoriensium, a Conquestu Angliæ; Brit. Mus. *Harl. Roll*, P. 8.

Wolleye, *Family of*, see Legge.

Wren—Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens, by Steph. Wren. *Lond.* 1750. Folio.

Wriothesley—Généalogie du Seign. Hen. Wrothesley, Comte de Southampton, jusqu'à l'an 1590; Brit. Mus. *Harl. Roll*, O. 12.

——— Pedigree of the Family of Wriothesley, from the Barons de Dunstanville, sixteenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. Roll*, P. 4.

Wykeham—Tabula Genealogica exhibens cognatos et affines W^mi^. de Wykeham, &c. See Lowth's "*Life of Wykeham.*"

Wyndham—Claim of the Rt. Hon. Edwin Richard Wyndham, Earl of Dunraven, to vote at Elections of Peers. See *Sess. Papers* (107 of 1851).

Yvery, *House of*, see Ivery.

Zouche, *Peerage of*, see Bisshopp.

Funeral Certificates.—Funeral Certificates were taken by virtue of an order of the Earl Marshal, issued in the 10th Elizabeth, 1567, wherein it was enjoined, that every King of Arms, Herald, or Pursuivant, who should serve at any funeral, should bring into the Library or Office of Arms, a true and certain certificate, under the hands of executors and mourners, or mourner, present at the funeral;

and it has been stated,[1] that the want of such signatures to any ancient funeral certificate renders it inadmissible as evidence. They contain attested accounts of the time of death, place of burial, and of the marriages, issue, and frequently the collateral branches of the several persons whose funerals were attended by the officers at arms or their deputies, illustrated with the armorial bearings of the deceased. When heraldic influence began to decline in consequence of the Revolution of 1688, these funeral entries were also neglected, though the certificates of some are recorded as late as 1710, 1713, 1717. The College of Arms possesses—in addition—many books containing accounts of Proceedings at Royal and other Funerals, and some important Manuscripts relating to them may be found in Public Libraries, as hereafter noted.[2]

Monumental Inscriptions; Epitaphs; Coffin-Plate Inscriptions.—Although often erroneous in dates, and sometimes even in names, the inscriptions engraved upon monuments, and tomb or grave stones, are well worthy the notice of the genealogical inquirer. Sir Henry Chauncy, in his *History of Hertfordshire*, says, "These being memorials of our once flourishing ancestors, designed to perpetuate their remembrance to future ages, are of no despicable use to heralds in tracing pedigrees, or lawyers in making out titles to estates." Many instances are on record of the incorrectness of Inscriptions, which arises from various causes: executors are not always well informed on the subject; frequently all transactions relating to funerals and monuments (of eminent men especially) are under the direction of an undertaker, a man seldom very careful or very learned; he again hands over half of his orders to the stonemason, a man probably of less learning; and, if we often see the most absurd orthography in *epitaphs*, there is less reason to impute infallibility to the same chisel when carving *dates*. Another great cause of errors in monumental dates is the imbecility of mind of many, especially aged persons, who disguise their ages when living, foolishly adding to or diminishing from the truth. From all these reasons, it behoves the genealogist to be careful against placing implicit confidence, in important cases, upon monumental inscriptions.

From *Coffin-Plate Inscriptions* we may collect authentic genealogical evidence. An application was made in 1822, to the Lord Chancellor, by a claimant of the Scudamore Estates, at Home Lacy,

[1] Banbury Peerage Case. [2] See page 285.

in Herefordshire, for permission to inspect the coffins in the Home Lacy vaults, such license having been refused to him by those to whom possession of the estates had already been decreed by the Court. The application was granted; but, some doubts having existed as to the jurisdiction of the court in such a case, the parties who obtained this order applied to the Bishop's Court for a further license to open the graves. Meeting with no assistance, they went to Home Lacy, hired a competent number of men with proper tools, and in the presence of the village clergyman, who protested against their conduct, peaceably and decently broke open the vaults and graves, no one presuming to oppose the order of the Court of Chancery, whatever he might think of its jurisdiction.

As burial *in graves* has been the usual mode of interment in England, and from the rapid destruction of coffins so deposited, this source of genealogical information cannot be made generally available. Yet to families of rank, or of long residence on manorial or large estates, whose remains are generally deposited *in vaults*, it is peculiarly applicable. A very full and authentic pedigree of the family of Brydges (Dukes of Chandos), even to the collateral branches, for more than one hundred years, might be compiled from the family sepulchre at Whitchurch alone. The "*Memorials of the Tufton Family*" seem to have been collected principally from coffin-plates found on an inspection of the Earl of Thanet's family vaults at Rainham, in Kent.

The first inscribed funeral monuments are those bearing the names of Romanized Britons, which have been found in various parts of England. In St. Alban's, Westminster, Winchester, and other cathedrals, inscriptions of eight centuries' standing may still be seen. That so few ancient monumental inscriptions remain, may be chiefly attributed (after Time) to our Reformers: those of the reign of Henry VIII. doing as much mischief to them, in their destruction of monasteries, as their followers did to them in the reign of Charles I., under colour of an Act passed in 1643, ordering all monuments of superstition or idolatry to be demolished.

Collections of Proceedings at Funerals, Funeral Certificates, Monumental Inscriptions, &c., both *printed* and in *manuscript*, are very numerous. Lists of the principal works are given at the end of the present section.

We are generally driven to accidental figures for determining the date of monuments. The practised antiquary knows well that the date of many an object of antiquity is determined rather by the

general character and composition of the design, and by resemblances to conventional peculiarities of a particular period, than by any particular feature which can be pointed out to an experienced eye. When inscriptions engraven upon monuments are partly or wholly obliterated, the form or fashion of the stone itself will often enable the genealogist to assign a date to it. To guide him in his researches we have subjoined a few

DIRECTIONS FOR ASCERTAINING THE DATES OF MONUMENTS.

Coffin Stones.—Coffins.—Tenth and eleventh centuries: the coffin lid was in the form of a prism. Twelfth century: the coffin lids, improved or distinguished with crosses, at first plain, then fleury, in *bas relief*. Thirteenth century: coffin stones, with heads or bodies emerging from them, and placed in walls, with arches turned over them.

Stone coffins went out of fashion about the end of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Cutts observes:[1]—"The shape or size of a gravestone is no safe guide to its date; it has been thought that the early ones were highly coped, the later ones less so; but this is not the case, for many early ones are quite flat, while late ones are highly coped. Also, in both coffin stones and incised stones, the eight-sided and coffin-shaped ones are to be found of all dates.

"To determine the dates then, we have to guide us only the form of the cross, and the ornamental accessories. A symbol—as a mitre, pastoral staff, chalice, shield, swords, &c., introduced upon the stone, will often determine its date approximately."

Crosses.—The shape of the cross is not of so much service in ascertaining the date as might have been expected. Round and pear-shaped forms are late Norman.

Crosses with vine-leaves, and with accompanying heads and half-length effigies, are generally of the fourteenth century.

Crosses with lilies as terminations to the limbs are very common in the fifteenth century, though we do find them of an earlier date.

The crosses formed by single broad lines are probably of the fifteenth century.

The calvary moulded like the base of a pier belongs generally to the fifteenth century.

[1] "*Manual for the Study of Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses.*"

Pastoral Staves.—The early form of the pastoral staff, previous to the thirteenth century, was that of a crutch, and sometimes a curved head. This extended to the beginning of the thirteenth century, when we frequently find the curve of the head terminating in a trefoil. In the fourteenth century the forms are more elaborate, the curved head is crocketed, and its section very generally hexagonal or octagonal.

Mitres.—The early mitres were low, and the sides straight. About the middle of the twelfth century we find them simple in detail, and the apex forming a right angle; afterwards the height increased; and in the fifteenth century the sides are lofty, and often convex, and the details elaborate.

Chalices.—Early chalices were very simple in shape; those of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries generally had an octagonal base.

Armour.—In the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, the rustred, ringed, trellised, tegulated, mascled, and edge-ringed, obtained use. Twelfth century: chain-mail was introduced by the Crusaders of Henry III. Cylindrical helmets, instead of descending only as far as the ears, rested on the shoulders. The apertures for sight and breathing were commonly in the form of a cross. The camail, or piece of mail hanging over the shoulders, was introduced in the reign of Edward I. Suits of mixed chain and plate were introduced in the reign of Edward II., the plate being worn on the arms and legs. *Ailettes*—little plates of steel—were also fixed to the shoulders, and emblazoned with the arms of the knight. *Complete armour*, or *plate*, came into partial use in the reign of Henry IV., and in the succeeding one of Henry V. became general.

Shields.—The early Norman shields were kite-shaped; afterwards the heater-shaped, with a straight top. Through the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries they became shorter. At the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth centuries, the upper part of the sides is straight, and the shape almost square. About the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth, very fanciful shapes were given to them.

Ornamental Work, when introduced *interlaced*, is generally Saxon or very early Norman. Rude figures of men and animals are generally of Norman work—*floreated*, of the thirteenth century—*vine-leaves* and *oak-leaves*, of the fourteenth century.

Effigies.—The custom of affixing to slabs of marble or stone, portraitures of the deceased, engraven on plates of metal, appears to have been adopted about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Brasses.—The earliest record of a brass in England is that of Simon de Beauchamp, Earl of Bedford, who died 1208. It is curious that no sepulchral brass has hitherto been noticed as existing in Scotland, and in Ireland two examples only are on record, which are memorials of a late date.

Shields of Arms do not occur prior to the twelfth century. The earliest known in England are those of Geffrey Magnaville, Earl of Essex, buried in the Temple Church, 1165. Coats of arms were not *quartered* by subjects until the fourteenth century: John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, was the first.

Inscriptions.—Until a comparatively late period, inscriptions were as brief as possible. From 1100 to 1360, the inscription, though often in *Latin,* was more frequently in *Norman-French,* and generally in rhyme. From *circ.* A.D. 1400 downwards, *Latin* became the common language for inscriptions, though *English* ones are not uncommon after *circ.* A.D. 1500. *"Orate pro anima"* was discontinued on monuments at the Reformation. Roman Catholics only have used it since. The *Runic* character was not used after 1000. From that date to 1360 a kind of Roman character, called *Lombardic,* was commonly used. The character called *black letter* seems to have been introduced *circ.* 1360, and was in common use until the reign of Elizabeth. In the fourteenth century the inscriptions were engraven on brass, and the words abbreviated. About 1530 a debased kind of *Lombardic* became fashionable, and gradually changed until about the middle of the sixteenth century, when it became the common *Roman* character.

When the stone has an inscription without date, the shape of the letters will frequently enable us to approximate very nearly to the date. Stone slabs of the middle of the fourteenth century have merely an inscription round the border, without any symbol.

The first *table monument* was that of King John, who died in 1216; and the fashion lasted until the reign of James I. *Altar monuments* were introduced at the beginning of the sixteenth century; monuments *against the wall,* chiefly since the Reformation. The oldest instance of a *skeleton monument* is in 1241.

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Church Notes in Warwickshire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 2009; 7022.—*Add. MS.* 21,012.—COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 197, C.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

WILTSHIRE.

Collections for Wiltshire, 1819, by Sir Tho. Phillipps, Bart. *Salisb.* 1819. 8vo. Privately printed. This volume contains a collection of Inscriptions from Monuments, &c., in the Churches of Wiltshire.

Epitaphs and Inscriptions in Salisbury Cathedral. See "*History of the Cathedral of Salisbury and the Abbey Church of Bath.*" *Lond.* 1719, 23, or 28. 8vo.—"*Description of the Cath. Church of Salisbury.*" *Salisb.* 1787. 4to.

Copies of the Epitaphs in Salisbury Cathedral, Cloisters, and Cemetery, by J. Harris. *Salisb.* 1825. 8vo.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Monumental Inscriptions in Worcestershire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5814.

Church Notes of the Cathedral; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5811, f. 129; 6728, f. 47; 6742, f. 13 *b*.

YORKSHIRE.

Arms and Inscriptions in Yorkshire Churches; BODL. LIB. *MS.* 5078.

Church Notes in Yorkshire; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 197, C.—(in 1584).—QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* lxxxvi.

Monumental Inscriptions in Churches in York. See "*The History of York.*" 3 vols. 1785. 12mo.—And Torr's "*Antiquities of York.*" 1719. 8vo.

SCOTLAND.

Theatre of Mortality, or a Collection of Funeral Inscriptions over Scotland. *Edinb.* 1704—13. 8vo.

Collection of Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland. 1834. 8vo.

COATS OF ARMS.—Coats of Arms—whether impressed on seals of deeds, wills, and the like, or found on walls or windows of castles, palaces, churches, private houses, and on shields, banners, plate, tapestry, pictures, and other miscellaneous ornaments—have been found, in genealogical matters, to be of signal service. In English families, many persons of the same name can only now be classed with their proper families by an inspection of the arms they bore on their seals, shields, and the like; whilst Welsh families are more known by their arms than by their names.

According to Dugdale, Edward the Confessor was the first in England who put his seal to a charter; this however seems, by the subsequent discoveries of the matrices of old Anglo-Saxon seals, especially that of Ethelwald, Bishop of Dunwich (*circa* 850), to be incorrect.

Specimens of hereditary armorial bearings appeared on the shield in the time of Henry I.; but it was probably on the return of

Richard I. from the Holy Land, that coats of arms became generally used on seals and elsewhere.

In the history of Battel Abbey, Richard Lucy, Chief Justice *temp.* Henry II., is reported to have blamed a mean subject for using a private seal, when that pertained, as he said, to the King and nobility only. At that early period they used to engrave on their seals their own pictures, and counterfeits, covered with a long coat over their armours. After this, gentlemen of the better sort took up the fashion, and, because they were not all warriors, they made seals of their general coats of arms.

In the time of Edward I., seals of some sort were so general, that the statute of Exon ordains the coroner's jury to certify with their respective seals.

At length, about the time of Edward II., seals became very common, so that not only such as bore arms used to seal, but others fashioned signets, taking the letters of their own names, flowers, knots, flourishes, birds, beasts, &c.

An essential utility in old seals is, that the shield of arms or devices are frequently, if not generally, encircled by a label or garter, on which is inscribed the name and title of the knight, or other party, sealing the deed, sometimes also adding the name of the father or husband.

Ancient charters and evidences were only sealed, not signed. The custom of sealing without subscription continued in Scotland till the year 1540, when James V. ordered that all evidences should be subscribed as well as sealed.

It was enacted by statute,[1] that every freeholder should have his proper seal of arms; and he was either to appear at the head court of the shire, or send his attorney with the said seal; and they who wanted such seals were to be amerced or fined. Every gentleman used then to send his seal to the clerk of the court in lead, in order to compare with other sealings, for fear of counterfeits; and so particularly careful were people of seals in those days, that in case one was lost, no means were wanting, by proclamation or otherwise, to have it restored.

The forms of seals are as varied as their colours, and present all the modifications of figures known. The round form appears to have been adopted by kings, princes, and knights, whilst the oval specially belonged to prelates, abbies, clergy, and even women.

The shape of seals used by secular persons during the eleventh

[1] Nesbitt's "*Heraldry;*" it is not known what statute (if English) is here alluded to.

and twelfth centuries was generally circular. Triangular seals are chiefly of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

During the thirteenth century the shape of seals was generally oval, more or less acute. So ordinary was this form, that any one having to arrange a mass of unsorted deeds might easily pick out most of those anterior to the year 1300 by merely observing the contours of the seals. There are many circular and heater-shaped shields of this date, but the ovoid will be found to predominate.

The earliest example of a *secretum* or privy seal, *on the back,* is of the close of the twelfth century. It is of ordinary occurrence on baronial and knightly seals after that period.

The devices of personal seals of the eleventh and twelfth centuries are entirely arbitrary and literal in character. Barons and persons of knightly degree used seals representing a horseman armed at all points, or riding, falcon on wrist, to the chase. Others bore effigies of birds, eagles or falcons, animals, commonly lions, varieties of the draconine type, a conventional flower, *fleur-de-lisé* in character, stars and crescents, diversely arranged, *agnus dei,* etc.

In the thirteenth century, seals became more numerous: rebuses on the christian and surname were adopted; symbols of occupation or handicraft were used. At the commencement of the fourteenth century we find examples of grotesques on personal seals in great variety.

It was during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries that mediæval seals attained their highest artistic excellence, and continued to present features of considerable beauty from that time until the year 1400.

After 1400, personal seals, which are not of armorial character, gradually decline in importance, both as to size, style of design, and execution. Thenceforth many represent chiefly merchants' marks rudely executed, monograms, or a letter surmounted by a coronet, &c. Merchants' marks became very common during the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth century, both on seals and signet rings. They are composed of a private cipher combined with the initials of the owner's name. It may be observed that such marks belonged chiefly to woolfactors, or merchants of the staple.

From 1400 to 1500, we find the former types repeated throughout the century, marked by inferior execution.

The seals of females, single or married, bore their effigies attired in a costume generally indicating that of their time; some few are depicted on horseback bearing a falcon upon the wrist.

Antique intaglios were frequently used on personal seals during the middle ages, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. These gems are easily recognised by the peculiarity of the impression they leave, arising from the convex surface which the ancients usually gave to precious stones intended for signets.

The wax used during the eleventh and twelfth centuries was generally white; there are a few examples of red, but the colour appears to have been applied superficially. Towards the end of the twelfth century, green wax became very common. It may be remarked, that seals of the latter colour are in all instances better preserved than those of white or red. From this period downwards, red appears to have been more generally in use than any other colour.

The following list of works on Seals will probably be found useful by the genealogist:—

Aspilogia, by Henry Spelman. *Lond.* 1654. Folio.

Display of Heraldry, by J. Guillim. *Lond.* 1660. Folio. 5th. ed.

An Essay on the Use of Armories, by A. Nesbitt. *Edinb.* 1702. 8vo.

De Veteribus Germanarum aliarumque Nationum Sigillis, curâ J. M. Heineccii. *Franc. et Lips.* 1709. Folio.

De Re Diplomatica, par J. Mabillon. *Paris*, 1681. Folio.—Supplement. *Paris*, 1704. Folio.—New ed. *Paris*, 1709. Folio.—*Naples*, 1739. 2 vols. folio. 3rd. ed.

A Dissertation on the Use of Seals, by J. Lewis. *Lond.* 1740. 4to.

Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique. 6 vols. *Paris*, 1750—1765. 4to.

Observations on Parochial Registers, by R. Bigland. *Lond.* 1764. 4to.

Observations on Seals, by Sir Henry Ellis. Printed in the "*Archæologia*," vol. xviii. p. 12.

Recueil de Documents et de Mémoires relatifs à l'Etude spéciale des Sceaux. *Paris.* Published by the "Société de Sphragistiques." Complete to No. 10 of vol. iii.

Sphragistische Aphorismen, by Prof. Lipsius. In the "*Transactions of the Thuringo-Saxon Antiquarians.*" *Halle*, 1842-3.

Sigilla Antiqua: Engravings of Ancient Seals attached to Deeds and Charters in the Muniment Room of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. 1847. Folio. Privately printed.

Dactyliotheca, sive "Annulorum Sigillarium usus," curâ A. Gorlæi. *Lugd. Bat.* 1604. 4to.

Dactyliotheca, by the Hon. R. C. Neville. Privately printed.

Observations on Personal Seals, by Hudson Turner. See "*Archæol. Journal*," vol. v. p. 7.

A Paper on the General Arrangement of Seals. See "*Archæol. Journal*," vol. viii. p. 74.

Notices of Mediæval Seals. See "*Archæol. Journal*," vol. x. pp. 141, 526; vol. xi. pp. 61, 73, 84, 261, 366.

List of Seals in the British Museum. See Sims's "*Hand-Book*," pp. 78, 274, 276.

List of Seals added to the British Museum since 1851. See "*Archæol. Journ.*," vol. x. p. 11.

ENGLAND.

Sandford's Genealogical History of England. *Lond.* 1707. Folio.

Rymer's Fœdera. 7 vols. *Lond.* 1816—1830.

Tresor de Numismatique et de Glyptique, Sceaux d'Angleterre et de France. *Paris*, 1835. Folio.

The Great Seals of England, from the Time of Edward the Confessor to William IV. 1837. Folio. Engraved by Collas' process. See also Wailly's "*Elémens de Paléographie.*" *Paris*, 1838 [vol. ii. p. 369].

Sigilla Antiqua Norfolciensia. (*Ives*), 1772. 12mo. Privately printed.

Remarks on the Discovery of the Ancient Seal of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, with Remarks on the subject of Ecclesiastical Seals in general, by the Rev. A. W. Brown. Read before the Architectural Society of Northampton, and published separately in 1845.

Sigilla Antiqua Suffolciensia; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 21,056.

A Paper on the Seals of Winchester, by J. G. Nichols. See the Winchester volume xlix of "*Arch. Institute*," pp. 103 and 111.

SCOTLAND.

Selectus Diplomatum Scotiæ, etc., by Jas. Anderson. *Edinb.* 1739. Folio.

Account of the Seals of the Kings, Royal Boroughs, and Magnates of Scotland, by Thomas Astle, Esq. —— 1792. Folio. Separately printed, but forms a part of the third volume of the "*Vetusta Monumenta.*"

Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient Scottish Seals, by D. Laing, Esq. *Edinb.* 1850. Printed by the Bannatyne Club.

Draughts of Seals belonging to the Nobility of Scotland; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6107.

IRELAND.

Sigilla Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ illustrata, by R. Caulfield. *Lond.* Two parts are published.

FOREIGN SEALS.

Recueil de Sceaux Normands et Anglo-Normands, par A. L. D'Anisy. *Caen*, 1834. Oblong 4to. An atlas of engraved seals, arranged by centuries, accompanying a work entitled "*Extrait des Chartes Normands ou Anglo-Normands, etc.*," by the same author.

Sigilla Comitum Flandriæ, Olivarii Vredii. *Bruges*, 1639. Folio.

Monumenta Rerum Germanicarum, E. J. de Westphalen. 4 vols. *Lipsiæ*, 1739. Folio (very full of plates).

History of Seals in Germany, by Dr. Melly of Vienna.

Vossberg on the Seals of Prussia and the Cities of Northern Europe. *Berlin.*

Die Siegel der Stadt Frankfurt-am-Main, by Dr. Romer-Büchner. *Frankf.* 8vo.

Sigilla Imperatorum, Episcoporum, etc., ex Archiv. Civitatis Egræ in Bohemia; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 19,998.

The Rawlinson Collection of Seals at Oxford is very large. The late Mr. Caley made a collection of casts from English and foreign seals, above 2000 in number. Most of them are now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

The late Mr. Doubleday, of Little Russell Street, Bloomsbury, possessed the largest collection of casts of seals in England, probably in the world. We are sorry to hear that his valuable collections are likely to be dispersed.

Casts of seals may be obtained from Mr. H. Laing, Elder Street, Edinburgh, and from Mr. Redhead, of Cambridge.

Many excellent papers on seals, accompanied by fine engravings, may be found in the journals of the various Archæological Societies, in Nichols's "*Topographer and Genealogist,*" and in the "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica.*" The County and Local Histories abound in engravings of seals.

Arms appear to have been first quartered on shields by John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Edward III.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the fashion of quartering arms was so much in use, that Wyrley observes, "except it be to be made in a pedigree or descent, to lock up in an evidence chest, thereby to show men's titles to their lands, or the alliances and kindreds of their houses, otherwise, as I say, I see not to any use in the world they serve, especially so many together, to be made upon a man's vesture, target, or banner."

Connected with arms on seals are those ancient marks of family honours, the arms, crests, supporters, mottoes, and badges of eminent families and individuals, so frequently found sculptured on walls, or emblazoned in churches and private houses. Although these cannot be supposed to exist in such abundance as to assist the multitude who may seek to prove or authenticate their genealogies, yet, in the pedigrees of noble, eminent, or wealthy families, they form a material and very interesting portion. That they have long been considered as affording good evidence respecting families, is ascertained from Wyrley's observations, as above given.

Burton, the author of the "*History of Leicestershire*," was so sensible of the value of these ancient memorials, coats of arms, that, in order to make them still more useful to posterity, he collected copies of them from stained-glass windows, monuments, and the like; for the avowed purpose that they might rectify armories and genealogies, and give such testimony and proof as might put an end to many differences.

It is impossible to name the variety of ways in which coats of arms have been used, and in which they continually serve as material proofs of marriages and descents. Two or three centuries past, much more consideration was given to the subject than at the present day, and herald-painters were obliged to obtain license from the Heralds to pursue their occupations, and were punishable and punished for acting without such authority.

Printed works and manuscripts containing Coats of Arms are so numerous, that a bare recital of them would fill a volume. Under these circumstances, any notice of them in this place must be necessarily a superficial one. The subjoined list has reference principally to collections of Arms only, and does not include those to be found in Peerages, Baronetages, Heralds' Visitations, County Histories, Societies' Publications, etc., lists of which works may be found in another part of the present volume.

LIST OF COATS OF ARMS.

ENGLAND.

The Academy of Armory, by R. Holme. *Chester*, 1688. Folio. The original MSS. are deposited in the BRITISH MUSEUM (*Harl. MSS.* 2026—2035).

A Dictionary of Arms, by Samuel Kent. *Lond.* 1717. 4to.

A System of Heraldry, by Alex. Nesbitt. *Edinb.* 1722. Folio.

A Display of Heraldry, by J. Guillim. *Lond.* 1724. Folio. 6th ed.

The Banner Display'd, or an Abridgement of Guillim, by S. Kent. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1726. 8vo.—2d ed. 1755. 8vo.

A Complete Body of Heraldry, by Joseph Edmondson. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1780. Folio.

The principal Historical and Allusive Arms borne by Families, collected by an Antiquary [Col. De la Motte?] *Lond.* 1803. 4to.

Encyclopædia Heraldica; or Complete Dictionary of Heraldry, by W. Berry, 4 vols. (including 1 vol. of plates, and 1 vol. Supplement). *Lond.* — 4to.

The British Herald, by Thomas Robson. 3 vols. *Sunderland*, 1830. 4to. Two copies in the BRITISH MUSEUM, each with copious manuscript additions.

General Armoury of Great Britain, by J. and J. B. Burke. *Lond.* 1843. Royal 8vo.—3d ed. 1844.—New ed. 1847.

List of Coats of Arms.

Heraldic Illustrations, consisting of the Armorial Bearings of the principal Families of the Empire, &c., by J. and J. B. Burke. *Lond.* 1845. 8vo.

Index to Pedigrees and Arms in the Heralds' Visitations and other MSS. in the British Museum, by R. Sims. *Lond.* 1849. 8vo.

The Armorial Insignia of the Kings and Queens of England, by T. Willement. *Lond.* 1821. 4to.

Arms and Quarterings, etc., of English Sovereigns, by the Rev. D. T. Powell; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 17,441.

Arms of English Kings and Nobility; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1073.

The Arms of the most Eminent Families in Great Britain and Ireland, by A. Johnston. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1742. 8vo.

Arms of the English Nobility, and Tables of Dates to Family Honours, by John Millan. *Lond.* 1749. 8vo.—Reprinted. 1752.

The Arms of the Nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by H. Clark. *Lond.* 1778. 12mo.

A Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Sir J. B. Burke. 1st series. *Lond.* 1852. 8vo.—2d series, *Lond.* 1854. 8vo.—Concluding volume. 1855.

Collectanea de Insignibus Gentilitiis Nobilium Familiarum Gentis Anglorum; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Tib. E. ix.

Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of most of the Counties of England; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1457.

Arms of the Bastard Nobility and Gentry; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6298, f. 259.

Arms, Crests, and Supporters of English, Irish, and Scotch Nobility; Coll. of Arms, *Norfolk MS.* 33.—*Vincent MS.* 172.

Notitiæ et Insignia Illustrium Familiarum Angliæ, à temp. Edw. Conf. ad Jac. I.; Magd. Coll. Camb. *Pepys MS.* 13.

Roll of Arms of English Nobility, Knights, &c., fifteenth cent.; Soc. of Antiquaries, *MS.* 17.

The Names and Arms of all the Nobility of England, from the Conquest to 1580; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 896.

Arms of the Nobility, from 1066 to 1586; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5525.

A Collection of the Armorial Bearings of the Nobility and great Families of England, from the earliest times to the reign of Queen Elizabeth; Soc. of Antiquaries, *MS.* 136, *art.* 9.

Rolls of Arms of Hen. III. and Edw. III., by Sir N. H. Nicolas. 1829. 8vo.

The Roll of Arms, known as the Roll of King Henry III., emblazoned by A. P. Harrison. [1846?] 4to.

Names and Arms of the Ancient Nobility and Knights of England and Wales, *temp.* Hen. III. See "*Ant. Repertory*," vol. i.

Nomina et Insignia Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edvardo primo rege militantium, ed. E. R. Mores. *Oxon.* 1748. 4to.

The Siege of Carlaverock, 28 Edw. I., with the Arms of the Earls, Barons, and Knights present, by Sir N. H. Nicolas. *Lond.* 1828. 4to.

List of Coats of Arms.

The Roll of Karlaverock, emblazoned by A. P. Harrison. 1846. 4to.

Names and Arms of Barons and Knights, *temp.* Edw. I.; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* M. 16.

Names and Arms of the Earls of England, *temp.* Edw. I.; Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxx.

Arms of Noblemen, *temp.* Edw. I. and II.; Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 570.

Roll of Arms in the Reign of Edw. II., by Sir N. H. Nicolas. 1828. 8vo.

Arms of English Nobility, *temp.* Edw. III.; Ashm. Lib. *MSS.* 15 (A.), *art.* 2; 804, p. 56. The latter a beautiful and extremely curious manuscript.

An Antient Book, containing 672 Shields of Arms of King Edward III. and Princes of the Blood Royal, Noblemen, and Knights, 1345—1351; Ashm. Lib. *MS.* 804.

Roll of Arms of the reign of Edward III. in the possession of Stacey Grimaldi, Esq., F.S.A. See Nichols' "*Coll. Top. et Gen.*," vol. ii. Printed separately in 1835.

Roll of Arms of the reign of Rich. II., by Thos. Willement. *Lond.* 1834. 4to.

The Roll of Arms of King Rich. II., containing the Arms of Barons, &c., *anno* 1377, by A. P. Harrison. [1848.] 4to.

Roll of Arms of Peers, *temp.* Hen. VIII., by Thos. Willement. *Lond.* 1829. Oblong folio.

Arms of the Nobility of England, *temp.* Hen. VIII.—Jas. I.; Ashm. Lib. *MS.* 805.

Collection of Arms of English Nobility and Gentry, sixteenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 18,215.

Arms and Quarterings of the Nobility of England, *temp.* Jac. I.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,305.

The Names, Arms, Crests, Mottoes, and Supporters, of the Nobility of England to the year 1629; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1114.

Funeral Escutcheons of Nobility and Gentry, from 1651 to 1663; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* E.D.N. 30.

Arms and Notices of Peers of England in 1664; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,321.

Insignia of the Orders of British Knighthood, by John Hunter. *Lond.* —— Folio.

Arms, Supporters, Badges, &c. of the Sovereigns, with the Arms of the Knights of the Garter, from the creation of the Order to the year 1780, begun by Sir W. Segar, and continued by J. Edmondson; Brit. Mus. *King's MSS.* 398—416. 21 vols.

Arms of the Knights of the Garter; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6162.

Arms, Quarterings, and Crests, of the Knights of the Garter, by John Holland, 1588; Coll. of Arms, *Philipot MS.* 9, Pe.

Arms of the Knights of the Garter to the reign of Chas. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 5831.

Les Armoiries de tous les Chevaliers de la Jarretière, &c., jusqu'à l'an 1752; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6278.

List of Coats of Arms.

Les Armes des Chevaliers de l'Ordre du Bain. n.d. Folio.

Les Armes des Chevalliers de l'Ordre du Bain. [Sympson.] 1721. 4to.—1725. Folio.

Arms of Crusaders. See "*The English Crusaders*," by J. C. Dansey. *Lond.* 1849. 4to.

Arms of Knights, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, of England and Ireland; Trin. Coll. Dublin, *MSS.* I. 71, 88, 98; 113, *art.* 1; F. 125.

Arms of Knights; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5855, p. 197.

Arms of Knights created in the reigns of Hen. VII., Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Claud. C. iii.

Arms of Knights, *temp.* Edw. I.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5848, p. 107.

Roll of the Arms of the Knights at the Tournament at Stepney, 2 Edw. II.; See Nichols' "*Collect. Top. et Gen.*," vol. iv. p. 61.

Arms of Knights, *temp.* Edw. II.; Ashm. Lib. *MS.* 831, p. 100.

Les Armes de noble Chivalers, que furent al tornement faict a Donstaple, 7 Hen. III.; Brit. Mus. *Sloane MS.* 1301, *art.* 82.—See also Nichols' "*Collect. Top. et Gen.*," vol. iv. p. 389.

Copy of a Roll of Arms, *temp.* Edw. III. See Nichols' "*Collect. Top. et Gen.*," vol. ii. p. 320.

Arms of Knights before 1583; Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 565.

Arms of the Knights Baronets; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Dd.* ix. 58.

Pictures and Arms of Knights Bannerets, sixteenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4205.

Arms of the Baronets of England and Nova Scotia, &c., by John Millan. *Lond.* 1753. 8vo.

The Arms of the English Baronets, and the Knights of the Bath, with the dates of creation. *Lond.* 1779. 12mo.

Arms and Quarterings of Baronets; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 9372.

Arms of Baronets, and other Gentlemen; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,446.

Tricks of Arms of Baronets, from 1611 to 1641; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,281.

Arms of Baronets, A.D. 1611—1643; Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 517.

The Arms of the most eminent Families in Great Britain and Ireland, by A. Johnston. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1742. 8vo.

Arms of English Families in various Counties; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 12,442; 12,444; 12,445.

A Collection of Arms, by A. Bedford; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 18,581.

Arms of the principal Families in England, *temp.* Edw. I.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5848, p. 100.

Arms of the Gentry of England, according to Counties, by J. Holland, 1584; College of Arms, *Philipot MS.* 18, W.

Coats of Arms, chiefly of English Families, *temp.* Jas. I.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,441.

List of Coats of Arms.

Coats of Arms of the principal Families in England, 1607; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,262.

Arms of English Gentry, seventeenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 15,972.

Collection of English Coats of Arms, seventeenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 19,814.

Arms of English Families tricked, seventeenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,472.—Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* xli.

A valuable Collection of the Names and Arms of English Families, seventeenth cent.; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Ee.* ii. 21.

Arms of English Families, eighteenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,322.

Miscellaneous Collection of Arms of English Families, eighteenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 14,833; 14,834.

Arms of English Commoners, a.d. 1730; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,832.

Arms and Crests of different Families, with the date of Grant and Confirmation. 2 vols. 1748; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 14,830; 14,831.

Scotland.

Note of the Arms of the Nobility of Scotland; Advocates' Lib. Edinburgh, *MS.* 4to. The most ancient volume of Records of Scottish Arms known to exist is in this library.

Arms of the Nobility of Scotland; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Vesp. E. viii. f. 29.—*Harl. MSS.* 1384, f. 79; 2120, ff. 3—7.—*Add. MSS.* 5522, f. 114; 17,537.—Trin. Coll. Dublin, *MS.* I. 72.

Arms and Effigies of some of the Scottish Kings, with Arms of many of the Scottish Nobility; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 115.

The Arms of the Kings and Nobility of England and Scotland; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4030.

The Names, Arms, and Matches of the Kings and Nobility of Scotland to 1588; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8549.

Arms, Crests, and Mottoes of Scottish Nobility; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6298, ff. 145—152.

Arms, Crests, and Supporters of Scottish Nobility; Coll. of Arms, *Norfolk MS.* 33.—*Vincent MS.* 172.

Ordinary of Arms of Scotch Families, by Sir George Mackenzie; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 3740.

An Ordinary of Arms of Scotland; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4732.

Arms of certain Scotch Families; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 1042, ff. 54—57; 5392.—Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* 1—5.

Facsimile of an ancient Heraldic MS., emblazoned by Sir David Lyndsay, Lyon King of Armes, 1542. *Edinb.* 1822. Folio.

Arms of the Sovereigns and Nobility of Scotland, 1585; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6101.

An Alphabet of Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland, 1624, by James Pont; Advocates' Lib. Edinburgh.

List of Coats of Arms.

Register of Arms, by Sir James Balfour, Lyon King of Arms, *temp.* Chas. I.; Advocates' Lib. Edinb. *MS.*

The Record Book of the Armorial Bearings of the Kings of Scotland and Great Britain, and of the Archbishops, Bishops, Nobility, and Gentry of Scotland, commencing in 1678; Lyon Office, Edinb. *MS.*

A few Arms of Scottish Families, seventeenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 15,096.

Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland, registered in the Lyon Office of Arms, 1721; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 20,701.

The Arms of the Nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by H. Clark. *Lond.* 1778. 12mo.

Ireland.

Arms of Irish Nobility and Gentry; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 1351, f. 148; 1384, *art.* 4; 1425, f. 195; 4024; 4623, f. 18; 5866.—*Add. MSS.* 4814; 4821; 5522, f. 114.—Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 1248.

Alphabet of Arms of the Irish Gentry; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1441, f. 40.

Arms of Irish Families, by W. Terry; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 4039; 4040. —Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* 6—11.

Copies of Grants of Arms by the Office of Arms in Ireland; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 4815.

Arms of Knights, Noblemen, and Gentlemen of Ireland; Trin. Coll. Dubl. *MSS.* I. 71; 88; 98; 113, *art.* 1; F. 125.

A true coppye of an auncient Booke of Armes of the Irishe Nobility and Gentry, collected by Mr. Thomas Poyninges, with additions by Mr. Chaloner, the second Randle Holme, &c.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2120, f. 40.

Arms, Crests, and Supporters of Irish Nobility; Coll. of Arms, *Norfolk MS.* 33.—*Vincent MS.* 172.

A Booke of the Arms of several Noblemen and Gentlemen of Ireland; Lamb. Lib. *Carew MS.* 625.

Irish Arms, collected by John Holland, 1585; Coll. of Arms, *Philipot MS.* 15, *Pe.*

Arms of Knights created by Sir William Russell, Lord Deputye of Ireland, 1st Sept. 1594; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1386, f. 100.

The Arms of Knights dubbed in Ireland; Trin. Coll. Dublin, *MS.* C. 25.

Arms of all the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, A.D. 1603; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6096.

The Arms, Crests, and Supporters, with the several Quarterings of all the Nobility of Ireland, collected by John Withie, A.D. 1613 and 1630; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 1071; 1403.

Arms of Irish Nobility, including Creations, to 1627; Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 560.

List of Coats of Arms.

Arms and Creations of the Nobility of Ireland, 1629; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1362.

Arms of most of the Irish Nobility, *temp.* Chas. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1412, f. 33.

Arms, chiefly of Irish Families, alphabetically arranged to letter D, seventeenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,318.

A few Arms of Irish Families, seventeenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 15,096.

The Arms of the most eminent Families in Great Britain and Ireland, by A. Johnston. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1742. 8vo.

Wales.

A Display of Coat Armours now in use in the Six Counties of North Wales, by J. Davies. *Salop*, 1716. 12mo.

Arms of the Princes, Noblemen, and Gentlemen of Wales; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 15,018, f. 307.

Arms of the Founders of Welsh Families; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 1143; 1370; 1386; 1946.

Arms of Welsh Families, sixteenth cent.; Ashm. Lib. *MS.* 32.—Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 1441, ff. 14—39; 1933; 4291; 6122.

Arms of divers old Welsh Families, a.d. 1580; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1961.

Arms of Flintshire Families, by Chaloner, 1670; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* D. 26.

Grants of Arms.

Grants of Arms, sixteenth and eighteenth cent.; Ashm. Lib. *MS.* 858.

Miscellaneous Grants of Arms; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 1172; 1441.

Grants of Arms by divers Heralds; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 1115; 1359; 1438.—Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxlvi.

Grants of Arms by divers Kings, beautifully tricked by John Gough; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1422.

Grants of Arms, from Edw. I. to Elizabeth; Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxl.

Grants of Arms, from Edw. III. to Chas. I.; Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxxxix.

Book of Registration of all Grants of Arms, from the reign of Edw. VI.; Coll. of Arms, Dublin.

Grants of Arms, from Edw. VI. to 33 Elizabeth; Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxxxviii.

Grants of Arms by various Heralds, from the reign of Elizabeth to a.d. 1686; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 14,293; 14,295.

Grants of Arms, principally *temp.* Elizabeth; Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxlv.

Patents of Arms, 1557—1564; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 16,940.

Names of Persons who obtained Grants of Arms, from 10 Eliz. to the year 1600; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Faustina, E. ii. f. 223.

Arms and Crests granted to divers Persons, 1574—1597; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,297.

List of Coats of Arms.

Grants of Arms, from 33 Elizabeth to 8 Chas. I.; Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxxxvii.

———— by Baker; Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* E.D.N. 55—58.

———— by Barker; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 5846.

———— by Benolt; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* G. 4 (2).

———— by Camden; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6095.—Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* E.D.N. 55—58.

———— by Cooke; Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* F. 13; H. 10 (2); *MSS.* E.D.N. 55—58.—*Vincent MS.* 198.—Ashm. Lib. Oxf. *MS.* 834.

———— by Dalton; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* H. 6 (2).

———— by Dethick; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 584.—*Add. MSS.* 12,454; 18,582.—Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MSS.* 162; 163.—Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxlv.

———— by Flower; Ashm. Lib. Oxf. *MS.* 834.—Coll. of Arms, *MS.* H. 11 (2).

———— by Glover; Ashm. Lib. *MSS.* 834, p. 1; 844, *art.* ii.

———— by Harvey; Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* 2, H. 5; H. 10 (2).—*Vincent MS.* 169.

———— by Hawley; Brit. Mus. *MS.* H. 5 (2).

———— by Segar; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6140.—*Add. MS.* 12,225.—Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* E.D.N. 55—58; M. 2.

———— by Walker; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,294.

Alphabets of Arms.

Alphabets of Arms; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 1051; 1089; 1134.—Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* E.D.N. 29; 35—54.

An Alphabet of Arms, arranged in Counties; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 1057; 1108.

The Greate Alphabet of Armes; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1414.

Collection of Arms alphabetically arranged; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 18,594.

Alphabetical Index to the Arms in Holmes' "*Academie of Armory;*" Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 8861.

Transcripts of Alphabets of Arms, &c., from MSS. in Queen's College, Oxford; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 8933.

Alphabets of Arms, containing upwards of 50,000 Coats. See Edmondson's "*Heraldry;*" Berry's "*Heraldry;*" and Burke's "*Armoury.*"

Dictionary of Arms, sixteenth cent., 2 vols.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 18,013; 18,014.

Alphabet of Arms of Families in various Counties, from A. to I., sixteenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 5820.—*Add. MS.* 14,319.

Alphabet of Arms, seventeenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 20,024.

Grafton's Alphabet of Arms; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MSS.* 159; 160.

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An Alphabet of Arms, by Randle Holmes; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2108.
Vincent's Alphabet of Arms; Brit. Mus. *Vincent MS.* 179, P.

Ordinaries of Arms.[1]

Ordinaries of Arms; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 1078; 1387 (*imperf.*); 1404; 1458; 2021; 4036.
Ordinaries of Arms of Families of various Counties, seventeenth cent.; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8468.—Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 5850.—*Add. MSS.* 14,320; 19,521; 19,522.—Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* E.D.N. 21; 22; 23.
Chaloner's Ordinary of Arms; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1465.
An Ordinary of Arms, supposed by Dethick; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 5849.
Copies of Glover's Ordinary of Arms; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Tit. D. x.; *Harl. MSS.* 1392; 1459.
Ordinary of Arms, by Gervase Holles; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* E.D.N. 21.
An Ordinary of Arms, by Roger Kemyss, *anno* 1609; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 5803.
Ordinaries of Arms, by Smith and Philipot; Brit. Mus. *MS.* E.D.N. 22.
Vincent's Ordinary of Arms; Brit. Mus. *Vincent MS.* 178.
An Ordinary of Arms, by W. Berry. See his "*Encyclopædia Heraldica*," vol. i.

Crests and Mottos.

A correct Collection of Arms, Crests, &c., by Philip Bryan. *Lond. n.d.* Folio.
A Collection of Crests of the Nobility and Gentry, drawn by W. Sharp. *Lond.* 1778. 4to.
Book of Ornamented Crests, by J. Lockington. *Lond.* 1791. 4to.
Two thousand five hundred different Crests, selected from Heraldic Works, by J. P. Elven. *Lond.* 1815. 12mo.
British Crests, by A. Deuchar. *Edinb.* 1817. 8vo. 2 vols.
The Book of Family Crests and Mottos. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1838.—2d ed. 1845.
An Ordinary of Crests; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1475.
Badges, Crests, and Standards, *temp.* Hen. VIII. See "*Collect. Topog. et Genealog.*," vol. iii. p. 49.
Crests of several Families; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* M. 12; *Vincent MS.* 168.
Mottos of the Nobility and Baronets of Great Britain and Ireland. *Lond.* 1736. 12mo.
Arms of the Nobility, with Supporters, Crests, and Mottos, by J. Millan. *Lond.* Reprinted, 1752.
Other Lists of Mottos. See Edmondson's "*Body of Heraldry.*"—Berry's "*Encyclopædia Heraldica*," vol. i.—"*Symbola Heroica.*" *Lond.* 1736. 12mo.—Robson's "*British Herald*" (*Supplement*).

[1] An Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms, being an Ordinary of British Armorials, upon an entirely new and elaborate plan, by J. W. Papworth, Esq., of 14A, Great Marlborough Street, London, is nearly ready for the press.

List of Coats of Arms.

Miscellaneous Coats.

Arms of Patriarchs, Princes, Abbots, &c.; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 153.

Arms, &c., of the Archbishops of Canterbury, from Lanfranc to John Moore; Lamb. Lib. *MS.* 555.

Arms of English Sees, impaled, with the Coats borne by those Archbishops and Bishops that sat in the House of Lords in 1735; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,829.

Arms of the Archbishops, Bishops, Chancellors, Masters of the Rolls, Treasurers, Constables, Chief Justices, Chief Barons, and Admirals of England, and of the Viceroys of Ireland, from the Conquest to the year 1636; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,443.

Grants of Arms to Bishops and certain Clergymen; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8569.

Arms of Bishops and their Sees, Abbies, Priories, &c.; Coll. of Arms, *MSS.* L. 8; 10; M. 5.

The Blazon of Episcopacy, being a Catalogue of Coats of Arms borne by or ascribed to the Bishops of England and Wales, by the Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford, M.A. Preparing for press.

Arms of Irish Sees; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6331, f. 51.

Arms of Abbies, Monasteries, and Religious Houses, Sees in England and Ireland, Universities, Schools, Public Hospitals, Inns of Court, Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Societies, Trades, &c. &c. See Edmondson's "*Body of Heraldry.*"—Dugdale's "*Monasticon.*"—Tanner's "*Notitia.*"

Arms of Sees, Colleges, Towns, &c.; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* M. 5.

The Arms and Common Seals of all y^e^ Cities and Borough Towns in England and Wales, by W. Jackson. *Lond.* 1714. Folio.—See also Lewis's "*Topographical Dictionary.*"

Arms of Cities, Bishops, &c.; Trin. Coll. Dubl. *MS.* I. 17.

Arms of Cities and Corporations, in trick; Brit. Mus. *Eg. MS.* 1073, f. 8.

Arms of Towns, Cities, Religious Houses, etc.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 5819, f. 211; 9372; 6331, ff. 1, 51.

Arms and Names of Erles Marschalls of England, from the Conquest to 1590; Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 670, ff. 203, 217.

Arms of Lords Keepers, Justices, Law Officers, fifteenth to seventeenth cent.; Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 598.

Engravings of the Arms of many of the Heralds are given in Moule's "*Bibliotheca Heraldica.*"

American Genealogies.[1]—The increasing interest displayed by our brethren across the Atlantic in whatever relates to family history and their connection with the old country, and the praise-

[1] Fifteen rolls of Reports of Commissioners on the Claims of American Loyalists, between 1784 and 1788, are now in the Rolls House.

worthy zeal displayed by them for the preservation of the already decaying early records of their remarkable country, as instanced in the numerous publications daily issuing from the American press, render it necessary that we should devote some small space in the present work to a notice of their labours in the cause of History and Genealogy.

Numerous Societies for the encouragement of the study of the history of America have been established in that country, the chief of which is the "New England Historical and Genealogical Society." The Journal of this Body contains curious and valuable biographical and antiquarian information, and is particularly valuable to the genealogist. It is printed at Boston, under the title of the *"New England Historical and Genealogical Register,"* in royal 8vo, and has already entered upon its tenth volume. The following Index to the genealogical collections contained in the work, as far as it is at present published, cannot fail of being useful to the student on this side the water:—

Abbe, vii. 325.
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A catalogue of the Local Histories of America was printed by Mr. George Ludwig, in 1846.

The following is a list of such Histories as contain genealogical memoranda, accompanied by a table of Family Histories, partly compiled from an anonymous article on "American Genealogies," which appeared in the April number of the "*North American Review*" for the year 1856:—

LOCAL HISTORIES.

Journals of the Rev. Thomas Smith and the Rev. Samuel Deane, with Notes and Biographical Notices, by W. Willis. *Portland*, 1849. The Notes in this work abound in pedigrees.

American Genealogy, being a History of some of the Early Settlers of North America, by J. B. Holgate. *New York*, 1851. 4to.—The families named are, Rapalje; Johnson; Van Rensselaer; Gardiner; Beekman; Bleecker; De Graaf; Hoffman; Kip; De Lancey; Barclay; Roosevelt; Van Schaick; Livingston; Lawrence; Osgood; and Jay.

Table of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Bellerica, from 1654 to 1704, by John Farmer. "*Mass. Hist. Coll.*," xii. pp. 162.

Memorials of the Dead in Boston, with copious Notices of many of the Early Settlers of the Metropolis of New England, by T. Bridgman. *Boston*, 1853. 12mo.

Genealogy of the Families who have settled in the North Parish, in Bridgewater, Mass., &c. by Moses Cary. *Boston*, 1824. 8vo.

History of the early Settlement of Bridgewater, in Plymouth, Co. Mass., including an extensive Family Register, by Nahum Mitchell. *Boston*, 1840. 8vo.

Epitaphs from the Old Burying-Ground in Cambridge (New England), with Notes, by W. T. Harris. *Cambridge, N. E.*, 1845. 8vo.

A Catalogue of the Names of the first Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut, collected by R. R. Hinman (1846-7). *Hartford*, 1852. 8vo.

A Collection of Epitaphs from Connecticut Valley, Copps Hill, and King's Chapel Burial Grounds, Boston, by —— Bridgman.

A History of the Town of Duxbury, Massachussetts, with Genealogical Registers, by Justin Winsor. *Boston*, 1849. 8vo.

A short Genealogical Account of a few of the Families of the Early Settlers in Eliot, and of a branch of the Moody Family, by William Fogg. *Saco*, 1851. 16mo.

History of Gardiner, Pittston, and West Gardiner, with Genealogical Sketches of many Families, by J. W. Hanson. *Gardiner*, 1852. 12mo.

History of the Town of Groton, including Pepperell and Shirley [Massachussetts], with Appendices, containing Family Registers, &c., by C. Butler. *Boston*, 1848. 8vo.

A Historical Sketch of the Town of Hanover, Massachussetts, with Family Genealogies, by J. S. Barry. *Boston*, 1853. 8vo.

AMERICAN GENEALOGIES.

Extracts from the first Book of Church Records in Hopkinton. See "*Farmer and Moore's Collection*," ii. pp. 171, 172.

The History of Long Island, with Genealogies of the principal Families, by B. F. Thompson. *N. York*, 1843. 2 vols. 8vo. 2d. ed.

History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett, Rhode Island, with Genealogical and Biographical Accounts of distinguished Men, Families, &c., by W. Updike. *New York*, 1847. 8vo.

A Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England, &c., by John Farmer. *Lanc. Mass.*, 1829. 8vo. A new edition of this valuable work, by the Hon. James Savage, is likely to appear shortly.

List of Counsellors of New Hampshire, from 1650 to 1837. "*N. Hamp. Hist. Coll.*," v. pp. 231—237.

A History of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, by F. Kidder and A. Gould. *Boston*, 1851. 8vo. With Genealogical Sketches.

A History of the Early Settlement of Newton, Co. of Middlesex, Mass., from 1639 to 1800, by Fr. Jackson. *Boston*, 1854. 12mo.

The Annals of Newtown, in Queen's County, New York; also a particular Account of numerous Long Island Families, by J. Ricker. *New York*, 1852. 8vo.

The Ancient Historical Records of Norwalk, Conn., by Edwin Hall. *Norwalk*, 1847. 12mo.—The "*Genealogical Register*," which occupies about 106 pages of small type, contains a list of Early Settlers and their Families.

Letters and Papers relating chiefly to the Provincial History of Pennsylvania [ed. by Thomas Balch]. *Phil.* 1835. 8vo. Privately printed. Prefixed is much interesting genealogical memoranda relating to American families.

The History of Roxbury Town [Massachussetts], by C. M. Ellis. *Boston*, 1847. 8vo.—Forty-five pages in this work are devoted to Genealogical History.

A History of Rutland, Worcester County, Mass., with a Biography of its first Settlers, by Jonas Reed. *Worc.* 1836. 12mo.

Inscriptions from the Burying Grounds in Salem, Mass. *Boston*, 1838. 8vo.

History of the Town of Shrewsbury, Massachussetts, by A. H. Ward. *Boston*, 1847. 8vo.—It contains an account of 266 Families of different Surnames, and 1080 Families in the whole.

Names of the first Settlers of Somersworth, N. H., between 1650 and 1700. See "*New Hamp. Hist. Coll.*," iii. pp. 39.

A History of the Town of Union, in the Co. of Lincoln, Me., with a Family Register of the Settlers and their Descendants, by J. L. Sibley. *Boston*, 1851. 12mo.

Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Mass., including Waltham and Weston, to which is appended the early History of the Town, with Illustrations, Maps, and Notes, by Henry Bond, M.D. 1855. 8vo.

AMERICAN GENEALOGIES.

A History of the County of West-Chester, by Robert Bolton, Jun. *New York*, 1848. 2 vols. 8vo.—Great attention has been paid by the author to the genealogical portion of the work.

History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut, from 1659 to 1854, by W. Cothren. *Waterbury*, 1854. 8vo.—"Much attention has been paid to the genealogical portion of the work, which must be sought for in years to come, by all of those whose ancestors belonged to 'Ancient Woodbury.'"

FAMILY HISTORIES.

Family Name.	Author.	Where published.	Date.
ABBOT	A. E. Abbot	Boston . . .	1847.
ADAM	W. Adam	Albany . . .	1848.
ADAMS and QUINCY	. . . . .	Havana . .	. . .
AMES	R. Ames	Easton . . .	1851.
APPLETON . . .	J. A. Jewett	Boston . . .	1850.
BELLOWS . . .	H. W. Bellows . . .	New York . .	1855.
BROWN	— Beckwith	Providence .	1851.
CHAPMAN . . .	Rev. F. W. Chapman .	Hartford . .	1854.
CLARK	Miss S. Robinson . .	Bennington .	1837.
CUSHMAN . . .	H. W. Cushman . . .	Boston . . .	1855.
DANE	J. Dean	Boston . . .	1854.
DAVENPORT. . .	A. B. Davenport . . .	New York . .	1851.
DAY	. . . . .	Northampton	1840, 1st ed. 1848, 2d ed.
DEANE	W. R. Deane	Boston . . .	1849.
DODD	S. Dodd	. . . . .	1839.
DRAKE	S. G. Drake	Boston . . .	1845.
DUDLEY	D. Dudley	Boston . . .	1848.
ELIOT	W. S. Porter	New Haven .	1854.
FARRAR	. . . . .	Boston . . .	1850.
FOOTE	N. Goodwin	Hartford . .	1849.
FROST	. . . . .	Philadelphia (?)	1853.
GILBERT . . .	J. W. Thornton . . .	Boston . . .	1850.
GOODHUE . . .	S. Goodhue	. . . . .	1845.
GREENLEAF. . .	J. Greenleaf	New York . .	1854.
HALL	W. H. Whitmore . .	Boston . . .	1855.
HAVEN	J. Adams	Boston . .	1844, 1st ed. 1849, 2d ed.
HERRICK . . .	J. Herrick	Bangor . .	1846.
HODGES	A. D. Hodges . . .	Cincinnati . .	1837, 1st ed.
		Boston . . .	1854, 2d ed.
HOUGHTON . . .	. . . . .	New York . .	1848.
KILBOURN . . .	P. K. Kilbourn . . .	Hartford . .	1845.
LAURENCE . . .	J. Laurence	Boston (?) . .	1847.
LAWRENCE . . .	F. S. Pease	Albany . . .	1848.

AMERICAN GENEALOGIES.

Family Name.	Author.	Where published.	Date.
LAWRENCE . . .	J. Lawrence	Albany. . .	1853.
LEAVITT. . . .	J. Torrey	Lewiston . .	1853.
LEE	W. H. Hill	Albany. . .	1851.
LELAND	S. Leland	Boston. . .	1850.
LEVERITT . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	In an advanced stage of preparation.
LOCKE	J. G. Locke	Boston. . .	1853.
MARVIN	T. R. Marvin	Boston. . .	1848.
MATHER. . . .	J. M. Mather	Hartford . .	1848.
MOODY	C. P. Moody	Boston. . .	1847.
———	W. Fogg	Saco . . .	1851.
MORSE	Rev. Abner Morse . .	Boston. . .	1850.
MYGATT	F. T. Mygatt	Brooklyn . .	1853.
NASH	Rev. S. Nash, A.M. . .	Hartford . .	1853.
OLCOTT	N. Goodwin	Hartford . .	1845.
PIPER	. . . . .	Boston . .	1849.
PRENTICE or PRENTIES .	C. J. F. Binney . . .	Boston . .	1852.
QUINCY, see ADAMS.			
RAWSON	S. S. Rawson	Boston . .	1849.
REDFIELD . . .	J. S. Redfield	New York . .	1839.
RICE	. . . . .	. . . .	In an advanced stage of preparation.
RIDDELL . . .	W. P. Riddell . . .	New Orleans .	1852.
ROBINSON . . .	Miss S. Robinson . .	Bennington .	1837.
SAFFORD . . .	Miss Robinson . . .	Bennington .	1837.
SEARS	. . . . .	Cambridge .	1855.
SHARPLES . . .	J. Sharple	Philadelphia .	1816.
SHATTUCK . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	Now passing through the press.
SHIPPEN . . .	T. Balch	Philadelphia .	1855.
SMITH	. . . . .	Utica . . .	1849.
———	N. H. Keene	. . . . .	1852.
SPOFFORD . . .	J. Spofford	Haverhill . .	1851.
SPRAGUE . . .	Henry Sprague . . .	Hingham . .	1828, 1st ed.
———	R. Soule, jun.	Boston . .	1847, 2d ed.
STETSON. . . .	J. S. Barry	Boston . .	1847.
STODDARD . . .	. . . . .	Boston . .	1849.
SUMNER	W. H. Sumner . . .	Boston . .	1854.
SWETT	J. W. Thornton . . .	Roxbury . .	1851.
TAINTOR. . . .	C. M. Taintor . . .	Greenfield . .	1847.
TEMPLE	W. H. Whitmore . .	Boston . .	1856.
THAYER	E. Thayer	Hingham . .	1835.
THOMAS			
TUCKER	. . . . .	New York . .	1851.

AMERICAN GENEALOGIES.

Family Name.	Author.	Where published.	Date.
TURNER	J. Turner	Boston . .	1852.
UPHAM	A. G. Upham	Concord . .	1845.
USHER	. . . . .	. . . .	In an advanced stage of preparation.
WARD	A. H. Ward, A.M. . .	Boston . .	[1851].
WARREN . . .	J. C. Warren	Boston . .	1854.
WEBSTER . . .	N. Webster	New Haven (?)	1836.
WELLS	A. Wells	New York . .	1848.
WENTWORTH . .	. . . . .	Boston . .	1850.
WHITMAN . . .	E. Whitman	Portland . .	1832.
WHITMORE . . .	W. H. Whitmore . .	Boston . .	1855.
———(England)	W. H. Whitmore . .	. . . . .	1856.
WHITTLESEY . .	. . . . .	New Haven (?)	1855.
WIGHT	D. P. Wight, M.D. . .	Boston . .	1848.
WILLIAMS . . .	S. W. Williams, M.D. .	Greenfield . .	1847.
WINSOR	O. Winsor	Providence .	1847.
WOODMAN . . .	. . . . .	Newbury Port	1855.
YALE	E. Yale	New Haven .	1850.

Miscellanea Genealogica.

MANY a chasm may be filled up, and many a link wanting in a pedigree may be formed, by reference to works, which, although not immediately bearing upon genealogical matters, are nevertheless of too much service in cases connected with the descent of land, to be omitted. Such are the documents known as the "Nomina Villarum"; Crown Surveys; Ministers' Accounts; Year-Books; Entries in Bibles; Poll-Books; Sheriffs' Lists; Lists of Gentry, of Officers of State; Corporation Dignitaries; Justices of the Peace, etc.; Magazines; Directories, etc. etc.

References to the principal printed works and manuscripts, affording information under these heads, are given in the succeeding pages. Lists of Church Dignitaries; Members of Parliament; Lawyers; Medical Men; and of the Army and Navy, may be found under their respective heads in other parts of this work.

Nomina Villarum.—The most ancient of the documents above mentioned are the *Nomina Villarum,* being two books belonging to the Exchequer of Accounts, and now at Carlton Ride—the one of the time of Henry III. and Edward I.; the other of the time of Edward II. In the same repository are several original rolls, bearing the same title, containing the sheriffs' returns of the names of all the villages in England, and the possessors thereof, in 1316.

A transcript of the MS. at Carlton Ride, extending from 1316 to 1559, is in the British Museum (*Harl. MS.* 6281). In the same library is a MS. bearing the title "Nomina Villarum, maneriorum, etc. infra Com. Lincoln." (*Harl. MS.* 6289.) Other copies are in the Bodleian Library, *MSS.* 5046 and 3550. At Carlton Ride is a book, formerly in the Foreign Opposer's Office, called *Nomina Villarum,* containing claims of Lords of Liberties allowed by the Court of Exchequer, in pursuance of ancient charters, from the year 1672.

Crown Surveys; Ministers' Accounts, etc.—The Surveys of the lands and possessions of the Crown contain the names of the tenants, their sub-tenants, the rents and services payable in respect of such lands, the nature of the holding, and the title of such tenants

to the tenancy, whereby it often becomes necessary to show two or three descents of a pedigree.

In the "Ministers' Accounts" of estates which belonged to the Crown previously to the dissolution of monasteries, will be found the names of former owners and present tenants of the estates, as well as incidental particulars relating to them.

It is often found necessary to examine these latter documents, for the purpose of ascertaining the period at which grants of Crown Lands were made to private individuals; for it is frequently impossible to discover, by the existing indexes of some of the records, the grants required, especially where the date is unknown; so it becomes advisable to search when the Ministers of the Crown discontinued entering the rents and profits of the land in question in their accounts, for the purpose of ascertaining the period of the transfer, as well as the parties to whom transferred.

A list of these important documents, with their present places of deposit, is here subjoined:—

CROWN LANDS, ETC.

Inquisitions containing Surveys of manors, the antient demesne of the Crown; also of lordships, manors, lands, and other possessions, which the Crown acquired by forfeiture upon attainders, purchase, and the like. Also, Surveys of forests and chases; Surveys in consequence of disputes respecting the boundary of particular manors, parks, &c. &c. Surveys of manors, rectories, lands, and tithes, concealed from the Crown. Inquisitions respecting land gained by dereliction of the sea. These Surveys are very numerous, and chiefly from and including the reign of Elizabeth to Charles II. inclusive; Chapter House, Westminster, and Augmentation Office.

Surveys of Crown demesne Lands, and of Lands belonging to attainted Persons and others; Carlton Ride.

Accounts of Crown Lands, and their Tenants, throughout England, for many centuries; Pub. Lib. Camb.

Papers relating to Crown Lands; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5755, f. 127.

A Book of Manors, &c. held of the Crown, from Hen. III. to Edw. IV., with the Surnames of Tenants *in capite;* Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 3874.

Ministers' Accounts of Manors and Lands, the demesne of the Crown, as well purchased and exchanged, as procured by attaint, &c. from Hen. III. to Charles I.; Exchequer of Accounts.

Bundles of Leases, from Hen. III. to Charles II.; State Paper Office.

Accounts of Grants from the Crown in fee-tail, from 1 Edward I. to 26 Elizabeth; and of Grants to Families for long terms of years; Land Revenue Office.

CROWN LANDS, ETC.

Surveys, Leases, and particulars of Land, now or heretofore belonging to the Crown, from 1 Edw. I. to the present time; OFFICE OF LAND REVENUE.

Survey of the Lands of Edward Prince of Wales, 19 Edw. III.; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *MS. Dd.* ix. 36.

Abstracts of Inrolments of Grants from the Crown, on the Patent and other Rolls, in the Rolls Office, and Bermingham Tower, Dublin, from *temp.* Edw. II. to Elizabeth; BRIT. MUS. *Eg. MS.* 75.

Ministers' Accounts of Crown Lands from the reign of Edward II. to the present time; DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE.

Ministers' Accounts of Estates which belonged to the Crown previous to the Dissolution of Monasteries, in particular Counties, from Richard II. to Hen. VIII.; AUGMENTATION OFFICE.

Conventual Leases of the reigns of Edw. IV. and Rich. III., but chiefly of those of Hen. VII. and VIII.; AUGMENTATION OFFICE.

Receivers' Accounts, Surveys, &c. of Crown Lands, 7—14 Hen. VIII.; COLL. OF ARMS, *Norf. MS.* xxxiii.

Rentale variarum terrarum regis, 10 Hen. VIII.; BRIT. MUS. *Roy. Roll*, 14, B. xxxviii.

Grants of Crown Lands on Fiants not inrolled, *tempp.* Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; BRIT. MUS. *Eg. MS.* 75.

Accounts of the Rents, Profits, and Revenues arising from the Honors, Manors, Rectories, &c. which came to the Crown on the dissolution of Religious Houses, as also by attainder, escheat, or other forfeiture, chiefly of the reigns of Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth; AUGMENTATION OFFICE.

Leases granted by the Court of Augmentations, inrolled in books, from 27 Hen. VIII. to the dissolution of the Court, 1 Mary; Leases of Crown Lands, *tempp.* Elizabeth and James I.; AUGMENTATION OFFICE.

Inrollments of Deeds relating to Lands formerly granted by the Crown, from Henry VIII. to George IV.; AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. These books contain a complete chain of evidence of the descent of property, whether by heirship or otherwise, from antient times to the present day.

Bailiffs' Accounts of Manors belonging to the Crown, *temp.* Edw. VI.; BRIT. MUS., *Hargrave MS.* 159.

Register of Sales and Donations of Crown Lands, Pensions, &c. during the reign of Edw. VI.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 1216.

Dimissiones Terrarum ad Coronam Angliæ pert. ab ann. 29 Eliz. ad ann. 5 Jac. I.; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *MS. Dd.* ix. 48.

An Account of all the Leases granted by Queen Mary during her reign; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 239.

Index of Leases of Manors and Lands in England, granted since the Reformation. 1832. Folio. Printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

CROWN LANDS, ETC.

Register of Sales and Donations of Crown Lands, Pensions, &c. 1 & 2 Jas. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 1217.

An Index of Crown Lands granted by James I.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 222.

Surveys of Crown Lands, *tempp.* James I., Charles I., the Commonwealth, and Charles II.; SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CROWN LANDS.

Records of Leases of Crown Lands, from the reign of James I. to the present time; CLERK OF THE PIPE.

A Particular of Crown Lands sold from March 1649 to December 1655, with Names of the Purchasers; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *MS. Dd.* xiii. 20.

Counter-parts of Leases of Church Lands, made by Trustees, from 1652 to 1658, by authority of Parliament; LAMBETH LIBRARY.

A Survey of Crown Lands in several Counties, taken *anno* 1650; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 5013.

Particulars relative to the Demised Estates of the Crown, from the Restoration to the present time, in ninety-one volumes. Two volumes exist of the time of Charles I.; SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF LAND REVENUE.

Cambridgeshire: Notes relating to Crown Lands in Co. Cambridge; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5838, ff. 96 *b*, 120 *b*, 156 *b*, 167 *b*, 189 *b*.

Cheshire: Concessiones terrarum, relaxationes, etc., in Com. Cestriæ; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Cleop. D. vi.

Hampshire: Survey of King's Lands in Winchester. See the "*Winton Domesday Book.*"

Herefordshire: Rental of the King's Lands in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire 30 Henry VIII.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4131, *art.* 2.

———— Patents and Grants of Lands in the County of Hereford, *tempp.* Ric. III., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6695.

Kent: Survey of the King's Manor of East Greenwich, Kent, 7 William III.; PETTY BAG OFFICE.

Lancashire: Concessiones terrarum, relaxationes, etc., in Com. Lancastria; BRIT. MUS., *Cotton MS.* Cleop. D. vi.

Leicestershire—Oxfordshire: Abstracts of Crown Grants of Lands in Co. Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, and Oxford, 36 Henry VIII.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6059.

———— Rentals of Lands and Inquisitions, particularly as to the Fens in Nottingham and Derby, *temp.* Edw. III.; CHAPTER HOUSE.

Somersetshire: Rental of King's Lands in the Co. of Somerset, 1606; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *MS. Ee.* ii. 13.

Staffordshire—Surrey: Crown Grants of Land in Staffordshire and Surrey, 36 Hen. VIII.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6059.

Sussex: Surveys of Manors held of the Crown in Co. Sussex, *temp.* James I.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 784.

Worcestershire: Crown Grants of Lands in Worcestershire, 36 Hen. VIII.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6059.

CROWN LANDS, ETC.

Yorkshire: Crown Grants of Lands in Yorkshire, 36 Hen. VIII.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6059.

———— Names of Possessors of Crown Lands in Yorkshire, *temp.* Elizabeth; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 896, f. 204.

IRELAND.

Accounts of Receipts of Crown Rents in Ireland, 1667—1722; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 4768; 4772—4776.

A Terrier of the Crown Lands in Ireland; with the Names of the Tenants, Quantity, Rent, &c., *circa* A.D. 1680; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4755.

YEAR-BOOKS.—The Year-Books, which contain Reports of law cases, commence in 1220; and the Reports have been continued—with some intermissions—to the present day, amounting to nearly a thousand volumes. Heirship is, perhaps, as frequently a cause of dispute as any one subject which can be named. The names of all the books of Reports, their dates, and an account of a portion of them, may be seen in Worrall's *"Bibliotheca Legum Angliæ,"* 1788, and in the *"Law Catalogue,"* 1823.

The Year-Books were first printed, and for the most part in separate years and terms, by Machlinia, Pynson, and others. The whole series, with the exception of the reign of Edward II., was reprinted about 1600. In 1679, another edition in eleven volumes, including the reign of Edward II., was published by Serjeant Maynard.

The labours of the official reporters employed in the compilation of the Year-Books were discontinued after the 27th Henry VIII., or probably earlier. After that time a considerable period elapsed before the appearance of any new Reports. The regular periodical publication of Reports did not take place till the latter part of the last century.

The LINCOLN'S INN LIBRARY, and the PUBLIC LIBRARY at CAMBRIDGE, are very rich in manuscript Year-Books. There are also a few at the BRITISH MUSEUM.

ENTRIES IN BIBLES.—Most valuable assistance is frequently afforded the genealogist from Family Bibles, Letters, and the innumerable miscellaneous manuscripts and documents which are frequently treasured up in families. Cases are almost daily occurring in which a simple entry in a Family Bible affords the connecting link in a pedigree, which has in vain been sought for in parochial registers and other authentic sources of information.

Entries in Family Bibles, prayer or other books, when known to have been made by the parent, head of a family, or other competent person, of births, marriages, deaths, and circumstances happening within his own knowledge, is good evidence of such transactions, and have been used and received as evidence at all periods. Too much pains, therefore, cannot be used in searching for books of this nature, and for family manuscripts; for innumerable are the instances of individuals not registered in the parochial books of baptisms, either from poverty, carelessness, or some other cause. In such cases, unless the Bibles or private manuscripts of such parties contain entries of their families, there may, perhaps, not be a single proof in existence by which their descents can be traced.

Entries of births, deaths, and marriages, frequently occur in the calendars prefixed to missals and books of hours, as early as the middle of the fifteenth century; it cannot however be expected that many families are in possession of documents relating to their ancestors of this remote period.

Familiar Letters will rarely be found earlier than the fifteenth century. Prior to the reign of Henry V., specimens of English correspondence are rare; letters previously to that time were usually written in French or Latin, and were the productions chiefly of the great or the learned. The material upon which letters were written up to the same period was usually vellum; very few instances, indeed, occurring of more ancient date, of letters written upon paper.

Poll-Books; Sheriffs' Books.—Although there is utility to a genealogist in being able to prove the existence, residence, and respectability of an ancestor at a certain period and place, yet, were it necessary, still greater utility might often be derived from these County Records. From them may be obtained the names, residences, and descriptions of persons having freehold property; whilst, as they point out the estates formerly held by a predecessor, a clue is given to a source of information (that of Title-Deeds) which, if permitted by the existing owners to be made available, might at once furnish all the evidence which an inquirer stood in need of.

The *Sheriffs' Lists* are books formerly compiled annually by the under-sheriff, containing the names and residences of every male freeholder in his county, for the purpose of enabling his deputies to summon juries. By the act 6 Vict. cap. 18, the clerk of the peace for every county, and the town clerk for every city and borough, are

now required once a year to print and keep for sale an alphabetical list or book of all persons qualified to vote for members of Parliament for such county, city, or borough.

In the *Poll-Books* the sheriff enters the names, descriptions, residences, properties, and tenants of the voters at an election for a member of the county. By the 93rd section of the same statute, the sheriff or other returning officer is required, as soon as possible after every election, to deliver the Poll-Books to the CLERK OF THE CROWN in the Court of Chancery, who keeps possession of the same.

In cases of contested elections, Poll-Books are not unfrequently printed, and will doubtless be in existence when the original records have perished.

The Poll-Books may not, and most probably do not, contain the *whole* of the freeholders of the county: they are lists only of those who voted, though, in cases of contested elections, the candidates take care not to suffer many defaulters. As to the number of persons entitled to vote, the register for each county or city, now kept, is numbered; but many of the electors are inserted twice or more, by reason of their having qualifications in more than one parish in the county or city; and as to cities and boroughs, many are registered both as freemen and as inhabitant householders.

Few counties have any books of ancient date—Northampton, which has preserved them from 1669, being the only shire which has records of that century. Shropshire has them from 1713. Few others are of a more remote period than 1760.

The Poll and Jury Books are in the custody of the CLERKS OF THE PEACE for the respective counties.

As connected with the Freeholders of England, may be placed the *Land-tax Assessments,* which are in the LAND REVENUE AUDITORS' OFFICE, from 1689 to the present time. By statute 18 George II., duplicates of these are to be preserved at the Clerk of the Peace's, and further copies, formerly at the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, are now at CARLTON RIDE.

Some few lists of Freeholders are among the manuscripts in the British Museum, as here given:—

Lists of Freeholders in the Counties of Bedford, Hertford, Lincoln, Oxford, Suffolk, and York, A.D. 1561; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 5.

Names of Freeholders in Cheshire, 1579, 1580; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1424, f. 7.

——————————— *temp.* Car. II.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1920, ff. 46, 66, 69.

Names of Freeholders in Essex; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2240, f. 6; *Lansd. MS.* 5.

Lists of Persons objected to as Voters for the Co. of Hereford, eighteenth cent.; Brit. Mus. *Add. Roll*, 1372.

Lists of Freeholders in Lancashire, A.D. 1600; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 2042, ff. 185; 2077; 2085; 2112.

Freeholders' Book for the Co. of Leicester, A.D. 1630; see Nichols' "*History of Leicestershire*," vol. i. pt. i. p. xcii.

Table of the High Sheriffs, Knights of the Shire, Citizens, and Burgesses, of the County of Lincoln, from the earliest times; *Lond.* 1779. 4to.

List of London Electors, A. D. 1723-4; Brit. Mus. *Hargrave MS.* 139, pp. 369—417.

Proceedings on the Scrutiny of Pollers at the Westminster Election, A.D. 1749; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 509 (a. b.).

List of Freeholders in Middlesex, 1684; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 3790, f. 152.

List of Freeholders in Northumberland, A.D. 1639; Durham Cath. Lib. *Hunter MS.* 23, p, 297.

Poll-Books at the Election of Knights of the Shire for Northumberland, *anno* 1747; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MSS.* 523; 524.

List of Freeholders in Nottinghamshire, A. D. 1561 and 1698; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 6846, f. 306; 7020, *art.* 1; *Lansd. MS.* 5.

Lists of the Poll at Brecknock, 25 July 1698; *Harl. MS.* 6846, f. 304.

Lists of Gentry.—We have already noticed, under the head of "Heraldic Collections," the principal records containing the Pedigrees and Arms of the Gentry of England, a class which might justly require a volume in itself. In this place it is proposed to direct the student's notice to documents containing lists of names only, and more especially to the records known by the name of "Lists of Gentlemen of England." The earliest of such lists is a roll of the reign of Edward II., 1307—1327, preserved in the Tower, containing the names of those who possessed land to the value of £20, in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Notts, and Derby. The next and most important document of this description is, a Catalogue of the Gentry of England, made in the twelfth year of Henry VI. [1433], and returned by the Commissioners into Chancery. The outward object was to enable the King's party to administer an oath to the gentry, for the better keeping of the peace and observing the laws, though the principal reason was to detect and suppress such as favoured the title of York, then beginning to show itself. These returns are very unequal: some, as in Oxfordshire and Cambridgeshire, descending to persons of mean

quality; and some, as in Shropshire, Yorkshire, and Northumberland, whose returns do not answer to the extent of those counties. The returns of the counties of Chester, Cornwall, Durham, Herts, Lancaster, Northampton, Somerset, Suffolk, Westmoreland, and Worcester, do not appear on the roll. Copies of the names of all the gentry are given in Fuller's "*Worthies.*"

Although this census of gentry does not appear to have been continued by succeeding kings, yet our public libraries are not deficient in lists of this class of society for many generations past. These lists, references to which are given below, include also officers filling appointments in her Majesty's court, household, and public offices; justices of peace, corporation dignitaries, and others.

LISTS OF GENTRY.

The Names of the Lords of every Manor throughout the Counties of England, from A.D. 1316 to 1559; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6281.

Names of Families contained in Domesday; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 78, f. 2*b*.

Names of Landholders mentioned in Domesday; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 369, f. 98.

Lists of the Gentry of England; BODL. LIB. *MS.* 6512; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8495.

Lists of Persons of Note in different Counties; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Titus, B. i, p. 124.

Names of the Gentry of England, at various periods; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 293; 7020.

Names of the Nobility and Gentry who contributed to the defence of this country in 1588; *Lond.* 1798. 4to.

A List of Esquires in England and Wales; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6804, *art.* 104.

Names of Persons in England fit to be appointed Escheators, 1592; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 71, *art.* 62.

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Lincolnshire: Lists of Sheriffs of Lincolnshire; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 5832, f. 181; 6118, p. 405.

———— Tables of the High Sheriffs of Lincolnshire, and of the Knights of the Shire, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament, from the earliest account to the present time. *Lond.* 1779. 4to. [*White.*]

———— List of Mayors, Bailiffs, and Sheriffs of Lincoln. See the "*History of Lincoln,*" 1810. 12mo. (*Stark*).—Another edition. 1816. 8vo.

London: Arms and Names of the Sheriffs of London; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1349, f. 55, *et seqq.*

——— Catalogue of Mayors and Sheriffs of London; Coll. of Arms, *Norfolk MS.*

——— Names of the Bailiffs, Mayors, and Sheriffs of London, from 1 Ric. I. to 7 Hen. VI.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Vit. F. ix.

———————— 1 Ric. I. to 3 Mary; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Vit. F. xii. f. 337.

——— List of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London, from 1 Ric. I. to 10 Hen. VI. inclusive, s. xv.; St. John's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* lvii. f. 138.

——— Names of the Wardens, Mayors, and Sheriffs of London, from 1 Ric. I. to 21 Hen. VI.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 565, f. 10.

——— Names of the Bailiffs, Mayors, and Sheriffs of London, from 1 Ric. I. to 23 Edw. IV.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MSS.* Julius, B. i. f. 2; Julius, B. ii. p. 2.

——— Names of the Mayors from 1 to 23 Hen. VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Julius, B. i. f. 92 *b.*

——— Series of Mayors and Sheriffs of London, from 1 Ric. I. to A.D. 1629, with some Arms and Historical Notes; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1049, f. 21.

——— Names of the Maires and Sheriffs of London, sene Kynge Richardis Days to the Mayoralty of William Purches; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 541, f. 215.

List of Gentry, etc.

London (*continued*): Names of Mayors and Sheriffs of London, from 1419 to 1444; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Cleop. C. iv. f. 31.

——— Catalogue of Mayors and Sheriffs of London to the year 1475; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* H.D.N. 19.

——— List of the Lord Mayors of London from 1214 to 1605; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 719.

——— The Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of London, with their Arms, to the 11 Jas. I.; Coll. of Arms, *Philipot MS.* 22, Pb.

——— Names and Arms of the Mayors of London to A.D. 1618; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1349, f. 3.

——— Lists of Mayors, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Members of Parliament, of London, to 1772 [by Will. Chancellor]. *Lond.* 1772. 8vo. Also Douce's "*Customs of London*," pp. xix.—lii.

——— Lists of Mayors, Recorders, Common Serjeants, &c., of London, to 1851. See Haydn's "*Book of Dignities*," pt. iii.

——— Arms of all the Lord Mayors of London. See "*Heylyn's Help to Eng. Hist.*," *by Wright.* 8vo. *Lond.* 1773.

Norfolk: List of Sheriffs in Co. Norfolk, 1643—1663; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6398, f. 65 *b*.

——— Chronological List of the Mayors of Lynne, &c., from 1517 to 1673; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 8937.

——— Chronological Table of the Mayors of Lynn-Regis, from 1268 to 1772. See Parkins's "*Topography of Freebridge Hundred.*"

——— List of the Mayors and Sheriffs of Norwich. See "*A Compleat History of Norwich.*" [*Knapton*] 1728. Also Eldridge's "*History of Norwich.*"

Norfolk: Lists, from the Reformation, of Lord Lieutenants, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, etc., by W. C. Ewing. *Norwich.* 1837. 12mo.

——— Vicecomites Norfolciæ; or Lists of the Sherriffs of Norfolk, A.D. 1154 to 1841, chronologically and alphabetically arranged, with their Armorial Bearings. *Stow Bardolph, Norfolk*, 1843. 4to.

Northampton: Names of the Mayors and Bailiffs of Northampton, from 1 Ric. II. to 1 Edw. IV.; Trin. Coll. Dubl. *MS.* G. 84, *art.* 4.

——— List of Sheriffs in Northamptonshire, 1646—1669; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6398, f. 66.

Northumberland: List of High Sheriffs, Co. Northumberland, 1647—1653; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5832, f. 181.

Nottinghamshire: List of High Sheriffs in Nottinghamshire, 1647—1653; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5832, f. 181.

——— List of Sheriffs of Nottinghamshire, from 1745—1795. See Thoroton's "*History of Nottingham,*" 2d edit. vol. ii.

Oxfordshire: List of Sheriffs for Oxfordshire, 1647—1653; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5832, f. 181.

List of Gentry, etc.

Oxfordshire (*continued*): Catalogue of Mayors and Bailiffs of Oxford till 2 Charles I.; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8502—till 1695; *ibid. MS.* 8523.

Rutlandshire: List of High Sheriffs for Co. Rutland, 1647—1653; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5832, f. 181.

———— Sheriffs of Rutland to 1788. See Wright's "*History of Rutland*" (ed. by Harrod).

Shropshire: List of High Sheriffs for Shropshire, 1647—1653; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5832, f. 181.

———— The Sheriffs of Shropshire, with Genealogical Notices of their Families, by Rev. J. B. Blakeway, M.A. *Shrewsbury*, 1831. Folio.

———— Catalogue of the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, from 1372 to 1614; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Dd.* iv. 38.

Somersetshire: List of the Sheriffs of Somersetshire, *tempp.* Eliz. and Jas. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 1385, f. 1.

———— List of High Sheriffs for Somersetshire, 1647—1653; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5832, f. 181.

———— Corporation Dignitaries of Bristol. See Hooke's "*Memoirs of Bristol.*" 1748. 8vo.

Staffordshire: List of High Sheriffs for Staffordshire, 1647—1653; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5832, f. 181.

———— List of Sheriffs for Staffordshire. See Shaw's "*History of Staffordshire,*" p. xiii.

Surrey—Sussex: List of Sheriffs for Surrey and Sussex, from 1 Hen. II. to 1789; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 5705, pp. 54, 60; 5832, f. 181; 6171, f. 19; 6344, col. 1.

Warwickshire: List of Sheriffs of Warwickshire. See Burton's "*History of Leicestershire,*" p. 323. Also Dugdale's "*History of Warwickshire,*" vol. ii. p. 1149.

———— List of the Mayors of Coventry, from 1348 to 1688; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6388.

Wiltshire: List of High Sheriffs in Wiltshire, from 1647 to 1653; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5832, f. 181.

———— Correct List of the Mayors of Salisbury, from 1227. *Salisb.* 1798. 12mo.

Worcestershire: List of Sheriffs of Worcestershire, 1647—1653; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5832, f. 181.

Yorkshire: Sheriffs of Yorkshire, from 1155 to 1652, with their Arms; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 865, f. 129 *b*.

———— Names of the Bailiffs of Liberties, Constables of Wapentakes, Coroners, and Bailiffs within the Co. of York. See "*Nomina Villarum Eboracensium.*" [*York*, 1768]. 8vo.—2d. ed. *York*, 1792. Obl. 8vo. Also Langdale's "*Top. Dict. of Yorkshire.*" [1809.]

List of Gentry, etc.

Yorkshire (*continued*): Mayors, Bailiffs, and Sheriffs of York; Bodl. Lib., *MS.* 5062, f. 144.

——— Catalogue of Mayors, Sheriffs, and Bailiffs of York, to 1664. *York*, 1664. 4to.—*Reprinted* 1715. 4to.

——— A List of the Mayors and Bailiffs, Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of York, from Edw. I. to A.D. 1677; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6115. *Partly printed.*

——— List of the Mayors, Bailiffs, and Sheriffs of York, from Edw. I. to 1719. See Torr's "*Antiquities of York.*" Also Gent's "*History of York.*" Also "*The History of York.*" [*York*, 1785.] Vol. iii.

——— A List of the Mayors of Doncaster, from 1493 to 1641; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6387.

——— List of the Mayors, Sheriffs, and Chamberlains of Kingston-upon-Hull. See Gent's "*Annales Regioduni Hullini.*"

Ireland.

Names of Governors, Lieutenants, Deputies, and Justices of Ireland, from its Conquest to 1552; Trin. Coll. Dublin, *MS.* I. 78, *art.* 1.

The Names and Arms of the Governors, Lieutenants, Lord Justices, and Deputies of Ireland, since the Conquest thereof; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 2120, f. 10; 5866. *Cotton. MS.* Vitellius, C. xvii. f. 318.

A Catalogue of the Governors, Lieutenants, and Deputies of Ireland, from its Conquest to A.D. 1662, with their Arms; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 865, f. 53.

Lord Deputies, Lieutenants, and Justices of Ireland, from the Conquest thereof to 1670. See Leycester's "*Historical Antiquities,*" pp. 76—83.

Series Custodum, Justiciariorum, Deputatorum, et Locumtenentium Hiberniæ, ab adventu Hen. II.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 4796, f. 63.

List of the Lords Lieutenant of Ireland, from 1540; Durham Cath. *Allan MS.* 7, p. 140.

Catalogus Majorum Hiberniæ, ab ann. 1309 ad ann. 50 Edw. III.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 4797. p. 47.

Catalogue of the Mayors, Sheriffs, and Bailiffs of Dublin, from 1406 to 1566; Trin. Coll. Dublin, *MSS.* B. 58, *art.* 1; C. 59.

Catalogus Majorum, Præpositorum, et Balivorum, civit. Dublin. ab ann. 1229 ad ann. 1302; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 4793, p. 67.

The Register of the Mayors of Dublin, from 1406 to 1622; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 4791.

Wales.

List of Lords Presidents of the Marches of Wales; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 368, f. 181; *Add. MS.* 5485, f. 210.

List of Gentry, etc.

List of Deputy Lieutenants and Commission Officers in England and Wales, as they were brought into the House of Peers, in Nov. 1680; All Souls' Coll. Oxf. *MS.* ccxxiii. f. 1.

Lists of Chamberlains and Justiciaries of North Wales; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 1218, f. 64; *Add. MS.* 5485, f. 204.

Justices of Peace for Wales; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MSS.* 35, *art.* 40; 737, f. 149—*Harl. MS.* 1933.

List of Sheriffs of Brecknockshire, 1539—1717; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2289, f. 340.

List of Bayliffs, Recorders, and Aldermen of Brecknock, 1556—1715; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2289, f. 344.

Names of Justices of the Peace in Co. Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke, 1587; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 53, *art.* 87.

Names of the Sheriffs of Denbigh, from 1541 to 1682; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 2122, *art.* 32.

List of High Sheriffs of Monmouth, 1647—1653; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5832, f. 181.

Miscellaneous.

Annuities and Pensions paid to sundry Persons in the Counties of Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, and London, *tempp.* Edw. IV. and Mary; Coll. of Arms, *MS.* R. B. 33.

Lists of Persons receiving Annuities and Fees from the Crown, seventeenth century; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 14,313.

A Brief of the Yearly Pensions paid by Prince Henry; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 7009, *art.* 1.

List of Pensioners in the Long Parliament, a.d. 1640; Durham Cath. *Allan MS.* 7, p. 160.

List of Pensioners and Placemen in the House of Commons, *temp.* Chas. II.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 7020, *art.* 9.

Original Orders for Payment of Pensions, etc., from June 1655 to June 1660, 2 vols.; Brit. Mus. *Sloane MSS.* 4196; 4197.

List of Nominees created in the years 1745, 1746, 1757, 1764; *Lond.* 1764. sm. fol.

List of the Nominees in the Life Annuities of 1775. 4to. 1777.

Magazines, Directories, etc.—As the genealogist will be much indebted to Magazines and the like for a variety of information, a brief enumeration of those most likely to aid him in his researches may not be unacceptable. The "*London Gazette*," which commenced in 1665, contains many genealogical particulars. Chamberlayne's "*Angliæ Notitia, or the Present State of Great*

Britain," was nearly an annual work from 1663 to 1755. From a small and widely printed duodecimo, the work was soon extended to a thick and closely printed octavo, containing excellent lists of soldiers, sailors, physicians, lawyers, divines, public officers, and royal households, with the title of the "*Court Kalendar.*" Its successful rival, the modern "*Red Book,*" was first published in 1739. In 1714 the "*Historical Register*" was published, with births, marriages, and deaths, and a volume was issued annually until 1738. In 1731 the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" appeared, and has from that period continued a monthly publication to the present day. In 1732 the "*London Magazine*" was published, and continued for fifty-four years, when it ceased. The "*European Magazine*" succeeded the "*London.*"

The names of modern residents in the metropolis, and in nearly all the important cities of England, may be known by the "*Directories,*" a class of books which must at some future period be of great interest to the antiquary, as well as of utility to the genealogist, should they have the fate to survive the destruction which at present generally attends them when the year brings a new edition. For the Metropolis, we have Pigot's "*Royal National Directory of London,*" Robson's "*London Directory,*" and the "*Post Office Directory.*" For the Provinces, are Slater's "*Royal, National, and Commercial Directory,*" for the Eastern and Midland Counties of England; Pigot's "*Royal National Directory for the Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Essex, Herts, Huntingdon, Kent, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, and Sussex;*" White's "*Historical Gazetteer and Directory*" for various counties; Slater's "*Commercial Directory for the County of Lancaster;*" Whellan's "*Classified Directory of Manchester and its Neighbourhood,* 1853;" Kelly's "*Post Office Directory of English Counties;*" "*An Historical Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Oxford,*" published at Peterborough in 1852; whilst for *Ireland* there is Thoms's "*Irish Almanac.*"

Lastly, NEWSPAPERS, with their multitudinous advertisements for *Next of Kin,* etc., will frequently be found to render important assistance to the genealogical inquirer, and, as such, deserve a passing notice here.

The Collection of Newspapers at the BRITISH MUSEUM is probably the largest in the world, consisting not only of the principal English Metropolitan and Provincial Papers, but also of many of the leading Journals of the Continent. The Series commences about the year 1670; but the earlier numbers are very incomplete. The Papers

of the present day are retained at the Stamp Office for two years after their publication, so that the National Collection is always deficient in them during that period. Manuscript Catalogues of the Papers are kept on the shelves of the "Reading Room." A valuable Series of Irish Papers, from the year 1818, was presented to the Library in the autumn of last year.

The City of London Library, at Guildhall, contains the next most complete Collection of Newspapers known.

References to advertisements for *Next of Kin*, derived from Newspapers and Gazetteers, both town and country, for the last hundred years, can be obtained, for a small fee, from Mr. William Turner, 16, Thornhill Place, Pentonville.

Wills.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.—The documents so well known as Wills and Administrations, are of the greatest importance to the genealogist.

1. They are the principal and often the only records by which families in the middling classes of life can trace any descent prior to the introduction of Parochial Records; for the Inquisitions *post mortem* were only taken on the tenants *in capite*, or on persons supposed to be such.

2. The *quantity* of genealogical information in wills is also of great value; the testaments of men of property almost invariably name two and frequently three or four clear descents of pedigree, whilst the limitations of estates, and bequests of legacies, bring to light kindred who could not otherwise have been traced.

3. The sanctity belonging to wills in the minds of the testators, and the useless wickedness, as far as they can be concerned, of any deception, render them instruments of great authority.

Lastly. The description of estates appearing by ancient wills to have belonged to a family, and the wardships of children frequently directed by testators before the abolition of the Court of Wards and Liveries, may lead to other documents containing information not to be found in the wills themselves.

The date of probate of a will, or date of grant of letters of administration, generally points out the period of the deceased's death; and the legacy books at the Stamp Office afford evidence not only of the *degree* of relationship of a legatee, but also of the common ancestor through whom such relationship exists.

From the Roman Catholic priests the right of granting probate of wills and letters of administration has descended to the Protestant clergy.

Each bishop has a separate court, extending (except as here stated) over his diocese; and each archbishop has a court, exercising jurisdiction not only over his own diocese, but that of his suffragan bishops.

The province of York includes the dioceses of York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and Sodor and Man; the remaining twenty-two bishoprics are subject to Canterbury.

The jurisdiction conceded to these courts extends properly over wills; matrimonial disputes of all kinds, even to limited divorces; questions of church-rates and churchwardens; brawling in churches; defamation; maritime causes; certain immoral offences; and the dereliction of clergymen from church discipline.

In former times, when the property of the country consisted chiefly in land, the importance of their jurisdiction was not so great as it is at the present time, when so large a proportion of that property consists of money and other personalty.

Besides these courts there are the Record Offices,[1] which are attached to the old cathedrals throughout Great Britain, subject to the care of the diocesan registrar. In these offices are placed the original wills; the duplicate parish registers; the administrations; the copies of marriage licenses; and other documents, such documents forming deeds affecting thousands of landed proprietors; but to the great mass of the middle and all the lower classes, they form the title-deeds to which they can appeal, and on the accuracy of which they can rely. Unfortunately, the greatness of the fees in some offices, independent of other circumstances, renders these documents nearly inaccessible.

The most important of these offices is that of Doctors' Commons, in which are deposited all the wills proved in that large, rich, and populous district included within the archiepiscopal jurisdiction of Canterbury. The original wills in this office commence with the year 1484,[2] and the transcripts with 1383. The original wills are *complete* from December 1660 to the present time: the earliest will at Lambeth is dated 1312.

The office is open every day, from nine until four, from the 1st of February to the 1st of October, and from nine until three, for the remainder of the year.

The next office in importance is that of York. The jurisdiction of this court extends over the large and populous counties of York, Chester, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Flintshire; and the national records relating to this district contain a great quantity of valuable information relating to our ecclesiastical history. In this office the date of the earliest will is 1590, that of the transcripts is 1389.

[1] Lists of the Contents of these Offices may be seen in the "*Report on the Public Records*," 1837, pp. 257—281.

[2] Wat Tyler and his rebels are said to have destroyed those of earlier date.

The charge for searching for a will in this registry is 1*s.*: each will or administration-bond inspected is charged 1*s.*

The charge for official copies is regulated by the length of the document, &c.

Applicants are not allowed to copy for themselves except in very rare cases, where the matter is required for some historical or purely literary purpose. The hours of attendance are from nine to five.

Next in magnitude to the two archiepiscopal courts of Canterbury and York is CHESTER, in the province of York, extending over the whole counties of Chester and Lancaster, with parts of York, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Flint. The ancient wills here contain a wonderful mass of information illustrative of biography and history. The present Registry Office is open from nine till six; the fee for searching the index is now altered from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.*

All modern wills are now copied at length into large well-bound books, in a round hand, so distinct and plain, that the illiterate might read them. The originals can be examined on giving a satisfactory reason to the registrar, who is always anxious to facilitate researches for public or literary objects. When any person applies to search on his own responsibility, for either of the above objects, he is allowed to see wills, and make his own extracts, at 1*s.* each. Wills which are received from Manchester and other places, are indexed the same day: a practice very different from that at York, where wills are sometimes not indexed for six or eight months. The first index of wills commences about 1553; the diocese was not founded till the reign of Henry VIII., and the testamentary records before that period are to be found at York and Lichfield. There is no index from 1601 to 1605, and the index from 1605 is imperfect, only commencing with the letter M. In the Parliamentary Returns the date of the earliest will is given as 1590.

The diocese of LINCOLN extends over seven counties, viz., Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, Huntingdon, Buckingham, and parts of Hereford and Derbyshire. Mr. Bruce's account of the state in which he found the records here, is anything but satisfactory. The date of the earliest registered will in this office is 1515. From 1526 to 1560 there are no regular records; but from the latter year the regular series of registered wills may be dated, extending to the present time. The *Administration-Bonds* commence with the year 1558. Inventories relating to the personal estates of both testators and intestates are filed from the year 1520 to the present time.

Access can be had to the indexes to wills, on the payment of 1*s.*; and copies are made on payment of the usual fee of 10*d.* per folio. The office hours are from nine to eight.

The jurisdiction of the Court of LICHFIELD and COVENTRY extends over the whole counties of Stafford and Derby, and the greater part of Warwick and Salop. The office for searching is inconveniently small. The charge is 6*s.* 8*d.* per year for parish register returns, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for each will. The date of the earliest will is 1526. No extracts are allowed to be made by the inquirer in these offices—a circumstance much complained of by those who have paid their fee to consult these records.

The following list of the Registers of Wills in the other offices is principally collected from the official returns to Parliament:—

DIOCESE.	FROM A.D.
Bangor	1635
Bath and Wells	1660
Bristol	1682
Chichester	1600
Transcripts	1518
Ely	1478
Exeter	1592
Gloucester	1541
Hereford	1517
London	1373
Transcripts	1368
Norwich	1521
Oxford	1579
Transcripts	1528
Rochester	1508
Transcripts	1440
St. Asaph	1660
Transcripts	1565
Winchester	1660

Although it has been stated in the returns to the House of Commons, that the *original wills* preserved in the registries of most of the dioceses commence between the years 1500 and 1600, this statement must, it is presumed, be understood with great allowances, and rather that there are *some few original wills* of that period, than that they have been thenceforward regularly preserved.

The prerogative of the Archbishop of York does not extend to the province of Canterbury; if, therefore, a deceased person should have *bona notabilia*[1] in each province, there must be separate administrations; neither will a Canterbury or York prerogative probate cover effects in Ireland.

The contents of the majority of the episcopal, and of some few other registries, may be seen in the Report on Public Records, for the year 1837; and the whole were, together with additional informa-

[1] *Bona notabilia* are such goods and debts as require administration, and are therefore termed *notabile*. The value of them is fixed by the 93rd Canon at £5, except in London, where it is £10.

tion, arranged in alphabetical order of the dioceses, and published in a volume, entitled *"Notitia Historica,"* by Sir Harris Nicolas, in 1824. A list and short account of the Archiepiscopal Courts of Probate within the Counties of York and Nottingham, &c., were published in 1825, by Mr. Lawton, of York.

Within many of the dioceses there are various peculiar and exempt jurisdictions. There are several sorts of peculiars, viz., royal peculiars, which are under the immediate jurisdiction of the Crown; peculiars under the jurisdiction of deans and chapters, archdeacons, prebendaries, and other dignitaries; and there are also peculiars which formerly belonged to monasteries, but are now in lay hands. In some seignories or lordships, the probation and approbation of the testaments of the tenants there dwelling, does by prescription appertain to the principal lord; and, in some manors, wills are by prescription to be proved before the steward, though no lands thereby pass. By custom also, the probates of wills of burgesses belong to the mayors of some boroughs; yet, as to personal property, the will must be proved before the ordinary.

The number of courts throughout the country to which the public may resort for the purpose of proving wills and obtaining administrations is no less than 372.

The existence of these courts of peculiars is much to be regretted; their number and insignificance are so great, that parties whose wills are preserved in some of them, are often presumed to have died intestate; the genealogist, therefore, cannot too well bear them in mind. A list of the various courts of peculiars in the province of Canterbury was published, by order of the Record Commissioners, in the *"Valor Ecclesiasticus,"* or survey of ecclesiastical property, *temp.* Henry VIII. A list of courts and peculiars throughout all England, will also be found in Gwynne's *"Law relating to the Duties on Probates,"* &c. *Lond.* 1836. 8vo. p. 201.

The *Sessional Paper* of the House of Commons, 1845, No. 249, exhibits the extraordinary number of jurisdictions where wills are to be found: showing that they are deposited in parish churches, private houses of registrars, with lords of manors, &c. *Sessional Paper,* 1830, No. 205, is a very extensive and valuable return.

In 1653, by an ordinance of the Commonwealth Parliament, judges were appointed for the probate of wills and granting administrations in every county and city of England and Wales. This law, which was to endure for six months only, was continued by subsequent ordinances until the Restoration. Although the probate

of many wills might have been granted in various parts of England, yet it is presumed they could only be registered in London.

Many probates of wills, however, were granted during these periods, of which no registration is to be found, even in the Prerogative Office; and these probates are frequently found amongst ancient family evidences.

Royal wills [1] or transcripts are in existence from the reign of Henry II., a copy of whose will is entered in the Black Book of the Exchequer. Copies have been printed in Rymer's *"Fœdera,"* in Nichols' *"Royal Wills," London,* 1780; and in a work, entitled *"Testamenta Vetusta, or Abstracts of Wills of the Royal Family, Nobility, and Gentry, from the reign of Henry II. to the Accession of Elizabeth,"* by Sir N. H. Nicolas. 2 vols. 8vo.

It is possible that original wills and transcripts may be found with the deeds and evidences of the wards of the Court of Wards and Liveries, at the CHAPTER HOUSE.

Very early testaments are entered on the Close Rolls, and in the *Inquisitiones post mortem.*

The earliest consecutive collection of wills is that entered in the various Archbishops' registers, which are kept at LAMBETH PALACE, of which a Calendar was made by Dr. Ducarel. The first entry therein is in the year 1312, the last is in 1636. In number they are under 1600.

The wills enrolled in the COURT OF HUSTINGS, commencing with the reign of Henry III., to their discontinuance in that of James I., have been fully and carefully indexed by W. T. Alchin, Esq., the courteous keeper of the Guildhall Library. The Calendar is alphabetical, and every will is accessible at a moment's notice.

Wills and probates are also entered in the Inrolment Books of Patents, &c., formerly belonging to the AUDITORS OF THE LAND REVENUE.

In the Assignment Books formerly at the Exchequer of Receipt, now at the ROLLS CHAPEL, among other matters, are entered letters of administration and probates of wills, &c., from 1622. Previous to that date the above were entered among the Patents and Privy Seals, and in the PELL OFFICE they are to be found in the Warrant Books, but a great proportion was never recorded by the Clerk of the Pells.

[1] The wills of Henry V., Henry VII., and Henry VIII., are preserved at the CHAPTER HOUSE.

In the Inrolment or Entry Books of Letters of Privy Seals there are, among other matters, letters of attorney, wills, administrations, &c.

The wills of *Roman Catholics* are entered on the Close Rolls at THE TOWER.

Muniment books, containing probates of wills, &c., of *seamen*, from 1660, are preserved among the records of the ADMIRALTY COURT.

Extracts of wills from every register from the different counties, divisions, &c., are now—under stat. 42 Geo. III. c. 99 [1802]—sent to the LEGACY DUTY OFFICE.

Abstracts of wills in various registries, both in manuscript and printed, will be found in our public libraries, as follows:—

WILLS.

Papers relating to Wills, Probates, Executors, &c.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 1225; 3793.

Extracts from the Wills of English Nobility and Gentry,—fourteenth and sixteenth centuries; ASHM. LIB. *MS.* 1115.

Papers relating to Probates of Wills during the Protectorate; BRIT. MUS. *Hargrave MS.* 289.

Cambridge: Abstracts of Wills proved in the Registry of the Bishop of Ely, at Cambridge, from 1478—1551; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7043, ff. 153—177, 265.

———— Extracts from the Register of Wills in the Diocese of Ely, relating to Cambridgeshire, 1515—1561; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5861, p. 3.

———— Abstract of Wills recorded in the Registry of the University of Cambridge, from 1500 to 1590; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 7030, f. 307; 7033, f. 200.

Cheshire: Copies of Cheshire Wills; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1991.

———— Wills copied from the "Great Register Booke," in the Will Office within the Abbey Court of the City of Chester. They commence about 1520, and extend to 1660; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2067.

Durham: Sanctuarium Dunelmense et Sanctuarium Beverlacense; or, Registers of the Sanctuaries of Durham and Beverley; 1837. Printed by the Surtees Society.

London: Collectanea quædam ex Registris Testamentorum in Curia Prærog. Lond., anno 1651; BODL. LIB. *MS.* 4164.

———— Collections out of the Wills in the Prerogative Office; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8584.

———— Abstract of various Wills from the Registry in Doctors' Commons; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 938.

———— Extracta ex Testamentis in Prærogat. Officio; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 972, p. 110.

WILLS.

London (*continued*): Notes out of Wills in the Prerogative Office; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6148, ff. 12, 17, 63, 100, 123, 138, 144.

——— Wills out of the Prerogative Office; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 31, p. 139.

Oxfordshire: Some Collections out of the Will Office in Oxford, by Antony à Wood; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8562, f. 223.

Suffolk: Abstracts of Wills from the Registry of the Archdeacon of Sudbury, between 1354 and 1560; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 294, ff. 156 *b*—162.

——— Collectanea ex Registris Testamentorum, in Cur. Archid. Sudburiensis, anno 1633, remanentibus; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 639, f. 121.

——— Wills and Inventories from Registers of the Commissary of Bury St. Edmunds and the Archdeacon of Sudbury, 1850; ed. by S. Tymms. Printed by the Camden Society. The first will is dated 1370, and the last 1649.

Yorkshire: Wills and Inventories, illustrative of the History, &c. of the Northern Counties of England, 1835. Printed by the Surtees Society.

——— Abstract of Wills from the Registry of the Archdeaconry of Richmond in Yorkshire, from 1522; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7029.

——— Testamenta Eboracensia, or Wills registered at York, illustrative of the History of the Province of York, from 1300 downwards; *Newcastle*, 1836. Printed by the Surtees Society.

Ireland: Registrum Testamentorum Diœces. Dublin. temp. Jo. Archiep. Dublin. 1472; TRIN. COLL. DUB. *MS.* B. 52.

By Stat. 7 Anne, c. 20, memorials of wills affecting lands, tenements, or hereditaments, co. Middlesex, were ordered to be registered in an office directed to be established by the said Act; in which also were to be registered, deeds, conveyances, &c., in the said counties.

A similar Act for the West Riding of Yorkshire was passed 2 and 3 Anne, c. 4; and for the East Riding and Hull, 6 Anne, c. 62; and another for the North Riding, 8 Geo. II. c. 6.

Parochial and other Registers.

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.—The evidence afforded by Parochial Registers is of the first class, and there is scarcely a claim of peerage or case of heirship on record, which has not been proved in part by them.

At the dissolution of the monasteries, in the year 1535, the dispersion of the monks, who were, up to that period, the principal register-keepers, gave rise probably to a mandate, issued in 1538, by Thomas Crumwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, the Vicar-General, for the keeping of registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, in each parish. Afterwards, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was ordered that every minister, at his institution, should subscribe to this protestation, "I shall keepe the register booke according to the Queene's Majesties injunction."

The registers not being so regularly entered and preserved as was necessary, it was ordained, by a constitution made by the archbishops and clergy of Canterbury, 25th of October, 1597, that parchment register books should be purchased at the expense of each parish, and that there should be transcribed, at the same parish cost, from the paper books then in use, into the parchment registers, not only the names of those who had been baptized, married, or buried, during the reign of the then Queen (which commenced 1558, a period of thirty-nine years prior to the mandate), but also the names of those who thenceforth should be baptized, married, or buried. Such transcripts to be examined, and their correctness certified at the bottom of each page, by the clergyman and churchwardens. Copies of the registers were to be forwarded annually, within one month of Easter, by the respective churchwardens, to the registrar of the diocese, that they might be faithfully preserved in the episcopal archives. The constitution was approved by the Queen, under the Great Seal of England, and ordered to be observed in both provinces of Canterbury and York.

These regulations were confirmed by the 70th Ecclesiastical Canon of 1603, one of the earliest disobediences of which was the

non-delivery of the duplicates to the registrar of the diocese: a subject of regret, but not of astonishment, when we consider that the registry, transmission, and custody of it, occasioned unprofitable labour to uninterested parties.

The next interruption to the proper keeping of registers arose from the civil wars, and most parishes are deficient in registers, or at least in registers of any regularity, during the Usurpation; not that all registration ceased during that period, as will be seen from what follows, but, that the duty of registrars was taken out of the hands of the clergy, and given over to some village tradesman, whose chief recommendation for the office was probably the zeal he had shown in the destruction of the ancient registers.

In the year 1644 an ordinance was passed, that "the Book of Common Prayer" should not be thenceforth used, but the "Directory for Public Worship," in which was a clause in these words, "And it is further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that there shall be provided, at the charge of every parish or chappelry in this realm of England and dominion of Wales, a fair register-book of velim, to be kept by the minister and other officers of the church; and that the names of all children baptized, and of their parents, and of the time of their birth and baptizing, shall be written and set down by the ministers therein; and also the names of all persons married there, and the time of their marriage; and also the names of all persons buried in that parish, and the time of their death and burial; and that the said book shall be showed, by such as keep the same, to all persons reasonably desiring to search for the birth, baptizing, marriage, or burial of any person therein registered, and to take a copy or procure a certificate thereof."

And again, "a register is to be carefully kept, wherein the names of the parties so married, with the time of their marriage, are forthwith to be fairly recorded in a book provided for that purpose, for the perusal of all whom it may concern."

In the year 1653, another ordinance respecting registers was passed, whereby it was enacted, "that a true and just account might always be kept, of all marriages, and also of the births of children, and deaths of all sorts of persons within the commonwealth;" it was further enacted, "that a book of good velim or parchment should be provided by every parish, for the registering of such; for the safe keeping of which, the inhabitants and householders of every parish chargeable to the relief of the poor, should, before the 22d September 1653, make choice of some able and honest person

(such as should be sworn and approved by one justice of the peace, and so signified under his hand in the said register-book), to have the keeping of the said book, who should therein fairly enter in writing all such publications, marriages, births of children, and burials of all sorts of persons, and the names of every of them, and the days of the month and year of publication, marriages, births, and burials, and the parents', guardians', and overseers' names; and that the register of such parish should attend the said justice of peace, to subscribe the entry of such marriage; and the party so elected should be called the parish register, and should continue three years in the said place of register, and longer, until some other should be chosen," &c.

The ordinances contain no particular directions for the preservation of the registers, and as they were retained in private hands, and the registrars were continually changed, most of the records have been lost; in some parishes the entries are found in the old parish book of registers.

With the Restoration this irregular system of registers ceased, and from 1660 the parochial registers have in most cases been well kept.

The next legal notice of registers arose out of a tax upon marriages, births, and burials, &c., for the levying of which it was, by statute 6 and 7 Will. III. [1694], c. 6, enacted, that every clergyman should keep a register of all persons married, buried, christened, or born, in his parish, under the penalty of £100.

In the following year a further enactment was made, to restrain marriages without licenses or bans, and for better registering marriages, births, and burials. Distinct registers were to be kept of children born in the parish and not christened, and all parents were, within five days, to give notice of the birth of a child.

In 1711 (10 Anne), in consequence of the "inconvenience which daily grew" from solemnizing clandestine marriages, an Act was passed, imposing certain penalties on clergymen offending. Amongst other clauses, it was directed that the churchwardens and chapelwardens of every parish or chapelry should provide books of vellum or good paper, in which all marriages and bans of marriage should be registered; that the pages should be numbered, and ruled with lines at proper and equal distances, and that the bans and marriages should be registered, and signed by the clergyman; and that the books should be carefully kept for public use; and

that the marriages should be in the presence of two witnesses, and that all parties should sign their names to a register thereof.

The Act of 1754 having rendered it necessary to the legality of a marriage, that it should be solemnized in some church or chapel where bans had been theretofore usually published, the Court of King's Bench was compelled, in 1781, to declare a marriage void which had been duly solemnized in a consecrated chapel *erected* in 1765. An Act of Parliament was, therefore, immediately passed, declaring that all marriages solemnized before the 1st of August, 1781, in any church or public chapel, erected and consecrated since the 26th Geo. II., should be good and valid in law, and that the registers of such marriages, or copies thereof, should be received in all courts as evidence; and that the registers of all marriages solemnized in any such chapels should, within twenty days, be removed to the parish church of the parish in which such chapel should be situated, to be kept with the marriage register of such parish.

The last legal interference respecting registers, was the Act of 52 Geo. III., c. 146, which, after reciting that the amending the manner and form of keeping and preserving registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials of his Majesty's subjects, in the several parishes and places of England, would greatly facilitate the proof of pedigrees of persons claiming to be entitled to real or personal estates, enacts that new books of registers, with new forms, should be used by all parishes after the 31st December, 1812. The baptisms, marriages, and burials were to be registered in separate books, the registers of each parish were to be preserved in an iron chest, and annual copies were to be sent to the bishop's registrar of the diocese, who was likewise to be furnished with lists of extant register books.

Thus far the Legislature appears to have well provided for the careful keeping and safe custody of these important documents. Many circumstances have however arisen to counteract its good intentions: fires, robberies, neglect, and other accidents, have each contributed to their destruction, and this more especially in small country parishes, where these books are not often referred to.

It may not be out of place here to remind those in whose custody so many of these mutilated registers remain, that, although no remedy has yet been found to cure the ravages of *damp*, yet, that *vellum* documents injured by *fire* can be restored to use, at, comparatively speaking, small expense, when the value of these records

is taken into consideration. As an instance of this, we need only refer to the beautiful restorations of the burnt MSS. in the Cottonian Library, at the British Museum, effected with great skill, by Mr. Henry Gough, sen.

Many parishes have no early registers

The registers of London parishes will most generally be found to commence in the year 1558 (1 Elizabeth), and to have been thence regularly continued (the Usurpation excepted) to the present day. The registers of the twenty years intervening between their introduction in 1538 and the year 1558, are not frequently met with.

All parish registers have more entries of burials than of christenings. Half-baptisms are not recorded, though some clergymen make memoranda of them.

Many registers contain further information than the baptisms, marriages, or deaths, which is always interesting, if not useful.

Ancient registers sometimes record marriages which did not take place in the parish.

It should be remembered that many parishes exist no longer, or have become united to others. No less than thirty-five of the churches destroyed by the fire of London in 1666, have never been rebuilt. The ancient registers of these parishes, or some of them, may often with diligence be discovered; at times they are to be found in the chest of the nearest, or of a neighbouring parish church.

Some *Hospitals* have the privilege of baptism and burial according to the forms, and by clergymen of the Established Church.

Some persons have their decease registered in two places; such is the case with many members of Lincoln's Inn, who are buried in their chapel, and have their obits nevertheless entered in the register of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn; and the decease of Catholics is recorded in the registers of Catholic chapels, whilst their burials appear entered in the Protestant registers of the places of their sepulture.

It should be remembered that it was common in the age of Elizabeth to give the same Christian name to two children successively; and that every unmarried lady was called Mistress till the time of George I.

The negligent way in which all parochial registers have, at some period or other, been kept, precludes the possibility of substantiating a pedigree traced through a period of two centuries; for, independently of the casualties to the registers themselves, the

very books constantly bear evidence that baptisms, marriages, and burials, have been wholly omitted to be entered; and entries of births, marriages, and burials, are very common with the *names omitted.*

It has been already stated (p. 354) that the churchwardens of each parish were directed to forward copies of the registers annually to the registrar of the diocese, that they might be preserved in the episcopal archives. This injunction, probably from the unprofitable duties which it entailed, was so frequently neglected, that at the present time the duplicate registers are not perfect in any one diocese in the kingdom. The accompanying schedule, taken from the Returns to Parliament, will serve, in some slight degree, as a guide, showing the assistance an inquirer may be likely to obtain, on application for registers at the diocesan registries.

TRANSCRIPTS OF PAROCHIAL REGISTERS IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE SEVERAL BISHOPS.

	Date of Earliest Transcript.	Parishes in Diocese.	Number of Parishes transmitting Duplicates in 1800.
Bath and Wells	.....	480	50
Bedford Archdeaconry	.....	120	nearly perfect.
Bristol	1731	204	perfect.
Carlisle	.....	101	101
Chester	1650	262	perfect.
Chichester Archdeaconry	.....	129	perfect.
Durham	.....	195	147
Ely	1600	156	nearly perfect.
Exeter	—	—	—
Gloucester	1571	.....	nearly perfect.
Hereford	1660	323	323
Huntingdon Archdeaconry, in Huntingdonshire	.....	92	85
Huntingdon Archdeaconry, in Hertford	.....	77	74
Leicester Archdeaconry	.....	231	nearly complete.
Lewes	.....	142	perfect.
Lichfield and Coventry	1660	.....	nearly perfect.
Lincoln County	1587	.....	ditto.
London	None. It has never been the custom for the Clergy in this Diocese to transmit duplicates.		
Norwich	.....	1227	The Returns are to four Archdeaconries.

	Date of Earliest Transcript.	Parishes in Diocese.	Number of Parishes transmitting Duplicates in 1800.
Oxford	. . . . .	214	150
Peterborough	. . . . .	330	225
Richmond Archdeaconry . .	. . . . .	77	74
Rochester	. . . . .	95	7
Salisbury	. . . . .	434	9 in 10
Winton	. . . . .	324	nearly perfect.
Worcester	. . . . .	252	181
York, Dean and Chapter . .	1660	90	perfect.

From this account it will be seen that many thousand registers are wanting, nor have recent inquiries tended to show that much greater care has been latterly bestowed upon them.

Dr. Thelwall, of Newcastle, writes, in the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" for 1819, page 490:—"The most shameful negligence is attributed to the person (the Deputy Registrar at York) in whose keeping the records have been placed. Indeed I have some reason to suppose this, as I lately saw, in the possession of a friend, a great number of extracts from the registrar of a certain parish in this neighbourhood, and on questioning him as to the way in which he became possessed of them, I was informed that they were given to him by *his cheesemonger*, and that copies were forwarded by the clergyman of the parish to the proper officer in a bordering diocese, and had been allowed, through the negligence of their keeper, to obtain the distinguished honour of *wrapping up cheese and bacon.*"

In the evidence of Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms, before the Committee in 1832, we find that he had occasion to search at York Cathedral, and went for the express purpose of searching duplicates of Parish Registers. He found them "lying unarranged and unconsultable" in the office. Upon asking the reason, he was answered that the Act of Parliament which ordered this class of records to be sent to the Bishop's Registry, gave no directions about fees.

Mr. Downing Bruce states, in a very able pamphlet, published in 1854,[1] that the Parish Register of Kirkby Malzeard, in Yorkshire, for 1653, which was reported by the curate as lost or stolen, was

[1] "An Account of the present deplorable State of the Ecclesiastical Courts of Record, with Proposals for their Reformation," by W. D. Bruce, Esq. *Lond.* 1854. 8vo.

discovered by him (Mr. Bruce), tattered and torn, behind some old drawers *in the curate's back kitchen.*

At Chester, the Parish Register returns are substantially bound, in separate parishes, and kept in one large room; they have been much referred to since their arrangement, about four years ago; a fee of three shillings and fourpence is demanded for each parish examined. At York the charge for inspecting the transcripts of Parish Registers is one shilling for each year and each parish examined; the charge for searching the marriage license file is one shilling per year.

At Lincoln the duplicate Parish Registers are tied up in the parcels in which they were sent, bundled into boxes, and those which had been written on parchment were regularly cut up for binding modern wills.

At Lichfield, Mr. Bruce found the records exposed to the rain, through the dilapidated state of the building in which they were kept; and in such *order,* that the clerks acknowledged it would take at least eight or ten months to find any wills required before 1526.

The charge for searching the Parish Register Returns at Lichfield is six shillings and eightpence for each year.

By an Act recently passed, the charge for searching in Parochial Registers has been fixed at one shilling for each year, and at three shillings and sixpence for each certified extract.

Applicants at the various Registries are not allowed to copy for themselves, except in very rare cases, where the matter is required for some historical or purely literary purpose.

Much valuable information for a genealogist may be obtained from Bigland's "*Observations on Parochial Registers,*" *Lond.* 1764, 4to.; and from Burn's "*History of Parish Registers in England,*" *Lond.* 1829, 8vo. Many Extracts from Parochial Registers are printed in County Histories, and other topographical and genealogical works, others exist in manuscript, in several of our public Libraries; a list of some of these is given below:—

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

Memoranda of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Burials of Persons, from 1720 to 1729; Coll. of Arms, *Norfolk MS.* 61.

Registry of Births before Christmas 1747, and since; College of Arms, *Norfolk MS.* A. 1.

Registry of Births for the Colonies, from the year 1750; Coll. of Arms, *Norfolk MS.*

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

Parish Registers and Chapelry Registers extant in 1831, alphabetically arranged under the Hundreds, in 6 vols.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9355—9360.

Bedfordshire: Extracts from the Parish Registers of Campton, Co. Bedford. See Nichols' "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. iii. p. 121.

——— of Cople, Co. Bedford. vol. v. p. 362.

——— of Hawnes, Co. Bedford. vol. iii. p. 85.

Berkshire: Extracts from the Parish Registers of Welford, Co. Berks. See Nichols' "*Collect. Topog. et Genealog.*," vol. v. p. 359.

——— of Steventon [Co. Berks?]; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2395.

Buckinghamshire: Extracts from the Parish Registers of Burnham, in Buckinghamshire. See Nichols' "*Collect. Topog. et Genealog.*," vol. iv. p. 286.

——— of Iver, same County. vol. iii. p. 279.

Cheshire: Extracts from the Parish Registers of Backford, in Cheshire. See Nichols' "*Collect. Topog. et Genealog.*," vol. iv. p. 232.

——— Copy of the Register of the Parish of St. Bridget, in Chester, from 1560 to 1638; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2177.

——— of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, in Chester, from 1547—1553; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2177, f. 113.

——— of St. Olave, in Chester; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2177, f. 161.

——— of Trinity Church, in Chester, from 1598 to 1653; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2177, f. 55.

——— Extracts from the Parish Registers of Farndon, in Cheshire, commencing 1601. See Nichols' "*Collect. Topog. et Genealog.*," vol. iv. p. 233.

Dorsetshire: Extracts from the Parish Registers of Sutton Waldron, Co. Dorset. See Nichols' "*Topographer*," vol. iii. p. 411.

Essex: Extracts from the Parish Registers of Stanway, Co. Essex. See Nichols' "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. iv. p. 305.

——— of Theydon Mount, from 1564. vol. viii. p. 406.

Gloucestershire: Extracts from the Parish Registers of Aston-sub-Edge, Co. Gloucester. See Nichols' "*Collect. Topog. et Genealog.*," vol. vii. p. 279.

Herefordshire: Collections out of a Register of the Church of Hereford, from A.D. 1393; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6203.

Kent: Extracts from the Parish Registers in Kent; SOC. OF ANT. *MSS.* 180; 183.

—— Abstract of the Parish Register of Bromley, in Kent, from 1651 to 1698; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3391.

——— of Down, same County. See Nichols' "*Topographer*," vol. ii. pp. 280, 532.

Lincolnshire: Account of the Baptisms and Burials within the Hundred of Boothby-Graffor, in Lincolnshire, from 1688. See "*Gent. Mag.*" 1782, p. 75.

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

London: Burials and Christenings in London, from 8th to 15th April, 1618; BRIT. MUS. *Royal MS.* 7, C. xvi. *art.* 16.

——— Registry of Births for London, from Christmas 1747, and since; COLL. OF ARMS, *Norfolk MSS.* A. 1; B. 1.

——— Burials in the Charter-House, London. See Nichols' "*Collect. Topog. et Genealog.*," vol. iv. p. 308.

——— at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London. vol. iv. p. 116.

——— Extracts from the Parish Registers of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London. See Nichols' "*Topographer*," vol. v. pp. 202, 365.

——— Extracts from the Parish Registers of St. James, Westminster. See Nichols' "*Topographer*," vol. iii. p. 491.

——— of St. Olave, Hart Street, London. See Nichols' "*Collect. Topog. et Genealog.*," vol. ii. p. 311.

——— Baptisms in Somerset House Chapel, from 1732—1775; Marriages in the same, from 1714—1758; and Burials in the Vault there, from 1720—1770. All privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in 1831. 8vo.

——— Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in Westminster Abbey; from 1607 to 1705. See Nichols' "*Collect. Topog. et Genealog.*," vol. vii. pp. 162, 243, 355; vol. viii. p. 1.

——— Burials in the Chapter House, Westminster, *temp.* Hen. VIII. See Nichols' "*Collect. Topog. et Genealog.*," vol. i. p. 21.

Middlesex: Extracts from the Parish Registers of Hammersmith, Co. Middlesex. See Nichols' "*Collect. Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. iii. p. 316.

Northamptonshire: Extracts from the Parish Registers of Great Billing, Co. Northampton. See Nichols' "*Collect. Topog. et Genealog.*," vol. viii. p. 189.

Oxfordshire: Collections out of the Registers of all the Parishes in Oxford, by Ant. à Wood, from about 1538 till 1677; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8524.

——— Chipping-Norton Register, Co. Oxford, 1560—1686; folio. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

Surrey: Extracts from the Parish Registers of Addington, Co. Surrey. See Nichols' "*Collect. Topog. et Genealog.*," vol. vii. p. 286.

——— of Croydon, Co. Surrey. In addition to those published in Steinman's "*History of Croydon*," 8vo. 1834, see Nichols' "*Collect. Topog. et Genealog.*," vol. ii. p. 292; vol. iii. p. 307; vol. iv. p. 91; vol. v. p. 42.

——— of Camberwell, in same County. See Nichols' "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. iii. p. 142.

——— of Streatham, in same Co. vol. iii. p. 309.

Sussex: Extracts from Parish Registers of Sussex, &c. by Sir William Burrell; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5697—5699.

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

Wiltshire: Extracts from Wiltshire Parish Registers, 8vo. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

——— Extracts from the Parish Register of Bedwyn Magna, Co. Wilts. See Nichols' "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. v. p. 28.

——— of Bedwyn Parva. vol. v. p. 359.

——— Parish Register of Durneford, Wiltshire, to A.D. 1650; *Salisb.* 1823. 8vo. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

——— Extracts from the Parish Registers of Aldbourn, Co. Wilts. See Nichols' "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. vi. p. 385.

——— of Chute, same County. vol. viii. p. 190.

——— of Collingbourne Ducis, Collingbourne Kingston, Burbage, and Tidcombe, Co. Wilts. See Nichols' "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. vii. pp. 72, 175.

——— of Easton. vol. v. p. 39.

——— of Froxfield. vol. v. p. 36.

——— of Hungerford. vol. v. p. 359.

——— of Malmesbury. vol. vi. p. 237.

——— of Market Lavington. vol. viii. p. 201.

——— of St. Peter and St. Paul the Apostles, and St. Mary the Virgin, Marlborough. vol. v. p. 260.

——— of Milton Lislebon. See Nichols' "*Topographer*," vol. iii. p. 347.

——— of Preshute, Mildenhall, Ogbourn Saint Andrew, and Ogbourn Saint George. See Nichols' "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. v. p. 346.

——— of Stratton Saint Margaret, and South Marston, in Wiltshire; *Middle Hill*, 182—. 8vo. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

Worcestershire: Marriages at Bretforton, Co. Worcester, 1538 to 1752, *Lond.* 1831. 8vo. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

Yorkshire: Extracts from the Parish Registers of Hornby, Co. York. See Nichols' "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. iii. p. 325.

——— of Tong. vol. viii. p. 364.

——— of Wath, near Ripon. vol. iii. p. 414.

Monmouth: Extracts of Marriages from the Register of Tintern Abbey, Co. Monmouth; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6148, f. 16.

Ireland: Extracts from the Parish Registers of St. Nicholas, Dublin. See Nichols' "*Topographer*," vol. ii. p. 520.

MARRIAGE DISPENSATIONS, OR LICENSES.—Much important information relative to the dissolution and contraction of marriages, is to be obtained from the bulls or briefs of Dispensations. In

former times, applications from great men to the Pope or other ecclesiastical authorities, that parties, prohibited by certain impediments, might intermarry, were very frequent. By the change of religion in the time of Henry VIII., the dispensing power was transferred to the Protestant clergy, and papal bulls or dispensations found successors in the marriage licenses of the present day.

By the Act of 25th Henry VIII. it was enacted, that all dispensations, licenses, and confirmations, obtained from the See of Rome before the 12th day of March 1533, should be valid; but that after that time the Archbishop of Canterbury and other spiritual persons should alone grant licenses of things wont to be licensed.

Nevertheless great irregularities about marriage continued to exist, which called forth another Act of the 28th Henry VIII., wherein it was declared that all faculties and dispensations whatever, issuing from the See of Rome, should be void and of no value.

The Parliament also, in 1533, in one of their Acts, caused to be published a table of degrees, wherein it was prohibited by God's law to marry. But the Act did not cure these irregularities, for many thought to bear out themselves in their illegal contracts, by getting dispensations from the Archbishop, which created him much trouble by his denying to grant them.

For genealogical particulars and identity of parties, no parochial registers can be compared with the Protestant licenses of marriage; documents which like these contain, under the sanction of an oath, the names, residences, and descriptions of husbands and wives, their ages, whether they have been previously married, their handwriting, and if under age, the names, particulars, and handwriting of parents or guardians, must in all cases be ranked as of the most valuable description of evidence.

The most important repository of Dispensations prior to the Reformation is doubtless in the Vatican.

In the year 1788, Andrew Stuart, Esq., M.P., having a wish to inspect the marriage dispensations in this repository, to aid him in the compilation of a Genealogical History of the Stewarts, obtained an introduction to Monsieur de Marini, the keeper of the Secret Archives. Mr. Stuart's research was for *Scotch* families; and after much labour, no less than sixty dispensations to *Scotsmen* alone were furnished by M. Marini, and *verbatim* copies of thirty-eight having been obtained, were afterwards printed by Mr. Stuart, together with the dates and names of the parties to the remaining twenty-two dispensations. M. Marini's search extended from 1317

to 1452, not only in the Vatican and Castle of S^{t} Angelo, but at the Office of the Dataria; and he found dispensations during the whole course of this period, with little intermission.

The next most important archives for ancient marriage dispensations are the Registers of the Archbishops and Bishops of this kingdom, in which are not only transcripts of, but (it is believed) original marriage dispensations.

They are to be found of as early a date as the year 1300, in the library at LAMBETH; and some as early as the twelfth century are in the BRITISH MUSEUM.

Ancient applications to Popes for marriage dispensations are to be found entered on the rolls called *"Roman Rolls,"* preserved at the TOWER OF LONDON. These records commence 34 Edw. I. [1305], and conclude 23 Edw. IV. [1483].

The records of *modern* marriage dispensations, or marriage licenses as they are now termed, will be found in the registries of the several Bishops and Archbishops; and the documents preserved in such archives are the affidavits made by parties applying for licenses, and the bonds entered into by them at the same time.

In London there are three distinct offices where marriage licenses can be obtained; and, as each is independent of the others, distinct registries are kept in each.

1. The Bishop of London's Office, in his Consistory Court, as head of the diocese. This registry has license records from about the Fire of London.

2. The Vicar-General, who has authority over the whole see of Canterbury. This registry has them from the 8th August, 1666, twenty-five days prior to the fire (all earlier records having been then burnt).

3. The Faculty Office, or Office of the Primate, which has jurisdiction over the see of York as well as that of Canterbury. Books of licenses exist in this office from about 163.

Of the *Marriage Allegation Papers*, or *Affidavits*, formerly at York, Mr. Bruce thus writes:[1]—"I was not prepared to find that the *whole* of another and most important class of records, up to a comparatively late date, were not forthcoming; namely, Marriage Allegation Papers, or Affidavits. On inquiry elsewhere it was discovered that these documents, or at least the greater part of them, were the private property of one of the clerks, a genealogist by pro-

[1] See *note*, page 357.

fession, who kept them in his own house. 'A County Magistrate,'[1] in a letter to the '*York Herald*,' dated 23rd Oct. 1850, in answer to a statement made by Mr. E. V. Harcourt, the Registrar, respecting these documents, states:—'I have in my possession a number of papers containing notifications of marriage, extracted, as I understand, from the private documents of the gentleman who, I presume, is alluded to, which were furnished by him about six months ago; and each of these notices of marriage has a regular printed formula attached to it, specifying a graduated scale of charges for the information so furnished, amounting altogether to a large sum of money. I will minutely describe them. Each paper, after giving information required in manuscript, has *printed* at the foot of it these words:—"The above is a correct copy of an entry in *my manuscript*, entitled Notes of Weddings by License." Then comes the written signature of a gentleman who is, it is presumed, the clerk in question, and the date, "York, February, 1850." Then comes, under a line, the following notification in *print*:—"The manuscript above mentioned, which relates principally, but not wholly, to the seventeenth century, and contains many important particulars as to residence, age, rank, *and not to be found in any other collections*, has been compiled *probably* from original marriage licenses, as it contains facts which in several instances are not recorded in the license affidavits preserved in the Registry at York. Fees for a general search for any surname, including a list of all, whether male or female, with year, according to the following plan:—"Dawson, Gent. and Lister," £1. 0*s*. 0*d*.; a copy of each note of marriage, where the party is described as merchant, gentleman, or of higher rank, £1. 0*s*. 0*d*.; a copy of each note of marriage, where the party is not described as above, or is undescribed in the list, £0. 5*s*. 0*d*. ☞ Personal applications cannot be attended to.'" The signature to this document is "William Pover."

At Chester the Marriage Allegation Books from 1606 have a few chasms. The first book commences in 1606 and ends 1616. The marriage affidavits and bonds are very imperfect prior to the year 1700, and there is no index to them.

Other *dispensations*, having, however, no relation to marriage, must be noticed. They are entered on the Dispensation Rolls, and contain enrolments of commendams, degrees, dispensations, and faculties, which have passed under the Great Seal. They are pre-

[1] Geo. P. Dawson, Esq., of Osgodby Hall, magistrate for the East and West Riding of Yorkshire.

served at the Rolls Chapel, and extend (but not regularly) from the 37th Elizabeth (1594) to the 20th Geo. II.

Register books, in which these documents are entered, are kept by the Secretary of Presentations, from 1692 to the present time.

The fiat of the Archbishop of Canterbury to grant a *commendam* is addressed to the Master of the Faculties (Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons), which fiat is all that is required at the Faculty Office to proceed with the instrument and forward it to the Dispensation Office in Chancery, where it is confirmed and sealed.

In the State Paper Office are Dispensations from the year 1532 to 1698.

NON-PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

In the 7th year of King William IV. (1836) a Commission was issued under the Great Seal, authorising certain Commissioners to inquire into the state, custody, and authenticity of any such Registers or Records of Births or Baptisms, Deaths or Burials, and Marriages lawfully solemnised, as had been theretofore or were then kept in England and Wales, *other than the Parochial Registers*, and the copies thereof deposited with the Diocesan Registrars; and to inquire whether any and what measures could be beneficially adopted for collecting and arranging all or any of such Registers or Records, and for depositing the same, or copies thereof, in the Office of the *Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages*, or for otherwise preserving the same; and also to consider and advise the proper measures to be adopted for giving full force and effect, as evidence in all courts of justice, to all such Registers as might be found accurate and faithful.

Public notice was given of the existence of this Commission, and circular letters were addressed to the ministers of all the Dissenting congregations in England and Wales, and to other persons having custody of such Registers, calling upon them to surrender the Registers to the custody of the Commissioners, or to afford information on various points connected with the objects of the Commission. The circulars were forwarded to the ministers of the following religious communities:—

The Foreign Protestant Churches in England,
The Presbyterians,
The Baptists,
The Wesleyan Methodists, in their several branches,
The Independents,
The Moravians,
The Countess of Huntingdon's Connection,
The Calvinistic Methodists, and
The Swedenborgians.

Communications to a similar effect were also addressed to

The Prelates of the Roman Catholic Church,
The Quakers,
The Jews,
The Heralds' College,
The Corporation of London, as having the custody of the Bunhill-Fields Burial Register,
The East India House, and
The Registrar of the Consistory Court of the Diocese of London.

The result was the transmission of about 7000 Registers from 3630 religious congregations, viz. :—

	Registers.
The Foreign Protestant Churches	37
The Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists	2264
The Wesleyan Methodists, in their several branches	818
The Moravians	10
The Lady Huntingdon's Connection	44
The Calvinistic Methodists	436
The Swedenborgians	21
Total	3630

Each of these registers was authenticated by a certificate under the signature of the minister, or of some officer of the Church or Denomination from whom it was received. In many instances the book containing the register comprised also entries relating to religious tenets and discipline, which the congregations were unwilling to give up. To meet this difficulty, the Commissioners detached and returned the irrelevant matter to the several congregations, and affixed a certificate to the register, explaining the cause of the mutilation of the book.

On the subject of the admissibility of these registers as *evidence* in courts of justice, it appeared to the Commissioners essential to consider how they stood as contrasted with parochial registers, and the principle upon which the broad distinction which has hitherto obtained between these two classes of documents is founded. Parish registers are invariably received in all our courts of justice as evidence of baptisms, marriages, and burials, while the non-parochial registers were not admissible. The grounds of this distinction were these :—Parish registers, framed originally in pursuance of injunctions issuing from the sovereign power in the state, and subsequently recognised by repeated acts of the Legislature, had been kept for general use in the custody of public functionaries; whereas the non-parochial registers not having been so made, and having been kept in the custody of private individuals

—however carefully and strictly preserved, however formally and regularly made—had never been admissible in evidence as registers in courts of justice.

To afford, therefore, every facility and advantage for establishing the registers of the Dissenters, so far as might be compatible with the due administration of justice, the Commissioners recommended—

1. That the several registers transmitted to them, together with the certificates and returns annexed thereto, shall be kept together in some secure place of deposit, under the care of the Registrar-General.

2. That all registers so deposited shall be deemed to be in legal custody, and shall be receivable in evidence in all courts of justice, subject to certain conditions.

3. That the officer having custody of the registers shall, on subpœna or order of a competent court, produce any original register deposited with him.

4. That in all criminal proceedings the proof shall be by the production of the original.

5. That in all other cases, copies or extracts, duly certified, shall be receivable in evidence, subject to certain regulations.

The office of the Registrar-General at Somerset House is open every day. The charge for search is 1*s.*, and for a copy, 2*s.* 6*d.*

To this "Report" we are chiefly indebted for the contents of the following pages.

The Foreign Protestant Churches in England.—The first registers in point of antiquity are those of the Walloon and French Churches.[1] They commence in the year 1567, and are the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials of Foreigners, who, flying from religious persecution in their own countries, have, from time to time, been received with hospitality in England, and have met with protection from the sovereigns of this country, who liberally provided for the maintenance of their schools and ministers. Their churches were established in London, Canterbury, Norwich, Southampton, and other towns.

The first considerable influx of these foreigners appears to have been from Flanders, in the reign of Edward VI., and during the civil wars which prevailed in the Low Countries. Their numbers were greatly augmented in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, after the massacre of Paris in 1572, and, in later times, after the revocation

[1] A "*History of the French, Walloon, Dutch, and other Foreign Protestant Refugees settled in England from the Reign of Hen. VIII. to the Edict of Nantes*," by J.S. Burn, was printed in 1846.

of the Edict of Nantes; but they have undergone considerable diminution in the last century, the descendants of the original emigrants having, by degrees, become intermixed and incorporated with the English population.

There appear at one time to have been as many as sixty-four congregations; but at the present period, only five or six of these churches are in actual existence. Many of the registers of the chapels, which have from time to time ceased to exist, including the French Chapel Royal (which was dissolved in 1830), have been carefully preserved; and nearly the whole of them, together with almost all those of the churches which remain, are now deposited in the Office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England. They are all written in the French language, and appear to have been kept throughout with scrupulous accuracy and care.

The registers belonging to the German Chapel Royal, and the German Chapel in Trinity Lane, in the city of London, have been deposited in the same custody.

A list of these records will be found in the "Appendix" to the "*Report of the Commissioners on the State of Registers of Births, &c.,*" p. 1.

Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist Registers.—In point of antiquity, Registers of the Presbyterian, the Independent, and the Baptist denominations, rank next to those of the Foreign Protestant Churches in England; in point of numbers and importance they far exceed them.

These three bodies, although differing materially from each other in tenets and discipline, and having distinct boards for the management of their separate affairs, and for the advancement of the interests of their several religious communities, have nevertheless now, for upwards of a century and a half, been characterized under the general description of "The Three Denominations."

Some of the earlier registers of the Independents and Baptists had their origin during the troubles which occurred in the reign of Charles the First: but the registers of this early date are rare. After the passing of the Act of Uniformity, on the Restoration of Charles the Second, when the great body of the Presbyterian clergy, and with them many of the other clergy, who had embraced the tenets of the Independents and Baptists, seceded from the Established Church, and became the officiating ministers of large congregations, the registers of "The Three Denominations" increased in number, and acquired importance from the rank and

wealth of some of the Nonconformist families. These registers were greatly multiplied after the Revolution of 1688, when the Toleration Act gave a legal sanction to the worship of the Protestant Dissenters, and for the first time, by a legal enactment, recognised them as separate religious communities in the State.

The Registers of the *Presbyterians* and *Independents* are Registers of Births and Baptisms, and, in some instances, of Deaths and Burials. The entries of Births and Baptisms are made up by the minister who officiated at the baptism, and are generally attested by his signature. In most of the registers in which the signature is omitted in the separate entry, there is a title or heading to the book, in the handwriting of the minister, with his name affixed to it, indicating that the baptisms therein recorded were performed by him. These registers seem, for the most part, to have been accurately and faithfully kept.

The Registers of the *Baptists* are of a different character. From their peculiar tenets, such Registers are Records, not of Baptisms, but merely of Births, for with them Baptism is administered to those only who, having arrived at an age of understanding, are desirous of being admitted to church fellowship and communion. As regards the Registers of Births, the general usage is, that, shortly after the birth of a child, the minister of the congregation to which the parents belong, dedicates the child with prayer, and thereupon, if a register is kept in the congregation, he enters therein the name of the child and the date of the birth, as then reported to him, adding, in some instances, the date of registration. In other cases, the entry is signed by the parents, or one of them, or by witnesses who were present at the birth.

These books were retained by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Registers of Births, &c. in 1838, and are now deposited with the Registrar at Somerset House.

Other Registers have been kept on quite a different principle, which are mere certificates, not entered contemporaneously with the dedication of the child, not attested by the signature of either of the parents, nor of any of the witnesses present at the birth, and not bearing any date when the entry was made: these were rejected by the Commissioners, under the conviction that, being devoid of any evidence, internal or otherwise, to show by what authority or under what circumstances the entries had been made, the keeping of them would answer no useful purpose, and they were therefore returned to the custody from which they came.

A list of the Registers, arranged in counties, will be found in the Appendix to the "Report" of the said Commissioners to Parliament, pp. 3—84.

THE WESLEYAN, AND OTHER REGISTERS.

	From A.D.
Bible Christians	1817
Calvinists	1762
Lady Huntingdon's Connection	1752
Inghamites	1753
Moravians	1742
New Connection Methodists	1779
Primitive Methodists	1813
Swedenborgians	1787
Wesleyans	1772

The Registers of the Wesleyan and of the Calvinistic Methodists, of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, of the Moravians, and of the Swedenborgians, are, like those of the Presbyterians and Independents, Registers of Births and Baptisms, with some records of Deaths and Burials; and they may be included in the same general observations as to the mode of entry, and the attestation of the Registrar, the books being, in almost all cases, kept by the officiating minister, and authenticated by his signature, either appended to the several entries, or written on the title or heading of the register. The Registers of the Methodists differ from the others in this respect, that most of them have been kept and the entries made by a Church officer, appointed and duly authorised for the purpose by the recognised heads or directors of those religious communities. The Registers differ as to their value and importance: many of them have been very carefully, many very carelessly kept; some are of a superior, others of an inferior character. Indeed, it will readily be understood, that documents derived from such different sources, namely, from religious congregations scattered throughout England and Wales, as well in agricultural and sequestered districts as in populous and flourishing towns, should present various shades of difference.

The Wesleyan Methodists, independently of their Congregational Registers, instituted, in 1818, a Metropolitan Office, in Paternoster Row, for the Registration of the Births and Baptisms occurring amongst their different religious communities. The registers in this office, together with certificates on parchment, signed by the parents and by witnesses who may have been present at the birth,

as well as by the minister, appear to have been regularly kept; they contained, in 1838, the Births and Baptisms of 10,291 children.

These Registers, or transcripts of them, are deposited with the Registrar-General at SOMERSET HOUSE.

Lists of the Registers, arranged in counties, will be found in the Appendix to the "Report" before quoted, pp. 80—145, 150, 151.

THE QUAKERS' REGISTERS.—The Commissioners appointed by her present Majesty, in the year 1838, to inquire into the State of the Registers of Births, &c., in England and Wales, having called upon the Society of Friends to deliver up their Registers, with a view to some arrangement for depositing them with the Board; the several Registers, from the origin of the Society down to the establishment of the system of civil registration, under the Act of 6 and 7 Will. IV., were brought to London for their inspection. The Commissioners state, in their Report, "We have visited their place of deposit, and saw enough of their state and condition to testify that they exhibit an admirable specimen of the state to which order and precision may be carried in the classification and arrangement of records of this description: they amount to 1432 volumes.

"The Society has urged upon our consideration, that these Registers are constantly referred to, and have been treated as possessing, for practical purposes, a very considerable degree of authority; that their local custody, in the different districts to which they belong, is consequently attended with great advantage, not only to the members of the Society of Friends, but to the public at large. They state also, that the permanent transfer of these documents to a Metropolitan Office would be attended with serious inconvenience, unless it were accompanied with some measure for providing an adequate local substitute, in the respective neighbourhoods from which they are brought."

Under these circumstances they did not consent to surrender their registers into the custody of the Commissioners, or to pledge themselves to transfer them to any place of general deposit.

These Records have since been deposited with the Registrar-General, at SOMERSET HOUSE.

REGISTERS AT THE HERALDS' COLLEGE.—Registers of Births and Deaths have been kept at the College of Arms from the year 1747

to the year 1783. They are comprised in three books. The Chapter of the College informed the Commissioners above mentioned, that they are the records of a public body, taken in the due exercise of official duty, and that they should not feel justified in parting with them. They represented them to be very limited as to the number of entries, and unimportant as public documents.

Bunhill Fields Register.[1]—The burial-ground at Bunhill Fields was first used in the year 1665; afterwards it became the principal burial-place of the Dissenters. The registers commence on the 1st of April, 1713; from which time, however, to the year 1788, they were but negligently kept; but from that year to the present time they appear to have been preserved with considerable care. The registers consist of twenty-seven books, containing about 100,000 entries. This burial-ground is the property of the city of London; and, an application being made to the Committee for the letting of the City lands, by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of the Registers of Births, etc., in 1838, for the transmission of these records for their inspection, they replied that "they did not feel that they could with propriety part with them, constant reference thereto being required by the public."

Cemeteries.—In addition to the registers of burials received from various burial-grounds attached to Protestant Dissenting chapels, there have been deposited with the Registrar-General at Somerset House the registers of burials from cemeteries at Liverpool, Leeds, Eccleshall, and Walworth: that at Liverpool contained, in 1838, the record of 13,416 burials. These registers appear to have been correctly kept by registrars appointed by the proprietors of the several burial-grounds. A schedule of them will be found in the Appendix to the "*Report on the State of the Registers of Births,*" *&c., Lond.* 1838, p. 152.

Registers of the East India Company's Servants.—The registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, solemnised in the territories belonging to the *East India Company,* according to the forms of the English Established Church, are transmitted in duplicates from our several East India settlements to the East India House in London, where they are preserved in the Secretary's Office.

[1] See *ante*, p. 292.

The books deposited there contain the records of baptisms, marriages, and burials in India, viz.:—

	From A.D.		From A.D.
In Bengal	1713	At Madras	1698
In Bombay	1709	At St. Helena . .	1767

Each part of the registers so transmitted may be considered as an original document, since each is signed by the clergyman transmitting them.

The Court of Directors stated, in answer to the application of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of the Registers of Births, etc., in the year 1838, for the registers to be deposited with them, that they thought the public interest and convenience would be best consulted by allowing these records to remain in their present place of deposit, inasmuch as they were then easily accessible to all persons who seek for information connected with the East Indies; and they added, that as these books were at present received as evidence in courts of law and equity, when produced by the proper officer from the East India House, they (the Directors) were unwilling to risk the disturbance of a system then generally understood and found convenient.

Lists of the Madras and Bengal Civil Servants, 1780—1839, compiled by Dodwell and Miles, were published in the latter year.

Registers of English Ambassadors and Consuls.[1]—Clergymen attached to the English Embassies and Consulates, as also clergy-

[1] A correspondent of the "*Times*," writing from Berlin, in October, 1855, observes, with respect to these registers,—"All that there is of church ministration in Germany is, to say the least of it, irregular. There is no registration of births, marriages, or deaths; for, although marriages are required to be solemnised at British missions, on the legal fiction that they are British ground, the missions have no power to register. What important interests are thus jeopardised, in the case of subsequent litigation, by the difficulty of proving the legality of a marriage, and consequently the legitimacy of a child, it is unnecessary to point out. The missionaries of the Jews, who have all been ordained by the Bishop of London to enable them to administer the sacraments, remit to his Lordship, on occasion of every marriage solemnised, an English sovereign as a fee—it is to be supposed for the trouble his Lordship has in getting it entered at the Registrar's office, for his own office in Godliman Street no longer takes cognizance of marriages solemnised abroad. Baptisms and burials are still registered at the Bishop's offices, and notice of them must be sent through the embassy or mission to the Foreign Office. Complaints, however, are rife in Godliman Street, Doctors' Commons, that notices of these first and last ceremonies in the human career are supplied to the Bishop's registrars very irregularly and precariously by the various Consuls, Ministers resident, and Ambassadors abroad."

men of various English congregations settled at factories, trading towns, and other places in foreign countries not under the dominion of the English, perform the offices of baptism, marriage, and burial at the several stations where they are resident. These registers may be divided into three classes:—

1. Certificates of baptisms and marriages bearing the signatures of the parties and witnesses (which, with very few exceptions, is the case), and authenticated by the British Envoy or Minister as having been performed in his house, and which have from time to time been sent through the Foreign Office to the Registry of the Bishop of London.

2. Transcripts from original registers, certified by the ministers of the different places, in the same manner as the transcripts under the Act of the 52 George III. c. 146, for the regulation of the transcripts deposited with the registrars of the several dioceses.

3. A book of registers transmitted from Cronstadt, which appear to have been transcribed, but they are not certified as such.

No general rule exists as to the preservation of these registers; and whilst some remain in the hands of the clergyman for the time being of the congregation, others have been transmitted to England to the Secretary of State, or to the Bishop of London. Such as have been received are deposited at the Registry Office of the Bishop of London in Doctors' Commons.

The Bishop has, in addition to the foregoing, a general register book, in which parties who have been born or married abroad, and the surviving friends of those who have died there, may register their births, marriages, and friends' deaths. This volume was commenced in 1816, though it probably contains entries of an earlier date.

The Lisbon registers are deposited at the Vicar-General's Office, Doctors' Commons. The following list contains the particulars of all now presumed to be in existence:—

Registers at the Consistorial Court, London.

I.

Oporto Port Factory .	1716—1797	(Original) Births.
	1788—1807	(Original) Marriages; 1 vol., no index.
	1814—1832	(Copies) Burials.
Cape of Good Hope .	1796—1803	(Original) Baptisms, marriages, and burials.

Gibraltar . .	1807—1812	(Original)	Baptisms and marriages.
Geneva[1].	1817—1829	(Original)	Births, marriages, and burials.
		II.	
Antwerp	1819	(Copies)	Baptisms and burials.
	1821	(Copies)	Baptisms, marriages, and burials.
Archangel	1833 & 1834	(Copies)	Births, marriages, and burials.
	1835	(Copies)	Births and burials.
Avranches	1820—1828	(Copies)	Baptisms.
Bahia, Brazils. . .	1821—1822	(Copies)	Burials and baptisms.
Boulogne	1815—1853	(Copies)	Baptisms and burials.
	1834 & 1835	(Copies)	Births, marriages, and burials.
British Embassy . .	1816—1855	(Copies)	Baptisms and marriages.
Brussels	1818 & 1826	(Copies)	Baptisms, marriages, and burials.
Cronstadt	1831		British seamen who died in the Government hospital of cholera.
Dieppe	1825—1828	(Copies)	Burials and baptisms.
Elsinore, Denmark .	1833—1835	(Copies)	Births, marriages, and burials.
France (Paris and its Environs).	1816—1828	(Copies)	Baptisms, marriages, and burials.
	1816—1835	(Copies)	Marriages.
Genoa (Sardinia) . .	1824—1831	(Copies)	Births, marriages, and burials.
Hamburg	1820 & 1821	(Copies)	Baptisms, marriages, and burials.
	1834	(Copies)	Births, marriages, and burials.
Leghorn and vicinity	1832	(Copies)	Births, marriages, and burials.
Macao (China) :—			
British Chapel . .	1834	(Copies)	Births, marriages, and burials.
Naples	1831	(Copies)	Births, marriages, and burials.
Ponta de la Gada .	1830—1833	(Copies)	Baptisms and burials,
	1833 & 1834	(Copies)	Baptisms, marriages, and burials.
Rennes, Bretagne . .	1826	(Copies)	Marriages.
Rome . . Nov. 1825 to Apr. 1826		(Copies)	Baptisms and burials.
Rotterdam	1815 & 1816	(Copies)	Baptisms, marriages, and burials.
Russia, British Factory.	1716—1834	(Copies)	Marriages, baptisms, and burials.

[1] "*Livre des Anglois à Genève*," by J. S. Burn. *Lond.* 1831. 8vo. A copy of the Register of the Church at Geneva, containing the names of English Protestants who took refuge there in the reign of Queen Mary.

St. Servan, Ille et Vilaine.	1824—1826	(Copies)	Baptisms and burials.
——— St. Maloe's	1824—1826	(Copies)	Baptisms and burials.
Smyrna	1789—1829	(Copies)	Baptisms, marriages, and burials.
Whampoa, near Canton; and British Chapel at Macao, China.	1820—1835	(Copies)	Baptisms, marriages, and burials

III.

Cronstadt	1807—1824	(Copies)	Baptisms, marriages, and burials.

Registers of Private Chapels in or near London.—Prior to to the Marriage Act in 1753, it was not necessary to the validity of a marriage that it should be accompanied by any religious ceremony, or be solemnised in a church. The consequence was, that nearly every chapel in and about London, whether belonging to the Established Church or to the Dissenters, was in the habit of marrying persons, and sometimes of keeping Registers of the marriages.

The Marriage Act of 1753, however, rendered it necessary to the validity of a marriage that it should be solemnised in some "parish church or public chapel where bans of matrimony had been usually published." A stop was thus put to the marriages at chapels, for bans were scarcely ever published but in parish churches.

The discontinuance of marriages at chapels, and the passing of the ownership of the chapels themselves from one to another, together with the lapse of time and accidental circumstances, have occasioned the loss of many of the registers kept at these places of worship; a brief enumeration, therefore, of those which are now known to exist may prove serviceable to the genealogist.

Duke Street Chapel.—This chapel is situate at the south end of Duke Street, in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. It was founded by a Mr. Higgins, and finished by private subscription, in 1709. It is now the property of Lewis Wolfe, Esq., the lessee of the Crown.

The only existing register of this chapel consists of several sheets of foolscap paper, containing twelve entries of marriage, which are given in Nichols' "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. iii. p. 382.

GRAY'S INN CHAPEL.—The Chapel of Gray's Inn is of ancient foundation. Marriages were performed in this chapel for many years prior to the commencement of the present register, as will appear by the "Matrimonial Allegations"[1] in the Bishop of London's Registry. The register of Gray's Inn is a small folio book, bound in rough calf, containing both marriages and baptisms. The marriages commence on the 7th of May, 1695, and the baptisms in 1707. A List of Contents may be found in Nichols' "*Collectanea*," vol. iv. p. 157.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE CHAPEL.—On the north side of the road at Knightsbridge stands this chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which belonged formerly to an ancient lazar-house held under the church of Westminster. The chapel was rebuilt in 1629; and again in 1699, at the charge of Nicholas Birkhead, citizen and goldsmith, of London.

There is no register to be found; but, by the "Matrimonial Allegations" in the Bishop of London's Registry, it appears that many were married at this chapel in the years 1667, 1668, and 1669.

Extracts are given in Nichols' "*Collectanea*," vol. iv. p. 162.

THE ROLLS CHAPEL REGISTER.—The Register of this chapel is preserved, with the other Records of the Master of the Rolls, at this chapel. It is a short folio, commencing in 1736, but contains only entries of twenty marriages. For contents, see Nichols' "*Collectanea*," vol. iii. p. 384.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, BEDFORD ROW.—This chapel was built about 1720, and consecrated in September 1723. Inquiries have been made of the Trustees, but no register has been found. A list of matches, taken from the "Matrimonial Allegations," is given in Nichols' "*Collectanea*," vol. iii. p. 387.

WHEELER CHAPEL REGISTER, SPITALFIELDS.—This chapel was built by Sir George Wheeler, prior to the year 1714, and was used by the inhabitants of Spitalfields before their present church, Christ Church, was built. It is situated near to Wheeler Street, on the east side of Bishopsgate Street. The register is a small quarto, in the possession of one of the Trustees of the chapel. It contains,

[1] The *affidavit* made by one of the parties on obtaining the marriage license, is called, in the Ecclesiastical Courts, a "Matrimonial Allegation."

at one end, entries of 197 baptisms, from the 24th of March 1734 to 1824; and, at the other end, entries of 23 marriages. The latter are given in Nichols' "*Collectanea,*" vol. iii. p. 388.

Fleet Marriage Registers.—The marriages denominated "Fleet Marriages" were so called from their being solemnized by regularly ordained clergymen of low character, residing within the Fleet Prison, or its rules, and generally confined for debt.

It will scarcely be credited by future generations that such a notorious abuse as these clandestine marriages, could have been allowed to exist in London in the eighteenth century. The following is an extract from the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" for February 1735, copied by that work from the "*Grub Street Journal*":—

"A female correspondent, who signs 'Virtuous,' complains of the many ruinous marriages that are every year practised in the Fleet, by a set of drunken, swearing parsons, with their myrmidons, that wear black coats, and pretend to be clerks and registers to the Fleet, plying about Ludgate Hill, pulling and forcing people to some pedling alehouse or brandy-shop, to be married; even on Sunday, stopping them as they go to the church. Not long since, a young lady was deluded and forced from her friends, and, by the assistance of a very wicked swearing parson, married to an atheistical wretch, whose life is a continual practice of all manner of vice and debauchery. Another young lady was decoyed to a house in the confines of the Fleet, by a pretended clergyman: Dr. Wryneck immediately appeared, and swore she should be married, or, if she would not, he would have his fee, and register the marriage from that night; the lady, to recover her liberty, left her ring, as a pledge that she would meet him the morrow night."

These abuses existed until the year 1754, when Lord Hardwicke introduced his Marriage Act, but not until many noble families had suffered under the inconveniences of a Fleet marriage. Strange to say, this bill could not have been popular, as it was deemed expedient to print a single sheet of paper (copies of which are now very scarce), explaining the reasons for passing the bill. This paper sets forth, that,—

"Multitudes of honourable and reputable families have been greatly injured, and many of them utterly ruined, by clandestine marriages, solemnized in taverns, brandy-shops, alehouses, and other houses, within the liberties of the prisons of the Fleet and King's Bench, and in the Mint, and other pretended privileged places.

"By which abuse, the religious establishment of marriage is entirely subverted, and the legal evidence thereof rendered precarious and uncertain.

"Instances of the families ruined by such marriages are too many to be here inserted. The number of these clandestine marriages is almost incredible.

"On a trial at Guildhall, London, 14th February, 1716, before the then Lord Chief Justice Parker, in an action brought against John Mottram, a clergyman, living within the rules of the Fleet Prison, it was proved that ten register-books for marriages were kept in several houses about that prison, and that one of those registers contained above 2000 clandestine marriages solemnized within one year, and the other nine almost as many. Certificates were given of such marriages with the City arms printed on them, and ignorant people were imposed on, in being made to believe that was the king's stamp. The stamp duties on every marriage license are five shillings; on every affidavit made to obtain a license, one shilling; on every bond executed on grant of each license, one shilling and sixpence; and on every marriage certificate, five shillings: total, twelve shillings and sixpence.

"The loss of the stamp duties by these clandestine marriages amounts to £4000 or £5000 per annum."[1]

The Registers were, in some instances, in the keeping of the ministers who performed the ceremony, and they were also often kept by the proprietors of the houses or taverns in which the marriages happened to have taken place. After the door was closed against marriages of this description, by the operation of the Marriage Act, it appears that a clerk of one of the Fleet ministers collected a number of them together, and opened an office, where reference might be had to them. Another office, for the deposit of these registers, was opened in another part of the town; but, in 1813, the great bulk of them came into the hands of a private individual, of the name of Cox, from whom the Government purchased them in 1821, and by the direction of the then Secretary of State for the Home Department, they were deposited in the Registry of the Consistorial Court of London. By far the greater number of the registers of the marriages celebrated within the precincts of these several places, are comprised in this collection. There are, however, exceptions; for two of the Fleet registers are known to be in the possession of a professional gentleman in Doctors' Com-

[1] An original is in the possession of Sir Charles Young, Garter King at Arms.

mons, and a third has found its way into the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

The registers are contained in two hundred and twenty-three volumes, fifty-one of which have indexes. There are also twenty-four bundles,[1] containing nearly one thousand small pamphlets or pocket-books, having in them entries of baptisms as well as marriages celebrated in or near the Fleet Prison. They commence in the year 1682, and end in 1754. The books are in good preservation, and seldom filled, each clergyman having had a separate register, so that there are perhaps twelve registers for every year.

The books of the Fleet, however corroborated by other circumstances, are not in any case received as evidence of a marriage: not because a marriage celebrated there was not good, for such it clearly was before the Marriage Act; but because the manner in which those marriages were celebrated, and the conduct of the persons who, without any legal authority, assumed the power of registering them, have thrown such an odium on those books as to take from them even the authority of a private memorandum.

King's Bench Prison and Mint Registers.—Our remarks upon the "Fleet Marriages" apply to those which took place in the King's Bench Prison, and the Mint in Southwark.

The registers commence in the year 1718, and end in 1736.

They are contained in four volumes, and form a part of what are called the "Fleet Registers"; they contain entries of marriages, as well in the King's Bench Prison, and in the Mint in Southwark, as in the Fleet. There is also one bundle of pamphlets or pocket-books, containing entries of these marriages.

They are deposited with the Fleet Registers. Many of them abound in interpolations and erasures; in several, entries occur in a long series, evidently written in one and the same hand, and at the same time; there is a general want of authentication by witnesses, or by the signatures of the parties between whom the marriage ceremony purports to have been solemnized; and, like the Fleet Registers, whenever they have become the subject of judicial examination, they have been considered as bearing a very questionable character.

Registers of May-Fair Chapel.[1]—The marriages celebrated at

[1] Extracts from these registers may be found in "*The Fleet Registers, with some Account of May Fair, Mint, and Savoy Chapels,*" by J. S. Burn. *Lond.* 1833. 8vo.

this chapel bear the same character, and were as notorious as those of the Fleet and King's Bench Prisons. The site of this chapel is now occupied (it is believed) by Curzon Chapel.

The registers commence with the year 1728, and end with 1754.

They are contained in twelve volumes, comprising marriages and a few baptisms. Nine of these volumes are now with the Fleet Registers, at the Consistorial Court of London, and the remaining three are with the Parish Registers in the Church of St. George, Hanover Square; those at the latter place are marked (A), (B), and (C).

(A) Contains 1020 marriages, commencing 21st Feb. 1735, and ending 27th July 1744; baptisms from 26th March 1740 to 7th April 1753.

(B) Contains about 5000 marriages, commencing 28th July 1744, and ending 30th September 1749.

(C) Commencing 30th September 1749, and ending 25th March 1754; from October 1753 to March 1754, are 1136 marriages.

Lord Hardwicke's Act was hastened in consequence of the mischief done at this chapel, where it is said 6000 marriages took place in one year; and that in one day, 173 couple were married. On the 24th of March 1754 (the last day), before eleven o'clock, forty-five couple were married; and at the close of the day, nearly one hundred pair had been joined together, two men being constantly and closely employed in filling up licenses for that purpose.[1]

It is affirmed, that these documents are not received as evidence of a valid marriage, no license for the chapel having been discovered to have been ever granted.

Registers of Roman Catholics.—Roman Catholics were not accustomed to keep registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, prior to the restoration of Charles II.

By the Act 3 James I., in consequence of the secret marriages and christenings of the Roman Catholics, it was enacted, "that all persons married otherwise than in some open church or chapel, and otherwise than according to the orders of the Church of England, by a minister lawfully authorised, should be disabled to have any freehold, dower, thirds," &c. &c.; and further, "that every Popish recusant should, within one month after the birth of any child of his, baptize the same in the open parish church, under a penalty of

[1] "*Gentleman's Magazine*," 1753.

one hundred pounds; and that if any Popish recusant should be buried other than in the church or churchyard, or not according to the ecclesiastical laws of the realm, the executors should forfeit twenty pounds."

With the return of Charles II., himself a Catholic, came a religious toleration: ambassadors from Roman Catholic sovereigns had mass publicly performed in their respective chapels, attended by regular congregations, and baptisms and marriages were openly celebrated in them.

By the Act of 11 and 12 William III., Popish priests celebrating mass, &c., except in the houses of ambassadors, were liable to perpetual imprisonment. This law was in force till the 31 George III.; it would appear, therefore, that there can be no Catholic registers for any part of England, except London, from 1698 to 1790.

There are now 697 Roman Catholic churches, chapels, and stations in England, and 141 in Scotland; of these, 296 have been registered for marriages, under the Act of 6 and 7 Will. IV. cap. 85. They are particularised in the *"Catholic Directory and Ecclesiastical Register"* for the present year.

Catholics have now no burial-grounds in the metropolis or suburbs, excepting the Cemetery in Sloane Street, Chelsea.

As the marriages of Catholics are invalid in England unless they take place according to the Protestant forms, by Protestant clergymen, they are not commonly entered in the Catholic registers, though the ceremony is usually performed at the Catholic chapel, in addition. The names of the sponsors are inserted in the Catholic record of baptism: a custom not known to the English Church, but it is very desirable, as it might occasionally prove identity.

The ensuing is a list of all the Catholic chapels at present in London, which have been registered for marriages, together with some particulars relating to their registers.

Bavarian Ambassador's Chapel, *Warwick Street, Golden Square.*—The registers commence with the year 1748; all the previous ones were lost in the riots in 1780.

French Ambassador's Chapel, *Little George Street, Portman Square.*—The registers commence in 1793, in which year the chapel was built. The marriages and baptisms are of French families chiefly. The entries of marriages contain the places of birth of the parties, and their parents' names.

SARDINIAN AMBASSADOR'S CHAPEL, *Lincoln's Inn Fields.*—All registers prior to 1761 were destroyed by a fire in 1760; but there are at the commencement of the present books, about six pages of registers, from the year 1732 to 1760, being some copies from a book saved out of the flames.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S CHAPEL, *Spanish Place, Manchester Square.*—The registers commence in 1732, are attentively kept, and the number of baptisms in 1823 was 236.

ST. MARY'S, *Moorfields.*—This chapel contains the registers of the chapel formerly existing in Whitecross Street. The rioters of 1780 destroyed all records prior to those of 1763.

ST. PATRICK'S, *Soho Square.*—The records begin 1792, the year of the erection of the chapel.

The remaining registered churches and chapels in London and its suburbs have been so recently erected, that their registers are scarcely worthy of notice. A list of them may not be unacceptable to the reader:—

German Chapel, *Bow Lane, Cheapside.*
Our Immaculate Lady of Victories, *Clapham.* (1852.)
Our Lady's Church, *St. John's Wood, Grove Road.* (1833-36.)
St. Aloysius's, *Clarendon Square, Somers Town.* (1808.)
St. Ann's, *Spicer Street, Spitalfields.*
St. Edmund's, *Mill Wall, Isle of Dogs.* (1846.)
St. Francis de Sale's, *Chapel Place, Tottenham.* (1826-27.)
St. George's Cathedral, *St. George's Fields, Southwark.* (1841-48.)
St. John the Baptist's, *Hackney.* (1847-48.)
St. John the Evangelist's, *Duncan Terrace, Islington.* (1841-43.)
St. Mary's, *Cadogan Terrace, Sloane Street.*[1] (1812.)
St. Mary's, *Holland Street, Kensington.*
St. Mary's, *Holly Place, Hampstead.* (1816.)
St. Mary's, *Wade Street, Poplar.* (1818.)
St. Mary and St. Michael's, *Virginia Street, Ratcliff Highway.*

The Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland have not been accustomed to keep registers until very lately.

The deaths of Catholics in England are generally registered in the Catholic Chapels, notwithstanding the burial is entered in the register of the parish where they are buried.

When, in 1838, the Commissioners appointed by her present Majesty to inquire into the state of the Registers of Births, &c.,

[1] A spacious cemetery adjoins this church.

applied to the Roman Catholic prelates to deliver up any registers in their possession, they declined to do so, or to authorise the inferior clergy of their persuasion to do so, partly on account of the omissions and defects incident to records, made and preserved for so many years, with so much danger and difficulty under the severe pressure of the penal laws, and partly on account of the practical inconvenience that would result from depriving the Roman Catholic clergy of the custody of records, to which frequent reference is made, for purposes purely religious and canonical.

There is another source from which information respecting Catholics may be obtained. By Stat. 2 Geo. I. c. 5 (1715), it was enacted, "that all Papists having any estate or interest in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, should take the oaths therein required, in the Court of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, or at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or, in default thereof, register their names, properties, the occupiers and the leases thereof, with the clerks of the peace for their respective counties;" and by the 3 Geo. I. c. 18 (1716), it was enacted, "that after the 29th day of September 1717, no interest in any hereditaments belonging to Catholics should pass by deed or will, except such deed or will were inrolled in one of the King's Courts at Westminster, or with the clerk of the peace of the county." These provisions lasted until the 31 Geo. III. (1791), when they were repealed. For a notice of other records relating to Catholics, see the heading, "FORFEITED ESTATES."[1]

THE REGISTER KEPT AT DR. WILLIAMS'S LIBRARY, REDCROSS STREET.—Dr. Daniel Williams, a Presbyterian minister, who was born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, in 1644, and who died in 1716, founded a library in Redcross Street, Cripplegate, London, for the use of Dissenters. In the year 1742 a Register of Births was established here, by the London Society of Lay Deputies, of the Congregations of the Protestant Dissenters of the "Three Denominations" in London and within twelve miles of London, and continued till the last day of December 1837, under the direction and supervision of the deputies, the librarian always acting as registrar.

The books of registry are large folio volumes, having each page divided into compartments, with printed headings for the information to be registered, and which information is vouched for in a certificate, signed by the parents and friends of the parties. All

[1] See *ante*, p. 141.

these certificates (being 30,417 in number) are, with the trifling exception of about 13, preserved most carefully, and regularly arranged in boxes, containing 1000 each, so that any one of them can, from the earliest commencement of the series, be referred to without the slightest difficulty. The certificates may be divided into two classes, the earlier series being signed by persons who were witnesses of the birth, the latter by the parents as well as such witnesses.

Besides the registers so kept at Dr. Williams's Library, there are also seventeen registers of births, baptisms, and burials, which have been deposited there from time to time by the representatives of deceased ministers, or which, in pursuance of a recommendation of the deputies of the congregations of the Protestant Dissenters, have been sent to the Registry in question for safe custody. In some years there may have been about 1000 births registered at Redcross Street. Since the commencement of the new system of registration, in the year 1826, up to the period when the Registry was closed, there had been recorded 18,558 births.

Lists of the registers will be found in the "Appendix" to the "*Report on the State of Registers of Births, &c.,*" *Lond.* 1838, pp. 146-48.

Registers of Guilds, Fraternities, and Corporations.—Guilds or Fraternities were societies or associations of persons in the same town, profession, or class, confederated together for the common cause of trade, or charity, or religion. They were bodies corporate, licensed by the Crown; had power to purchase lands, to build chapels, to erect altars, to maintain chaplains and priests, to hold frequent and private meetings, to make annual public processions, and to administer oaths upon the admission of their members. Some of the richer fraternities had companies of minstrels, and occasionally amused the public with pageants, and with plays taken from the Old and New Testaments. Their charities were extensive and voluntary. In some respects they resembled the benefit societies of modern times; but they were more numerous. Almost every parish contained one guild, and sometimes several guilds, which had each a patron saint, and a chapel or altar, at times in the parochial church, and at other times in a distinct building annexed to the guildhall.

Richard I. is said to have introduced societies or companies into London; but the period at which the greatest number of guilds was founded was from the fifteenth to the sixteenth century.

In 1436 an Act of Parliament was passed against unlawful orders made by guilds, fraternities, and other companies incorporate; they were, doubtless, frequently political assemblies.

The contents of the Registers of Guilds or Fraternities offer no small aid to the genealogist, relating often to individuals of rank, and setting forth the names and parentage of wives, and whole families of children.

Persons desirous of trading within the jurisdiction of cities or boroughs must first obtain the freedom of such city or borough, or of London, whose privilege extends to all places throughout England. This *freedom* may be obtained in four ways:—

1. By servitude; that is, apprenticeship to a freeman.
2. By patrimony; that is, being the child of a freeman, born after the parent's admission to his freedom.
3. By purchase from the city or borough.
4. By gift of the city or borough.

The first two are the most frequent; and in both instances the entry in the registers of the Corporation of London states the names of the parent of the child being bound apprentice, or claiming freedom by patrimony: in the former case the boy's minority, if not exact age, will appear; and in the latter, there will be a reference to the entry of the parent's freedom, where similar particulars of such parent will appear.

The books of the *company* of which the person sought was a member will show the *residence and trade or profession;* and sometimes the whole of the evidence afforded by the Corporation registers may be confirmed by the *company's* books.

There is a small annual payment, termed quarterage, due from freemen to their respective companies; and, therefore, their time of death can generally be ascertained.

These observations are not confined to the Companies and Corporation of the City of London; the Guilds of every trading town afford the same advantages to the genealogist.

Although many registers of ancient guilds or fraternities are in the public libraries throughout the kingdom, yet the total number is, perhaps, inconsiderable in comparison with the number of such establishments; but of existing companies the records will, in general, be found perfect for the last two or three centuries; and by their means an important number of families, from the rank of duke downwards, may have good evidence of their descent.

In the British Museum are—

Memoranda respecting Guilds (*Add. MSS.* 5846, p. 1; 5861, p. 434; 5869, f. 134 *b*; 5870, f. 118 *b*).

Registrum Gilde Corporis Christi de Boston, incepte A.D. 1335 (*Harl. MS.* 4795, *art.* 1).

Register Book of Wardens' Accompts of the Pinners' and Wire-sellers' Comps. fifteenth century (*Eg.* 1142).

Accompts of the Masters of the Company of Vintners of the City of London, from 23 Hen. VII. to 14 Hen. VIII. (*Eg.* 1143).

Papers relating to the Companies of Chester and London will be found in the *Harleian* and *Lansdowne* Collections.

Register of the Gild of St. George [in Norwich?], in the reigns of Hen. VI., Edw. IV., and Hen. VII. (*Hargrave MS.* 300).

The "Black-Book" of the Corporation of the City of Winchester, *tempp.* Hen. IVth, Vth, and VIth (*Add. MS.* 6036).

Town Records of the Town of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, from 1600 to 1766 (*Add. MS.* 5669).

Transcript of the Proceedings of the Corporation of Limerick, 1672—1682 (*Add. MS.* 19,859).

Court-Book of the Town of Conway, 1592—1632 (*Add. MS.* 19,714).

In the Ashmolean Library—

Liber Fratrum Gildæ et Fraternitatis in villa de Lichfield, A° 1444; *MS.* 1521.

The Corporation Register Books of the City of London were, unfortunately, destroyed by fire in 1786; but the greater part of the files of the original documents were saved. They commence in 1681, are in good preservation, and of easy access, wanting only indexes—a deficiency in a measure supplied by the books of the respective City Companies.

A multitude of petitions from Guilds and Corporations to King William III., upon the subject of the Protestant religion, with the signatures of most of the members of such corporate bodies, is preserved at the Tower of London.

At the Land Revenue Office are Certificates and Answers from Ministers and Churchwardens of parishes in England and Wales as to Foundations and Endowments of Chantries, Hospitals, Colleges, Fraternities, Guilds, and the value of the lands, possessions, and effects thereto belonging; also, like Certificates and Returns from the Wardens, Keepers, and Commonalty of the different Crafts or Companies in the City of London, taken in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Philip and Mary.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.—The Accounts of Rates, Receipts, and Payments by Churchwardens may be found of considerable utility, in connection with Parochial Registers, as collateral evidence, proving the identity of parties named in the registers, their residences, estates, and establishments. They may also prove the descent of estates from ancestors to heirs for many generations, by the rates made upon their owners; and by other miscellaneous entries often afford evidence of births, marriages, and deaths.

These records are, in some parishes, of earlier commencement than the regular registers.

By the 17th Geo. II. c. 38, s. 14, it is enacted that true copies of all rates and assessments made for the relief of the poor shall be entered in a book by the Churchwardens and Overseers, and attested by them, and carefully preserved; and the Statute 46 Geo. III. c. 46, compels the Overseers of the Poor to keep a book, with the name of every parish apprentice, his age, his parents, and other particulars.

IN the BRITISH MUSEUM are—

Churchwardens' Accounts for Berkhampstead, Co. Herts, from 1584 to 1748 (*Add. MS.* 18,773).

Book of Accounts and Memoranda of the Overseers and Churchwardens of Bansted, Co. Surrey, 1690—1717 (*Add. MS.* 12,492).

Churchwardens' Accompts of the Parish of Horley, Co. Surrey, 1507—1702 (*Add. MS.* 6173).

In the Library of CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD, is,

An Account Book of the Churchwardens of Oldestoke, Co. Hants, from 1541 to 1656 (*MS.* ccclxxvi).

At the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES—

Churchwardens' Accounts for the Parish of St. Clement Danes, Co. Middlesex, from 26th April 1616, until the 22nd April 1617 (*MS.* 67).

REGISTERS OF SOLDIERS.—In the year 1816 a General Order was issued to the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, that "with a view of ascertaining the marriage of soldiers, and the age and baptism of their legitimate children," a book of registry should be kept in every regiment and battalion, in which "the marriage of every non-commissioned officer and private, and the baptism and age of every legitimate child born of parents belonging to such regiment or battalion, shall be recorded, and the said registry shall be certified by the signature of the Adjutant."

After directions respecting the attention to local and other laws necessary to be observed by parties marrying, whether in England or abroad, the order thus concludes:—

The regimental register of marriages is to contain the following particulars, viz.:—

1. The rank, Christian and surname of the soldier, specifying whether bachelor or widower.
2. The Christian and surname of the woman, specifying whether spinster or widow.
3. The place of marriage, specifying parish, county, &c. &c.
4. The date of marriage.
5. The signature of the parties married.
6. The signature of two witnesses present at the ceremony.
7. The signature of the chaplain or officiating clergyman by whom the marriage was solemnised.
8. The certificate of the Adjutant that the registry is correct.

In all cases of the baptism of children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, the parties are commanded to bring without delay to the Adjutants of their respective corps, for the purpose of being registered, an account, containing—

1. The date of the child's birth.
2. The place and date of its baptism.
3. The Christian name of the child.
4. The Christian and surnames of the parents.
5. The rank of the father.
6. The name of the chaplain or other clergyman by whom the ceremony was performed.

In many cases, civil as well as military, the regimental register may prove the only record in existence; instances have occurred in which property to a large amount has descended to the children of private soldiers, and of which they have been unable to obtain possession, from the want of satisfactory evidence of their parents' marriage, which the regimental register is calculated to afford.

It may be observed that this is entirely a regimental document, and the commanding officer (not the Secretary at War) should be be addressed for any extracts therefrom.

The arrangement is so excellent, and the information in the books so valuable, that it is to be hoped they will at stated periods be transmitted to the War Office for more safe custody and more easy reference.

For other information respecting Soldiers, see the heading "Miscellaneous Records."

University Registers, and Registers of Public Schools.

THE information afforded to the genealogist from the principal Records preserved at our Universities and Public Schools must not be overlooked. The birth, parentage, and education of Clergymen may be principally traced from their pages; but it must be borne in mind that many members of the Legal and Medical Professions, as well as those of the Army and Navy, have passed their early years at one or both of these institutions.

At the Universities the most important records are—the ADMISSION BOOKS, the MATRICULATION BOOKS, and the GRADUATE BOOKS.

There are other less important books, called the Buttery or Battle Books; but these contain the dates of their entrance at college only.

THE ADMISSION BOOKS are preserved at their respective colleges, and contain entries of the several students attached to them. In them will be found the Christian and surname of the student, his birthplace, the school where, and the master under whom, he was educated; the date of his admission into college, his age, and his rank in the University. In addition, the Christian and surname of his father, his station in life, and occasionally his residence; with, sometimes—as in Magdalen College, Cambridge—his mother's maiden name.

In case of a student changing his rank, a new entry is made; and a certificate of baptism is generally, if not invariably, required at Oxford, as proof of the age, place of birth, and parentage.

The Admission Books of the several Colleges vary in date of commencement; but it is believed the majority of them begin during the fifteenth century.

THE MATRICULATION BOOKS.—The period and form of matriculation varies at the two Universities. At Oxford every person is matriculated within a day, or two at most, of the time when he is entered of any college or hall. At Cambridge the oaths may be taken before the expiration of the first term. At Oxford, immediately after the entry in the college books, the new member is conducted

by one of the Tutors, or Deans, to the private residence of the Vice-Chancellor, who writes the student's name and address in the matriculation books, and gives him his matriculation paper upon his taking the customary oaths. At Cambridge, the member who is to be matriculated appears before the Proctors and Registrar at the Senate House, and the entry in the books is made by himself.

Not only does the form of entry vary at each University; but some entries afford considerably more information than others; and those at Cambridge contain fewer particulars than those at Oxford.

The Matriculation Books of Cambridge commence in 1544, and have been continued to the present day with uninterrupted regularity. They are of paper, in five volumes, folio, and are preserved in the Registry Office.

The Oxford Matriculation Registers are very imperfect. About 1574—and, in some few cases, as early as 1571—the scribe began to insert the *age of the person* matriculated, his *county*, and *the condition in life of his father;* which plan continued to be acted upon till Michaelmas Term, 1621, when the registers became much more valuable. To the information already stated they thenceforth added *the Christian name of the father, and the place of birth,* of every person entered on the books of the University. This plan was pursued till, in the time of Charles I., the University became a prey to a set of Puritans. From 1647 to 1660 the registers are little better than the account books of the beadles, irregularly kept, and extremely defective in information. From 1660 to the present time the registers are regular and invaluable, containing the same information that is found in the registers from 1621 to 1647.

The Graduate Books.—At both Universities these registers contain the names of members who have taken degrees, and commence in or about the year 1500. They are not of equal value with the matriculation books, as they do not comprise the numerous particulars found in them; but, from the circumstance of their earlier commencement by nearly half a century, and from their connection with the previously described records, they may occasionally afford desirable information.

College Chapel Registers.—Another source of information is the registers or obituaries in the chapels appendant to the several colleges; which are, perhaps, the most ancient in the kingdom. An old *"Liber Obitatis"* of Queen's College has entries of the reign of Edward III.

Founders' Kin Pedigrees.—As the kindred of many founders of, or benefactors to, colleges, are entitled to fellowships or other advantages, which render the knowledge and proof of such kindred important, a few words, in this place, respecting them, may not be unacceptable.

The pedigrees of those persons who have at any time successfully claimed such benefits are preserved amongst the records of the respective colleges; but, as the heads of colleges are not very desirous of publishing the ramifications of their founders' or benefactors' kindred, they rarely allow copies of these documents to be taken.

At the Heralds' College are several volumes [marked L. 2 (1. 2.)] of pedigrees passed under the Common Seal, certifying the descents of individuals from certain founders of colleges, or fellowships in colleges, in the different Universities. These volumes also contain the descents of persons from the blood royal of England, who, by virtue of such descent, have taken or were entitled to honorary degrees at Cambridge. They do not commence before 1620 (18 James I.). The practice of proving descents for the satisfaction of heads of colleges in the early years after these foundations, was not by the evidence at present required, because the relationship was then matter of notoriety, or vouched for by living parties; and the custom of recording notices of descents commenced only with the Visitations.

Manuscript pedigrees of founders' kin are in Lambeth Library.

Extensive collections, showing the kindred of Wykeham and of Sir Thomas White (the founders of New College and St. John's College, Oxford) are in the possession of Sir Charles Young, Garter King at Arms.

The pedigrees of families of kin to Archbishop Chichele, the founder of All Souls' College, Oxford, and, as such, entitled to fellowships in that college, were published in quarto in 1765, with a Supplement in 1775. Additional MS. collections are in the library of that college.[1]

Genealogical information is likewise contained in Churton's "*Founders of Brazen Nose College, Oxford,*" 1800; and in Warton's "*Life of Sir Thomas Pope,*" 1780.

Many lists of members of each University have been printed, and others exist in manuscript, as shown in the following Lists:—

[1] See *ante*, p. 216.

LISTS OF COLLEGIANS, ETC.

University of Oxford.

The University of Oxford Calendar. This calendar was commenced in 1810, and has been continued annually to the present time.

Athenæ Oxonienses, by Anthony à Wood. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1721. 2nd edit.—New edition by Dr. Bliss. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1813—1820. 4to.—A new edition by the same editor has been for some time in preparation. Wood's own copy, with manuscript notes, is in the Ashmolean Library, *Wood MSS.* 8500; 8501.

The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, by Anthony à Wood, edited by Gutch. *Oxf.* 1786.—Appendix, *Oxf.* 1790.—New edition. 2 vols. *Oxf.* 1792—1796. 4to.

Lists of the Chief Officers in the University of Oxford. See Le Neve's "*Fasti*," new edit., by T. D. Hardy. 3 vols. *Oxf.* 1854.

List of the Chancellors of Oxford; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5833, f. 90.

Lists of the Chancellors, High Stewards, Burgesses, Vice-Chancellors, Proctors, &c., of the University of Oxford, 1749. See Pointer's "*Oxoniensis Academia.*"

List of Chancellors of Oxford, from 1505 to 1641; Univ. Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxxviii. ff. 5, 6.

List of the Heads of Colleges in Oxford, from the earliest times to 1810. See Chalmers' "*History of the University of Oxford,*" p. 475.

Names of all the Doctors and Masters of Arts in every College in Oxford, 1616; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8587, f. 111.

List of Doctors, Masters, Proctors, &c., from 1563 to 1628; Univ. Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxxviii. f. 21.

Catalogue of Doctors and Masters that went out, in Oxford, from 1565 to 1616; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 3486, *art.* 2.

Admissions to Degrees at Oxford, from 1505 to 1690; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MSS.* 8506—8511.

Nomina Baccalaureorum determinantium Oxon., ab ann. $151\frac{8}{9}$ ad ann. $16\frac{79}{80}$; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8476.

List of Bachelors of Divinity, from 1563 to 1628; Univ. Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxxviii. ff. 9—20.

Collections out of the Matriculation Books from 1564 till 1647, with the Names of all the Fellows, Scholars, and Commoners of every College or Hall in Oxford, 1552; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8511.

Similar Collections, from 1540 till 1690; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8512.

Admissiones ad informandum in Grammatica et Rhetorica, 1508—1567; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8511.

Custodes Cistarum, Bedelli, Registrarii, in Acad. Oxon., ab ann. 1508 ad ann. 1659; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8511.

Lists of Collegians, etc.

Nomina omnium inceptorum in quavis facultate, quæ in Comitiis Oxon. steterunt, ab ann. 1502 ad ann. 1680; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8475.

Admissiones opponentium in Theologia, ab ann. 1505 ad ann. 1539.—Baccalaureorum et Doctorum SS. Theologiæ, ab ann. 1505 ad ann. 1690; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8510.

Baliol College: Catalogue of the Fellows and Masters of Arts of Baliol College, Oxford, from 1502 till 1642; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8490, f. 53.

Brazen-Nose College: Names of Fellows of Brazen-Nose College, from 1538 till 1555; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8490, ff. 162, 165.

Christ Church College: Registrum eorum qui Electi sunt et Admissi sunt in hanc Ecclesiam, ab ann. 1547 ad ann. 1581; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8490, f. 172.

———— Catalogi Decanorum, Præbendariorum, Canonicorum, Alumnorum, etc., Ædis Christi Oxon., ab ann. 1547 ad ann. 1619; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MSS.* 8541; 8542.

———— Electiones Discipulorum Westmonasteriensium ad utramque Academiam, viz., ad Ædem Christi Oxon., et Coll. S. Trinitatis Cantab., ab ann. 1561 ad ann. 1689; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8490, f. 170.

———— Students called Canoniers, being put in by the Deans and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, from 1661 to 1735; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 7025, f. 120.

Lincoln College: Catalogue of the Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford, from 1436 till 1681; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8490, f. 133.

Oriel College: Catalogus Præpositorum et Sociorum Coll. Oriel Oxon., ad ann. 1665; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8490, f. 63.

Pembroke College: Names of Persons of Pembroke College, Oxford, who were Officers in the Army of Charles I.; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8490, f. 242.

Queen's College: Catalogue of Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, for forty years after the Foundation; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8490, f. 96.

St. Edmund Hall: Names of the Scholars of St. Edmund Hall, from 1573 till 1693; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8490, f. 267.

St. John's College: Catalogue of Fellows of St. John's College till 1617; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8490, f. 204.

St. Mary Magdalen College: A Register of the Presidents, Fellows, Deans, Chaplains, Clerks, Choristers, and other Members of *St. Mary Magdalen College*, Oxford, from the Foundation to the present time, by John Rouse Bloxam, D.D. *Oxf.* 1854, vol. i. Volume ii. is in preparation.

Trinity College: Catalogus Alumnorum à Tempore Fundationis, ad ann. 1600; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8490, f. 172.

University College: Nomina Magistrorum, Sociorum, et Alumnorum Coll. Univ. Oxon., ab ann. 1381 ad ann. 1654; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8490.

LISTS OF COLLEGIANS, ETC.

Wadham College: Catalogus Custodum, Sociorum, Scholarium, etc., ab ann. 1681 ad ann. 1713; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8490, f. 240.

——— Names of Commoners, from 1615 till 1670; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8490, f. 225.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Cambridge University Calendar. This calendar commenced about the year 1799, and has been continued annually to the present day.

History of the University of Cambridge, 2 parts. *Lond.* 1721. 8vo.

——— by Edm. Carter. *Lond.* 1753. 8vo.

Memorabilia Cantabrigiæ; or, An Account of the Colleges in Cambridge, by Joseph Wilson. *Lond.* 1803. 8vo.

History of the University of Cambridge, by G. Dyer. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1814. 8vo. and 4to.

Lists of the Chief Officers of the University of Cambridge. See Le Neve's "*Fasti*," new edit., by T. D. Hardy. 3 vols. *Oxford*, 1854.

Collections for an "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," by the Rev. William Cole, alphabetically arranged; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5862—5884.

Similar Collections, made about 1732; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *MS. Ff.* iii. 32.

Athenæ Cantabrigienses, or Companion to Anthony à Wood's great Work, is in preparation by Mr. C. H. Cooper, F.S.A., the author of "*The Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge*," and his eldest son, Mr. Thompson Cooper.

Lives of Illustrious Men educated at Cambridge, from the Foundation to the year 1715; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 7176; 7177, and 6114, pp. 12, 13.

A Catalogue of the Founders and Benefactors of the University of Cambridge, with the Names of the Masters, Fellows, etc., A.D. 1621; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 11,720.

Catalogus Cancellariorum, Pro-Cancellariorum, Procuratorum, et eorum qui in Acad. Cantab. ad Gradum Doctoris aspirant; et numerus omnium Graduatorum, etc., ab ann. 1500 ad ann. 1571, per Matth. Parkerum, Arch. Cant.; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8567.

List of Cambridge Officers, 1708—1782; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5813, f. 200 *b*; 5960, f. 27.

List of High Stewards; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5821, p. 89; 5834, p. 440.

Catalogus Cancellariorum Cantab.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5845, p. 404.

List of Vice-Chancellors, Proctors, and Graduates of Cambridge, 1454—1589; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5845, p. 413.

List of Registrars; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5813, f. 160 *b*.

Lists of Professors; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5813, f. 162 *b*.; 5822, f. 49 *b*.; 5834, pp. 264, 274, 466; 5846, p. 362.

Registrum Gratiarum, Graduum, etc., a veteri libro procuratorum, 1488—1544; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 6399, A. p. 1.

LISTS OF COLLEGIANS, ETC.

List of Cambridge Graduates, 1500—1775; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5851, p. 224; 5884, p. 33.

Graduati Cantabrigienses, ab anno 1600 ad ann. 1784; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 622.

Graduati Cantabrigienses, 1823, with MS. additions by D. E. Davy, Esq.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 19,209; 19,210.

List of Bachelors of Arts of Cambridge, 1500—1775; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5585; 5851, p. 309; 5885, p. 1.

The Names of London Scholars, Members of certain Colleges in Cambridge, 1575; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 20, *art.* 82.

Christ's College: Extracts from the Records of Christ's College, Cambridge, BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6981.

———— Biographical List of the Masters, with their Arms, to 1780; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5821, p. 45 *b.*

———— List of Fellows, *temp.* Edw. VI.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5846, p. 456.

Corpus Christi College: Biographical List of the Masters of Corpus Christi, or Benet College, with their Arms; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5807, f. 27 *b.*

———— An Alphabetical Series of Masters, together with their Counties, times of Admission, and Degrees, from the Foundation to 1351; of all Fellows from 1440; and of all other Students from 1544. See Masters' "*History of Benet College, Camb.*" A prior list of members had been published in 1749.

Emmanuel College: Lists of the Masters, Fellows, etc., of Emmanuel College; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5851, p. 3; 5857, p. 356; 5868, f. 63 *b.*

Jesus College: List of Fellows of Jesus College, 1499—1745; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5820, f. 150.

———— Admissions from 1618 to 1719; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5820, f. 157.

King's College: Account of King's Coll. Camb., by H. Malden. *Camb.* 1769. 8vo.

———— Biographical Notices of all the Provosts, Fellows, and Scholars of King's College, from the Foundation; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5814—5817; 5802, ff. 116—168; 5955; 5960, f. 1.

———— Catalogue of Provosts, Fellows, and Scholars; CAIUS COLL. CAMB. *MS.* 173, f. 119.

———— Catalogue of Provosts, Fellows, and Scholars elected into King's College, Cambridge, from 1441 to 1703; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6114.

———— *Alumni Etonienses*, or a Catalogue of the Provosts and Fellows of Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge, from the Foundation in 1443 to the year 1797, with an Account of their Lives and Preferments, by T. Harwood. *Birm.* 1797. 4to.

———— Account of the Fellows, 1478—1620; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5954, f. 1.

Lists of Collegians, etc.

King's College (*continued*): Registrum Regale, sive Catalogus Præpositorum, Sociorum et Alumnorum, è Collegio Etonensi in Coll. Reg. Cantab. cooptatorum, 1443—1774; *Etonæ* (Pote), 1774. 4to.

King's Hall: List of Masters and Fellows of King's Hall; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5846, pp. 223, 457.

Magdalen College: Catalogue of the Fellows of Magdalen College, 1575—1735; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5851, p. 99.

Pembroke Hall: Biographical List of Masters of Pembroke Hall, with their Arms, 1555; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5820, ff. 132 *b*, 172.

———— List of Masters, 1747; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 5853, p. 170; 6402, f. 131.

———— List of Fellows, from the fourteenth century to 1710; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5851, p. 199.

———— List of Masters and Fellows to 1798. See Loder's "*Hist. of Framlingham.*" 4to.

Peter House College: List of Fellows of Peter House College; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5843, f. 131.

Queen's College: List of Masters, Fellows, &c., of Queen's College; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 5808, p. 124; 5848, p. 325.

St. Catharine's Hall: List of the Masters, Fellows, Scholars, &c., of St. Catharine's Hall; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5851, f. 149.

St. John's College: List of Masters and Fellows of Saint John's College, to 1775, with their Arms; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 5850, pp. 42,449; 5858, p. 362.

Sidney Sussex College: Biographical List of Masters of Sidney Sussex College; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5821, f. 101 *b*.

Trinity College: List of Masters, Fellows, Scholars, &c., of Trinity College; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5846, pp. 223, 459.

———— Masters of Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1546 to 1699; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 7025, f. 130.

———— List of the Persons in Commons, and of the Fellows, 1578; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5845, p. 349.

Trinity Hall: Biographical List of Masters of Trinity Hall, with their Arms; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5807, f. 95.

Trinity College Dublin.—The Matriculation Books at this College commence with the year 1625, and are carried on—with one hiatus of about forty years in the beginning of the eighteenth century—to the present time. They are kept on the same plan as those of Oxford and Cambridge, giving the name, father's name age, place of birth, and schoolmaster's name of every student matriculated.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REGISTERS.

At most, if not all, of the Public Schools, registers (more or less particular) are kept of the students, their ages, residences, birth-places, and parents.

Particulars of all the Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales were published by Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., in 1818.

Charter House.—The registers of the Charter House contain a pretty accurate account of the scholars of the foundation since the Restoration. The parentage of the scholars is recorded. Since the appointment of Dr. Russell, which took place in 1811, more accurate lists have been kept of the whole of the boys in the school; and soon after that year, a list was printed, called the "Blue Book," which has been continued annually, but these lists give no clue to parentage.

Christ's Hospital.—The registers of this institution have been preserved in an unbroken series from 1563, and the form of entry in the earlier registers is very similar to that used at the present time. It is not perhaps unlikely that the entries of 1563 may include children who had been some time in the hospital, and whose names were then collected into a book or register, the hospital having been occupied in 1552, and its letters patent of foundation dated in 1553. Some of the children admitted in the first years of the hospital's establishment (and during a century afterwards) were foundlings, or destitute children, to whose parentage there was little or no clue. In cases where the parent was known, it was the practice, at the *earliest period* to which the registers extend, to record the father's name, and his trade or company. The children, for many years (leaving out of view foundlings, &c.), were almost exclusively children of freemen of London, which circumstance would connect them with the City companies, and in some cases might afford a clue to their families and origin.

The entries in the hospital's registers are mostly very explicit, and comprise the admission and discharge, or apprenticing out or decease of each child, allowing for some few irregularities or omissions in the earlier books.

In 1677, rules were made requiring that children should be seven years of age before admission, and should not be foundlings or

parish children. These points were vouched for by the minister, churchwarden, and several inhabitants of the parish. For nearly two hundred years a certificate of baptism has been required with each child, and for the last sixty-four years a certificate of marriage has also been furnished, besides (since the year 1677) the certificate as to legitimacy, &c. &c., signed by the minister and others, being given.

At the present time, certificates of birth, baptism, and marriage are required; and for a very long period (probably since 1677) a statement has been required of the parent (if living) of his circumstances, number of family, &c.

In the Rev. W. Trollope's History of the Hospital, there is a list of the hospital scholars at the Universities from 1591 to 1833, with notes, and some account of the more distinguished. The names of the boys educated on King Charles the Second's Mathematical Foundation, and put out to sea service, from its establishment in 1672-73, were printed in 1769.

Eton College.—Catalogues of the Eton scholars from 1443 to 1774, with short biographies, have been printed, under the title of "*Registrum Regale, sive Catalogus Præpositorum, Sociorum et Alumnorum in Coll. Etonensi, in Coll. Reg. Cantab. Cooptatorum,* 1443—1774;" *Etonæ* [Pote], 1774. 4to.

A Catalogue of the Provosts and Fellows of Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge, from the Foundation in 1443 to the year 1797, with an Account of their Lives and Preferments, by Thom. Harwood, was published at Birmingham in 1797. 4to.

In the Ashmolean Library, at Oxford, is a manuscript, entitled "Catalogus Præpositorum et Sociorum Coll. Etonensis, in Com. Bucks." (*Wood MS.* 8583, f. 120.)

Annual lists of the scholars are also published.

Harrow School.—The only published register of this school is that compiled by the late Dean of Peterborough, commencing 1770 to 1826. The "*Harrow Calendar,*" containing lists of the boys, without any description, from 1845 to 1852, can be had of Mr. Winkley, Bookseller, Harrow.

King's College.—A calendar of students at this college is published annually. The first was printed about 1831.

London University.—A calendar is annually printed of the students there. The first was published in 1844.

Merchant Tailors' School.—There are registers of the boys of this School, from the year 1607 to the present time, in which their birth, entrance on and continuance in the School, are set down, but there is no account of their parentage in these registers. A list of the principal scholars is given in Wilson's History of the School. *Lond.* 1814. 4to.

Rugby School.—A regular register is kept of the names and ages of boys admitted to Rugby School, together with the names and addresses of their parents. The register is published at intervals, under the name of the "*Rugby Register*," by Messrs. Crossley and Billington, Rugby.

St. Paul's School.—For lists of the masters and scholars of St. Paul's School, see Knight's "*Life of Dean Colet.*" *Lond.* 1724. 8vo. p. 327.

St. Peter's College, Westminster.—Several lists of the boys admitted at this school are in existence.

A List of Scholars, as elected to Christ Church College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, was published by Jos. Welch, *London*, 1788. 4to. This work embraces also a List of Masters.

A new Edition, entitled "*List of the Queen's Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster*," was published by Ginger, of Great College Street, Westminster, in 1852.

In the British Museum are:—

Lists of Westminster Scholars, from 1561 to 1738, with some other lists, and another copy, extending only to 1717 (*Harl. MS.* 7025, f. 152).

A similar List, from 1683 to 1738 (*Add. MS.* 8872).

Lists of Head Masters of Westminster School, from 1561 to 1733 (*Harl. MS.* 7025, f. 133).

A *MS.* list of boys admitted since 1803 is in the custody of the head master.

Winchester College.—Registers exist in this college of all the scholars who have ever been admitted into it. Their names are entered, with the date and place of their birth, and the date of their admission; also, in most instances, the time of their leaving the college; and if anything remarkable has befallen them in after life, it is generally noticed. No list of names has ever been printed.

Counties Palatine Records.

THE Counties Palatine of DURHAM, LANCASTER, and CHESTER had formerly separate Courts for the hearing of civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical matters; but these were abolished by Statute 6 Will. IV. c. 19, and the records have for the most part been removed to London. The Records of these Courts are so similar to the documents enumerated elsewhere, that they require no particular description or explanation. They consist chiefly of criminal proceedings; writs in real and personal actions; files of warrants to prosecute and defend; bail pieces; writs of error; affidavits of debt, &c.; rolls of judgments; record, or the feet of fines levied; plea rolls; recoveries; remembrance rolls; enrolments of licenses of alienation; pardons of alienation; commissions; patents; awards and decrees; deeds relating to private property; copyhold books, containing an account of the different surrenders, admittances, &c., made at the halmot courts of the different bishops; inquisitions *post mortem;* mandates and returns of writs for the election of members to serve in Parliament, etc. etc.

These records were originally deposited in the custody of the Clerk of the Crown, Prothonotary, and Cursitor for the several jurisdictions; but have, with the exception of those at Durham, been removed and placed under the charge of the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to the Statute 1 and 2 Vict. c. 94.

The proceedings of the County Palatine Courts of DURHAM have been removed to a building recently erected for them by the Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham in the Exchequer Building there, and can be consulted daily, between the hours of nine and one and three and five, upon payment of the usual fees. The question as to their removal to London is still pending. A brief calendar of them is given in Thomas's "*Handbook to the Records,*" pp. 334, 335; another, more in detail, will be found in Mr. Hardy's "*Report,*" which is appended to the Report of the Deputy-Keeper, made to Parliament in 1855.

Hunter's Collection of Manuscripts relating to the County Palatine of Durham is deposited in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

The LANCASTER Records were transferred to the Office of the DUCHY COURT OF LANCASTER in London, where they still remain. This office is also the repository of numerous valuable documents relating to other counties, such as charters, deeds, and grants by and from the Kings and Queens of England and divers great personages, as well as private individuals, commencing in 1135; enrolments of charters and grants in fee-farm, from 51 Edw. III. [1377] to Anne; Court Rolls of honours, lordships, and manors in England and Wales, chiefly within and parcel of the Duchy, from the reign of Edw. I. to the present time; ministers' and receivers' accompts, from the reign of Edw. II. to the same period. Inquisitions *post mortem*, &c., commencing 1 Hen. V. and ending the 18 Charles I.; in all about 3569 records. Pleadings and surveys, from the reign of Henry VII. to the present day. Decrees and decretal orders, commencing with Henry VII. and ending with the present day. Leases and patents of offices, and presentations to livings, from 1 Hen. VIII. [1510] to the present time. Privy seals and bills, from 1 Jas. I. Grants of quit-rents, from 1780, and awards on inclosures, from 1754.

Indexes and calendars have been compiled to these records, sufficient for all practical purposes. For an account of the office hours and fees, see the heading "DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE" in the "Appendix" to this work.

Among the volumes of Public Records published by order of the House of Commons are Calendars of the Inquisitions *post mortem* of the Duchy of Lancaster, under this title: "*Ducatus Lancastriæ, Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem,*" &c. 3 vols. folio. 1823—1834.

Vol. I.	Part I.	Calendar to the Inquisitions, Edw. I.—Car. I.
	Part II.	Calendar to the Pleadings, etc. Hen. VII.—Ph. and Mary.
Vol. II.	Part III.	1—13 Elizabeth.
Vol. III.	Part IV.	14—45 Elizabeth.

The Calendars present the names of the Plaintiffs and Defendants, a slight notice of the subjects, and of the situation of the lands or other property in dispute. It is material to observe, that the lands litigated were as frequently in other counties as in Lancashire; hence the utility of the calendar is not confined to that county, but extends to all lands which formed part of the Duchy of Lancaster. Indices, *Nominum et Locorum*, are appended to each volume.

The first two volumes were published at £3. 5*s.*; the third at £1. 10*s.* The present price is £1. 1*s.* for the three.

The Chester Records have been deposited in the new repository of the Rolls House, Chancery Lane. A brief calendar of them will be found in Thomas's "*Handbook to the Records*," pp. 323—327.

At the Lambeth Library are returns of the possessions attached to the see, and to the Dean and Chapter of Chester.

In the County Bag at the Chapter House are records relating to the County of Chester.

At the Rolls Office are Rolls containing the accounts of the bailiffs and farmers of lordships, townships, manors, &c., in Cheshire, and the accounts of the sheriff and escheator. Also the Macclesfield Rolls, which contain the accounts of the bailiffs of the hundred, distinct from the rest of Cheshire; and also of the catchpolls and bailiffs of the borough, and of the bailiffs of the forest of Macclesfield, &c.

Most extensive collections relating to families of this Duchy, the chief part of which were collected by the three Randal Holmes, are at the British Museum (*Harl. MSS.* 1920—2187; 7568; 7569).

Chester City was taken out of the County Palatine and made a county of itself by Letters Patent, 6 April, 21 Hen. VII.

Scotch Records.

THE Collections of Records illustrative of the History of Scotland are very numerous, and their places of deposit are nearly as varied as the collections.

Notwithstanding the connection which subsisted between this country and Scotland from a very early period, and the disputes and wars carried on between them, no authentic record relative thereto is of earlier date than the reign of Richard I., from which time there is a series of treaties and documents, down to the treaty between Elizabeth and Mary, in 1586.

Records called the *Scotch Rolls* (Rotuli Scotiæ), commencing 19 Edw. I., and ending 22 Edw. IV., are deposited in the Tower, and at the Rolls Chapel, with the exception of those of the 13 and 34 Edw. III., which are at the Chapter House.

They consist of negotiations and treaties of peace; truces; precepts to the Lords Marchers respecting the keeping of the marches; precepts for levying men; orders concerning pay and provisions, and for garrisoning, fortifying, and victualling castles; impressment of seamen; notices of soldiers employed; proceedings relating to prisoners of war; ransoms; safe conducts to the families of prisoners; rewards to partisans; grants of estates to those who had rendered essential aid to the Kings of England in their claims to the Crown of Scotland; attainders of persons for having acted against Edward I. or his successors; orders for raising money; licenses to trade; grants of benefices, &c. &c.

For early biography, these records present highly valuable materials. In the middle ages almost every person of the rank of a gentleman served in the field; and it is from documents connected with political and military affairs that the lives of eminent individuals must be mainly composed. Of many of the most distinguished characters of the fourteenth century not a word is said by any contemporary historian; and the little which can be collected

respecting them must be wholly gleaned from records. Between Scotland and this country there was always a constant connection, either of a warlike or pacific nature; and it must be at once obvious that the Scotch Rolls are of the utmost utility to persons who are interested in the history of either kingdom.

The particulars of some of the families who accompanied the King in his Scotch wars, especially of the northern families, are so extensive, that they serve almost as a diary.

A Calendar of all the Scotch Rolls and Records here noticed was printed, with Indexes, in 1774, at the expense of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Baronet; and the Rolls themselves were, in 1814, printed *verbatim*, and published in two folio volumes, by the Commissioners on Public Records. They are entitled, "*Rotuli Scotiæ in Turri Londinensi, et in Domo Capitulari Westm. asservati*," 19 Edw. I.—8 Hen. VIII., folio, 1814—1818.

The original price of these volumes was £5. 10*s.*; the present price is £2. 2*s.*

No instance is yet known where these records have been produced in open court for the verification of a pedigree. Dugdale quotes them so constantly in his "*Baronage*," that he, doubtless, had copies of them; and transcripts were possessed by Elias Ashmole, and are still preserved with his MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum.

At the College of Arms is an Abstract of the Scotch Rolls for the reigns of Edw. I., II., III.; Ric. II.; Hen. IV., V., and VI. [*MS.* B. 15.]

Collections from these Rolls, from the reign of Edward I. to that of Edward IV., may also be found in the British Museum (*Harl. MSS.* 320; 92, ff. 36, 61*b*, 66*b*, 184*b*, 205; *Lansd. MS.* 314)

Another important class of Scotch Records was the Scottish Inquisitions, which originate in the "Brieve Mortancestry," or "Brieve of Succession." This is a writ issuing from Chancery in the King's name, the purport of which is to establish a claim by inheritance, or to be "served nearest lawful heir" to those lands of a feudal nature, in which the alleged ancestor of the claimant was vested at the time of his death.

According to the law of Scotland, the complete and effective right to such property does not pass immediately and spontaneously from the ancestor to the heir, but is said to remain "*in hereditate jacente*" of the deceased owner, until the claim of the heir has been

formally recognised and established by the procedure under a writ of succession.

By that writ the Judge to whom it is addressed is authorised and required to ascertain, by the verdict of a jury—1. In what lands and annual rents, within the limits of his jurisdiction, the alleged ancestor of the claimant died vested and seised as of fee, at the faith and peace of the King.—2. If the claimant be the nearest lawful heir of the deceased in these lands.—3. If he be then of lawful age. 4. What is the annual value of the lands, according to certain valuations, usually called the old and the new extent.—5. Of whom, as feudal superior, the lands are held.—6. By what feudal service or species of tenure.—7. In whose possession the lands now are, and on what account, and how long they have been so possessed.

The proceedings so held are denominated a "Service." The verdict of the jury is transmitted to Chancery, where it is entered on record by the Director, and an extract of the record is given to the claimant; and in this completed state it is commonly termed the "Retour of the Service."

An Abridgment of these Inquisitions has been printed by the Record Commissioners, in four volumes folio, of which the last is a supplement. The work is entitled, "*Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis retornatarum, quæ in Publicis Archivis Scotiæ adhuc asservantur, abbreviatio,*" fol. 1811—1816.

Of the original Inquisitions retoured to Chancery, the present series begins in the year 1547 ; and no original retours of prior date have been found, but such as have been preserved in the custody of individuals, and afterwards deposited and recorded in the office. The imperfections in the series, subsequently even to the period above mentioned, are very great.

Of the present series of Inquisitions retoured to Chancery, commencing in the minority of Queen Mary, no record appears to have been made until about the year 1630, when they were recorded in a series of books; and from that period the practice of recording Inquisitions has been regularly continued. The whole of the series, ending in March, 1811, consists of one hundred and two volumes, in folio. The fifth volume, relating to the years 1611—1614, is lost; and many original Retours have been discovered which are not contained in any of the existing volumes of the Record.

The importance of the record of Retours, independently of its primary purposes, is too well known to require illustration. With certain limitations, it may be considered as exhibiting an authentic

history of the transmission, by inheritance, of the far greater part of the landed property in Scotland, as well as that of the descent of the greater number of its considerable families during the course of the last two centuries.

The work above noticed has been brought down to the end of the seventeenth century. It embraces the contents of about forty-nine volumes of the Record, as also those more ancient Retours which have been deposited in Chancery at a later period, and an abridgment of those original Retours, of which the existing books contain no record.

The three volumes were published at £7. 17*s.* 6*d.*; but the present price is £3. 13*s.* 6*d.*

A record called the *Ragman Roll* was printed by the Bannatyne Club in 1834, with this title, "*Instrumenta Publica, sive Processus super Fidelitatibus et Homagiis Scotorum, Domino Regi Angliæ factis*, A.D. 1291—1296." It contains a chronological detail of the proceedings in the competition of the Crown of Scotland, from the conference at Norham, in May 1291, down to the final award in favour of Balliol, in November 1292; and, besides a recital of all that related to the adjudication of the question of right among the competitors, it carefully sets forth every circumstance relative to the claim of Edward, as lord paramount of the kingdom; and registers at full length all instruments of homage and fealty executed under the seals of the competitors, and of the nobles, barons, and clergy of Scotland, as well as of other persons of inferior rank, who made their submission to the English Monarch during the period above mentioned. Two copies of this record have been preserved in the CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER; and it has been printed by Rymer, though in a rather disjointed form, under the title of "*Magnus Rotulus Scotiæ*" (*Fœdera* ii. 542). Another record of the same transactions, framed by a different notary, and probably at a later period, has been deposited in the TOWER.

The term *Ragman*, in diplomatic language, properly imports an indenture or other legal deed, executed under the seals of the parties; and, consequently, its application to the Rolls here in question implies that they are the record of the separate *ragmans*, or sealed instruments of homage and fealty, executed by the people of Scotland. The editors of the documents above noticed give numerous examples, in the preface to the work, of the early use of this term; but in conclusion they remark, that "it must be con-

fessed, after all, that the origin of *Ragman* still remains a problem for future lexicographers."[1]

Numerous other documents relating to Scotland will be found entered on the *Close Rolls*, and amongst the TOWER and CHAPTER HOUSE records.

Of these the records found in the CHAPTER HOUSE have been printed, under the authority of the Record Commissioners, in a volume bearing the title, "*Documents and Records illustrating the History of Scotland, preserved in the Treasury of the Exchequer, by Sir F. Palgrave.*" Vol. i. 1837. Royal 8vo.

A very valuable collection of State Papers relating to transactions between England and Scotland is preserved in the *Cottonian Library* at the BRITISH MUSEUM.[2]

At SION COLLEGE are Records of the Church and Kirk of Scotland, from the beginning of the Reformation to the year 1638, in three volumes, folio.

A work entitled "*Fragmenta Scoto-Monastica, or Materials for the Formation of a Scottish Monasticon,*" was published at Edinburgh in 1842, by that zealous antiquary, Mr. Turnbull. This gentleman has also announced the preparation of a "*Monasticon Scoticanum.*"

References to Pedigrees, &c., of Scotch Families will be found under the head of "HERALDIC COLLECTIONS" in the present work.

[1] In a note appended by Mr. Thomas Wright to a short poem, termed the "Ragman Roll," in his volume of "*Anecdota Literaria*," *Lond.* 1844, that gentleman observes:— "It would appear from the title that the name of the game was *Ragman:* the title of the French copy is 'Ragman the Good.' It is well known that the charter by which the Scots acknowledged their dependence on the English Crown under Edward I. was popularly called a *ragman roll;* and the name was afterwards applied to other rolls. The origin of the name has been a subject of much doubt. In the '*Chronicle of Lanercost*' [ed. Stevenson, p. 261], we are told that the Scottish deed just mentioned was called *ragman* on account of the number of seals of the Scottish nobility which hung from it. It appears by the beginning of the following poem that, in the game of *Ragman*, the person seeking his character drew a string, which indicated the stanza that was to be applied to him. If we suppose (which appears to me very probable) that the stanzas were written one after another on a roll of parchment, that to each stanza a string was attached at the side, with a seal or piece of metal or wood at the end, and that, when used, the parchment was rolled up, with all the strings and their seals hanging together, so that the drawer had no reason for choosing one more than another, but drew one of the strings by mere chance, on which the roll was opened to see on what stanza he had fallen. If such were the form of the game, we can very easily imagine why the name was popularly applied to a charter with an unusual number of seals attached to it, which when rolled up would present exactly the same appearance."

[2] See Hooper's "*Catalogue of the Cottonian Library*," *Lond.* 1777, p. 29.

The following are the works relating to Scotland, published under the orders of the Record Commissioners, in addition to those already mentioned:—

Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum in Archivis Publicis asservatum, A.D. 1306—1424. 1 vol. fol. 1814. The above is a collection of Royal Charters of Scotland. The present price is 15*s*.

The Acts of the Parliament of Scotland. 11 vols. folio. 1814—1845. The first volume of these acts was not published till 1846.

The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints; or, Acta Dominorum Auditorum, A.D. 1466—1494. 1 vol. fol. 1839. This volume contains the judicial acts and proceedings of the Committees of the three Estates of Scotland, chosen for hearing causes and complaints during the reigns of James III. and IV. of Scotland.

The Acts of the Lords of the Council in Civil Causes; or, Acta Dominorum Concilii, A.D. 1478—1495. 1 vol. fol. 1839. These are intimately connected with the above contemporaneous and analogous proceedings of "The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints."

Irish Records.

LIKE the Scotch Records just mentioned, the Records of Ireland have suffered from the vicissitudes of war, neglect, and the gradual ravages of time. Nevertheless, our public offices and libraries contain much that is valuable to the Historian and Genealogist with relation to this country, and several important works have lately been printed by the Irish Record Commissioners.

The *Patent* and *Close Rolls* of the Chancery of Ireland are preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin. Upon these rolls are found grants of lands in fee or otherwise; creations of honours; charters of incorporation; grants of offices; presentations; denizations; wardships; pardons; ancient statutes; Kings' letters, and other State documents; with several inquisitions, and many deeds, conveyances, letters of attorney, and Chancery proceedings.

A Calendar of these Records has been printed by the Commissioners above referred to, under the title of "*Rotulorum Patentium et Clausorum Cancellariæ Hiberniæ Calendarium, Hen. II.—Hen. VII.*" Vol. i. part i. fol. 1828.

In the Rolls Office of the Court of Chancery of Ireland are preserved the *Inquisitions Post Mortem* and *Inquisitions on Attainder*. These are divided, according to the four provinces and the several counties of Ireland, into reigns, and generally commence in the time of Queen Elizabeth, a few being prior to that period.

The Inquisitions *Post Mortem* are the best evidences of the descent of families, and of the transfer and possession of property during the period they embrace. They cease soon after the restoration of Charles II., when the feudal tenures were abolished.

The Inquisitions on Attainder show whether any person was attainted, in which case his lands and other property were seized into the King's hands. They extend to the reign of William the Third.

These records have also been printed by the Irish Record Commissioners, with this title: "*Inquisitionum in Officio Rotulorum Cancellariæ Hiberniæ asservatarum, repertorium.*" Vols. i. ii. folio. 1826—1829.

In the Tower of London are records called the *Irish Rolls*, of the 1, and 47 to 50 Edward III. On them will be found grants of lands and other possessions; letters of protection and safe conduct; inquisitions of various sorts; appointments of constables and governors of castles; grants of freedom; committals to prison; grants of wardship, etc., as found on the Scotch and Welsh Rolls, described elsewhere.

At Carlton Ride are—Accounts of the Chamberlain of the Exchequer in Dublin, and of the Treasurer in Ireland, Edward I. and subsequent reigns.

At the Rolls House are Rolls of the Irish Establishments, *temp.* Jac. I.

At the Treasury are—Irish Books from 1669; Books, etc., of the late Exchequer of Ireland; original Certificates of Receipts and Payments; Books of the Pells, etc. etc.

At the Chapter House are Transcripts of all Letters Patent of Grants by the Lords Lieutenants, &c., of Ireland, from Hen. V. to 12 Hen. VI. These have been printed by the Record Commissioners in a volume of miscellaneous records, entitled, "*Rotuli Selecti ad res Anglicas et Hibernicas spectantes, ex archiv. in Domo Cap. Westmon. deprompti.*" 1 vol. 8vo. 1834.

At the Office of the Land Revenue Department are—Accounts of Lords Deputies; of Treasurers at War; Victualling and Imprests, from Philip and Mary to the Commonwealth.

The Library of the British Museum contains some very important and valuable collections relative to Irish History. The volumes known as the Clarendon Manuscripts are very valuable to the historian and genealogist. They are described in Ayscough's "*Catalogue of Additional Manuscripts,*" vol. i. pp. 309—340. A few volumes of the same collection are at the Bodleian Library. The *Egerton* Library, also at the Museum, contains a very important collection relating to the early history and literature of the country, with some few records interesting to the genealogist. The dispersion of the Library of the late Sir William Betham, *Ulster*, afforded an opportunity to the Trustees of securing several valuable manuscripts, which are described in the "*Hand-List of Additional Manuscripts,*" at Nos. 19,829—19,865.

In respect to the History of Ireland, the Carew Collection at the Lambeth Library presents an inestimable mass of the most important evidence. The Carew Manuscripts formerly belonged to George, Lord Carew, Earl of Totness, and were purchased by

Archbishop Tenison. They consist of forty-two volumes of valuable papers, principally relating to Irish History during the reign of Elizabeth, but contain some circumstances of earlier times, particularly of the conquest of Ireland. They are numbered 596—638.

A valuable work, affording abundant information concerning the Official History of Ireland, has been printed by the Irish Record Commissioners, with this title, "*Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ,* 1152—1827; *or, The Establishments of Ireland.*" 1 vol., in 2 parts, folio. 1852. The present price of this work is £2. 2*s.*

The Irish *Ecclesiastical* documents, exclusive of Pope Nicholas' Taxation, are of considerable importance. Surveys, commencing with the 28 Henry VIII., are to be found in the Chief Remembrancer's and First Fruits Offices. The most useful of these documents are the "*Valor Beneficiorum,*" and the "*Inquisitions*" upon which such valuation was founded.

The student will find some notices of the ancient Irish Records in Nicholson's "*Irish Historical Library,*" chapter vii., and in Sir William Betham's "*Dignities, Feudal and Parliamentary,*" chapters x.—xiii.

Reference to Pedigrees, &c., of Irish families will be found in the present work, under the head of "Heraldic Collections."

Welsh Records.

THE most important of the Records relating to Wales are the "Welsh Rolls," which commence with the 5th and extend to the 23rd year of Edward I.

In the fourth year of Edward I., Lewellin ap Gruffydh, Prince of North Wales, having offended the King by marrying Eleanor de Bohun, the Earl of Leicester's daughter; by the depredations he had committed in the marches; and by refusing to do homage at the King's coronation, was pronounced guilty of contumacy, and a great army was levied to proceed against him as a rebel. The Prince having been brought to submission, a treaty of peace was concluded between the belligerent parties about Martinmas, 1277.

At this period the Welsh Rolls begin, and continued to the time that Wales became thoroughly subdued, the rebellion raised by Rees ap Meredith entirely quashed by his execution, and the ordinances for the settlement of the country and incorporating it with England were established.

The Rolls contain all the different instruments which passed the Great Seal touching the affairs of the Principality and its Marches, as also relating to the several persons who were either employed or interested in those parts. Therein will be found grants of castles, lands, and other possessions; letters of protection and safe conduct; appointments of justices; inquisitions of various sorts; presentations to churches; appointments of constables and governors of castles; grants of freedom; committals to prison; grants of wardship; writs to receive money; grants of fairs; liberty to trade free from toll; releases from debts; removals from appointments; confirmations of former charters; exchanges of lands; feoffments; arrests; orders for dower, for support of children, for homage; appointments to military rank, and other entries too numerous to detail.

The Rolls are preserved amongst the records at the Tower.

Although termed the "Welsh Rolls," and relating to the affairs

of Wales, it is necessary to mention that notices of many English families appear upon them.

Extracts from these rolls will be found in the *Harleian MS.* 320, f. 42, at the British Museum.

A Calendar of the ancient Charters, and of the Welsh and Scotch Rolls, was published by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, in one volume 4to., in 1774; but, as relates to the Welsh Rolls, it is very defective.

Many matters relating to Wales are entered on the *Close Rolls*. There is also, among the Chapter House records, a roll of extracts from these rolls touching Wales. Here, likewise, are documents relating to the transactions with the Welsh Princes, *tempp.* Henry III. and Edward I.; Letters concerning the war against the Welsh, etc.

The Revenue Rolls of the Prince of Wales (47—49 Edw. III.) are among the Tower records.

At Carlton Ride are ministers' accounts, and accounts of the revenues of Wales; some as early as Edward III. down to Philip and Mary.

The British Museum possesses a fine collection of manuscripts illustrative of the Literature of Wales; and several volumes of Genealogical Collections, with Pedigrees of Welsh Families, collected by Randal Holme. A descriptive Catalogue of all the Welsh manuscripts and documents relating to the Principality of Wales preserved in this Library, formed by James Logan, F.S.A., in 1833 and 1834, will be found in *Additional MS.* 15,088. In the year 1844, two very fine collections of Welsh Manuscripts, amounting in all to 224 volumes, were presented to the Trustees by the Governors of the Welsh School, and by the Royal Cymmrodorion Society. Descriptions are given in the "*Lists of Additions*" for the year 1844, pp. 16—85; and 1845, p. 25.

A long list of Welsh Records will be found in Thomas's "*Hand-Book to the Public Records,*" pp. 321—333.

The document known as the "Record of Caernarvon" has been printed by the Record Commissioners, with this title, "*Registrum vulgariter nuncupatum 'The Record of Caernarvon,' è codice MS. Harleiano* 696 *descriptum.*" 1 vol. folio. 1838.

The first portion of the above record contains a collection of extents of manors, taken chiefly in 26 Edward III., in the counties of Caernarvon and Anglesey. A second portion contains other extents of commots and manors, including the lands of the bishopric of Bangor. A third portion contains records under the title, "*Leges*

et Consuetudines Walliæ." A fourth portion is a collection of inquisitions and pleadings in *quo warranto* before the Justices Itinerant in North Wales, petitions, &c. The next portion contains particulars for the taxation of the spiritual and temporal possessions of the clergy of the diocese of Bangor, followed by an extent of the temporalities of the see, 22 Richard II.; after which follow a collection of smaller records.

The present price of this work is £1. 11*s.* 6*d.*

References to Pedigrees, &c., of Welsh families will be found in the present work, under the head of "HERALDIC COLLECTIONS."

Miscellaneous Records.

RECORDS OF CLERGYMEN.

THE birth, education, life, and death of a clergyman, may be traced with great facility. The Registers of Public Schools and Universities supply the earliest information, and the Ecclesiastical Records supply the residue. The former documents have been already described;[1] the latter are very numerous, the principal being the BISHOPS' REGISTERS and the Registers of the FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.

A very valuable collection of these records are preserved at the LAMBETH LIBRARY. They contain the surveys of the possessions of Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, and of other benefices, made in pursuance of various ordinances of the Commonwealth; also presentations to livings during that period, and the augmentation of benefices by salaries or pensions for the maintenance of preaching ministers, &c. References to these and other records will be found in the accompanying lists.

The BRITISH MUSEUM and SION COLLEGE are very rich in histories and matters relating to the clergy; and the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge contain many records worthy the attention of the genealogist.

The BISHOPS' REGISTERS will be found to contain the names of the incumbents of the several benefices throughout England from the earliest times, the date of their inductions, the names of the patrons or patronesses; and, should the advowsons have been family possessions, a series of such patrons' ancestors, with many particulars of them, their deaths, their heirs, and devisees.

The dates of these registers, though varying in each diocese, are all of great antiquity; those in the Consistory Court of London commence in 1306.

At DURHAM are registers of several Bishops between 1311 and

[1] See *ante*, page 390.

1660, containing entries of visitations, consecrations, grants, ordinations, etc., perfect, and in good order.

There are manuscripts in the British Museum and other Libraries from which lists of the dignitaries of the Church have been compiled (with little interruption) from the time of the introduction of Christianity into the island; and even the parochial clergy may in general be found registered from a few reigns after the Conquest.

First Fruits and Tenths.—The *First Fruits* are the profits, after a voidance, of every spiritual living for the first year. The *Tenths* are the tenth part of the annual value of every spiritual benefice. At the Reformation, Henry VIII., by Act of Parliament, put himself in the situation of Pope over the clergy, and these taxes were thenceforward ordered to be paid to the King. To receive these, a Court of First Fruits was erected—32 Hen. VIII. c. 45—wherein were filed certificates from the Bishops of the patronages and institutions to all ecclesiastical benefices, and consequent entries were made in the books of this office. By Statute 27 Henry the Eighth, the two Universities are exempted from First Fruits and Tenths. By an Act of Queen Anne, certain poor livings were likewise discharged on account of the smallness of their incomes; and those spiritual benefices called Donations, or Curacies, were exempt; of these no information will be found amongst the records of First Fruits and Tenths.

The court was dissolved by letters patent 23rd January, 1 Mary, and united to the Court of Exchequer. First Fruits were abolished by Statute 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, c. 4, and revived by Statute 1 Elizabeth, c. 4, and put under the survey of the Exchequer.

The office finally was abolished by Statute 1 Victoria, c. 20, and the collection of the revenue placed under the management of the Governors and Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty; and the records were placed under the care of the Treasurer; but subsequently, by Statute 1 and 2 Victoria, c. 94, the records were removed to the custody of the Master of the Rolls.

The records were deposited at Carlton Ride, 29th Dec. 1842. The more important are:[1]—

I. Remembrancer's, Comptroller's, and Receiver's Account Books.

II. Libri Compositionum. Entries of the Compositions for First Fruits to be paid by Incumbents on induction.

[1] See a more complete account in Thomas's "*Hand-book to the Public Records*," p. 196.

III. Certificates of Bishops. These are the certificates of the Bishops, addressed to the Barons of the Exchequer, certifying the induction of Clerks to livings, made up according to dioceses, in half-years, from about 1586.

IV. Libri Institutionum. Abstracts of the certificates of Bishops, giving the same information in columnar arrangement, and serving as an index to the same.

V. Liber Decimarum. An account of the yearly Tenths charged on all benefices; also the value of all ecclesiastical livings, not exceeding the value of £50, returned into the First Fruits by virtue of Statute 6 Anne, discharged from First Fruits and Tenths.

VI. King's Books. Liber Regis, or Valor Ecclesiasticus; containing the annual value of benefices and their tithes, being surveys of all ecclesiastical benefices, taken by virtue of certain commissions, 26 Hen. VIII., known as the "*Liber Regis.*"

VII. Liber Valorum. A compilation from the above, made for the use of the Office of First Fruits, and from whence the deficiencies of many of the originals of the above (which have been lost) are supplied.

VIII. Rolls of Pleas and Proceedings in the Court of First Fruits in the Exchequer, from 1 Mary to 3 George I.

A list of a few important Ecclesiastical Records in Public Libraries; notices of Printed Works useful to the Genealogist; Lists of Church Dignitaries, Cathedral Histories, etc., are here subjoined:—

LISTS OF CHURCH DIGNITARIES, ETC.

A Catalogue of Ministers ejected out of their Livings for Conscience' Sake. *Lond.* 1663.

Chronological Lists of Dignitaries to 1715; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6417.

List of all the Dignitaries in England and Wales, 1715; Brit Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6410, *art.* 2.

A Series of Abbots of the principal Monasteries in England, from 1101 to 1550; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 7520, *art.* 1.

Names of Priors, Abbots, etc., *temp.* Henry VIII., may be found in the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus,*" and in Dugdale's "*Monasticon.*"

Catalogue of Priors, Deans, Archdeacons, Canons, and other Ecclesiastical Dignitaries of England; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8567.

Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ; or, a Calendar of the principal Ecclesiastical Dignitaries in England and Wales, and of the Chief Officers in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, compiled by John Le Neve, continued to the present time by T. D. Hardy. 3 vols. *Oxford,* 1854.

LISTS OF CHURCH DIGNITARIES, ETC.

Royal 8vo. Le Neve's Collections for his "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*" are in the BRITISH MUSEUM (*Harl. MSS.* 6404—6418). This collection contains an Obituary, from 1658 to 1680.

Collections for a Continuation of Le Neve's "*Fasti*," by the Rev. John Denne, D.D., brought down to about the year 1797; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 11,823.

Collections for a similar work, by the Rev. Thomas Stone; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 18,767—18,770

Lives of the Archbishops and Bishops of England to 1670; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 21,089.

Account of English Bishops to 1600; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4900.

The Lives, Characters, Deaths, Burials, and Epitaphs, of all the Protestant Bishops of England, by John Le Neve, Gent. *Lond.* 1720. 8vo.

A Catalogue of Bishops, by Fras. Godwyn. *Cant.* 1743. 4th ed. with additions.

Succession of Archbishops and Bishops to 1825. See Nicolas' "*Synopsis of the Peerage*," vol. ii. p. 817.

Lists of Chancellors and Vicars-General, to about 1756; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 11,821.

Lists of Divines between 1663 and 1755 may be found in Chamberlayne's "*Angliæ Notitia*," *or* "*Present State of Great Britain*," published annually down to that period.

Lists of Patrons to Churches in England and Wales. See "*The Clergyman's Intelligencer.*" *Lond.* 1745. 8vo.—Also Browne Willis' "*Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum.*" *Lond.* 1763. 4to.—New edit. by the Rev. T. Lloyd. *Lond.* 1788. 8vo.

The Ecclesiastical Guide; containing Names of all Incumbents and Patrons. 2nd edit. *Lond.* 1822.

Other Lists of Church Dignitaries, to the year 1806, may be found in Beatson's "*Political Index*," vol. i.—and to the year 1851, in Haydn's "*Book of Dignities*," part iv. Also in Gilbert's "*Clerical Guide.*" 4 vols. *Lond.* 1817—1836; and in the "*Clergy Lists*," which are continued annually.

Bath and Wells: Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, from the earliest times, by the Rev. S. H. Cassan. *Lond.* 1829. 8vo.

Bristol: Lists of Dignitaries of the Diocese of Bristol. See Boswell's "*Ecclesiastical Division of the Diocese of Bristol.*"

Canterbury: Account of the Deans, Priors, and Archdeacons of Canterbury. See Dart's "*History of Canterbury*," pp. 94—190.—Also, Somner's "*Antiquities of Canterbury*," 1640.—2nd ed. [Batteley], 2 parts. *Lond.* 1703. Folio.—"*A Description of the Cathedrals of Canterbury and York.*" *Lond.* 1755. Folio.—Woolnoth's "*Illustration of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury.*" *Lond.* 1816. 4to.

LISTS OF CHURCH DIGNITARIES, ETC.

Carlisle: Account of Religious Houses within the Diocese of Carlisle, with the Names of the Chancellors, Archdeacons, Rectors, &c.; CARLISLE CATH. *MS.* 4.

Chester: Catalogue and Lives of the Bishops of Chester, &c.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 11,336.

Chichester: Lists of the Incumbents and Dignitaries of Chichester, by the Rev. John Denne, D.D.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 11,822. See also Abingdon's "*Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Chichester.*" *Lond.* 1717. 4to.

Durham: Church Dignitaries of Durham. See Sanderson's "*Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Durham.*" *Newcastle*, 1767. 12mo.

Ely: Lists of the Ecclesiastical Dignitaries of Ely. See Bentham's "*History of Ely Cathedral.*" *Camb.* 1771. 4to.—2nd ed. *Norwich*, 1812. 4to.—Supplement by W. Stevenson. *Norw.* 1817.—Also Miller's "*History of Ely Cathedral.*" *Lond.* 1807. Royal 8vo.

Gloucester: Ecclesiastical Dignitaries of Gloucester. See "*The History of Gloucester.*" *Cirencester*, 1781. 8vo.

Hereford: List of the Dignitaries of Hereford Cathedral. See Rawlinson's "*History of the Cathedral Church of Hereford.*" *Lond.* 1717. 8vo.

———— History of the Bishops of Hereford to 1602; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4056.

Lichfield: Church Dignitaries of Lichfield. See Abingdon's "*Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield.*" *Lond.* 1717. 4to.—Harwood's "*History of the Church of Lichfield.*" *Gloue.* 1806. 4to.

London: List of Clergy in the Diocese of London. See Newcourt's "*Repertorium Ecclesiasticum.*" *Lond.* 1708.

———— Dignitaries of St. Paul's Cathedral. See Dugdale's "*History of St. Paul's.*" *Lond.* 1658. Folio—2nd edit. *Lond.* 1716. Folio.—New edit. by Sir Henry Ellis in 1818.

———— Dignitaries of Westminster Abbey. See Dart's "*History of the Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westminster.*" 2 vols. *Lond.* 1732.—Another Account. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1812. 4to.—Also Neale and Brayley's "*History of Westminster Abbey.*" 2 vols. *Lond.* 1818.

———— Deans of Westminster, from 1549 to 1731; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7025, f. 132.

———— Deans and Prebendaries of Westminster, from 1560 to 1620; BRIT. MUS. *Cotton. MS.* Claud. A. viii. f. 69.

Norwich: The History of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, with Biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops, etc., by John Britton. *Lond.* 1816. 4to.

———— Catalogue of the Priors, Deans, Chancellors, &c., of Norwich, to 1712. See "*Posthumous Works of Sir T. Brown,*" Appendix.—Also Blomefield's "*Hist. of Norfolk.*"

LISTS OF CHURCH DIGNITARIES, ETC.

Rochester: "*History of Rochester Cathedral.*" *Lond.* 1717. 8vo.—Reprinted 1723.

——— Custumale Roffense, with Memorials of the Cathedral Church, &c., by J. Thorpe. *Lond.* 1788. Folio.

——— Repertory of Incumbents and Dignitaries within the Diocese of Rochester, by the Rev. John Denne, D.D., brought down to about 1795; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 11,819; 11,820.

Salisbury: Deans, Precentors, Chancellors, &c., of Salisbury. See "*History of Salisbury,*" *Lond.* 1719, p. 269.—"*Description of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.*" *Salisb.* 1787. 4to.—Britton's "*History of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.*" *Lond.* 1814. 4to.—Dodesworth's "*Account of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.*" *Salisb.* 1814. Royal 4to.

——— Lives of the Bishops of Sherborne and Salisbury, from 705 to 1824, by the Rev. S. H. Cassan. *Salisb.* 1824. 8vo.

Wiltshire: Archdeacons of Wiltshire, Derbyshire, and Dorsetshire. See "*History of Salisbury*" [*Lond.* 1719], p. 269.

Winchester: Gale's History of the Cathedral Church of Winchester. *Lond.* 1715. 8vo.

——— Milner's Ecclesiastical History of Winchester. 2 vols. *Winchester,* 1798. 4to.—2nd edit. *ibid.* 1809. 2 vols.

Worcester: Catalogues of Deans and Prebendaries of Worcester; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8587, f. 1. See also Abingdon's "*Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester.*" *Lond.* 1717. 4to.—and Thomas's "*Survey of the Cathedral Church of Worcester.*" *Lond.* 1736. 4to.

York: Catalogues of Ecclesiastical Dignitaries of Yorkshire; ASHM. LIB. *Wood MS.* 8567. See also Burton's "*Monasticon Eboracense,*" and "*A Description of York Cathedral.*" [*York,* 1768.] 12mo.

Scotland: List of Scottish Bishops to 1688. See Beatson's "*Political Index,*" vol. iii.—to 1851, Haydn's "*Book of Dignities,*" pt. v.

——— Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, by Russell, 1824. 8vo. See a copy with MS. additions in the BRITISH MUSEUM, *Add. MSS.* 8143; 8144.

Ireland: Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ, by H. Cotton. *Lond.* 1848. 8vo.

——— Archbishops, Bishops, and other Dignitaries of Ireland, from 1660 to 1726; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6850, f. 252.—*Add. MS.* 21,126.

——— Names of the Irish Bishops; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 4799, p. 17.

——— Lists of Irish Bishops to the year 1806. See Beatson's "*Political Index,*" vol. iii.—to the year 1851, Haydn's "*Book of Dignities,*" pt. vi.

ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS.

A History of Mitred Abbies, &c., by Browne Willis. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1718-19. 8vo.

A Survey of English Cathedrals, by Browne Willis. 3 vols. *Lond.* 1727—1730.—2nd ed. 1742. 4to.

Notitia Monastica, by Dr. T. Tanner. 1744. Folio.—New edition, by James Nasmith. *Camb.* 1787. Folio.

Monasticon Anglicanum, per Rog. Dodesworth et Guliel. Dugdale. 3 vols. folio. *Lond.* 1655, 1661, 1673.—Abridged by John Wright. *Lond.* 1693. Folio.—New edit. *Lond.* 1718. Folio.—Additions by John Stevens. 2 vols. folio. 1722, 1723.—Fine edition, by Cayley, Ellis, and Bandinel. 6 vols. *Lond.* 1817—1830. Folio.

A Collection out of the Records of the Tower, showing the Foundation and Endowment of all Religious Houses, and also of all the Colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge;—the Incorporating of all Cities and Borough Towns, with the Companies in them;—of all Fraternities and Guilds, with their several Liberties and Privileges;—the Custody of Honors, Castles, Manors, Parks, and Forests, granted, &c.; with Indexes of Towns, Places, and Persons; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 744.

A similar Collection; COLL. OF ARMS, *Vincent MS.* 17.

Transcripts from Monastic Records in the Exchequer; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 6164—6166.

Liber Beneficiorum omnium Ecclesiasticorum tam in Anglia quam in Wallia; ALL SOULS' COLL. OXF. *MS.* xliii.—PUB. LIB. CAMB. *MS. Dd.* i. 3.

Valuation of the Bishoprics, Deaneries, &c., of England; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6839, f. 321.

Thesaurus; or, Valuation of Ecclesiastical Benefices, by John Ecton [ed. by Willis]. *Lond.* 1754. 2nd ed.

Records relating to the Clergy; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MSS.* 6839; 7023; 7028.

Collections for a minute account of all the Livings in the Kingdom, arranged under the Rural Deaneries; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6826.

Papers relating to Tenths; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5755, f. 112.

Charters relating to various Churches in England, s. xvii.; QUEEN'S COLL. OXF. *MS.* ccclxviii.

Transcripts of Foundation Charters of various Religious Houses; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 447.

Collection of Records relating to the Clergy and Religious Houses, *tempp.* Hen. III.—Edw. VI.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 4525—4527.

Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ, auct. P. Nicholai IV., circa 1291. Folio. 1802. Printed by the Record Commission.[1] See a copy in the BRITISH MUSEUM (*Cotton. MS.* Tib. C. x.).

[1] The present price of this volume is 16*s.* 6*d.*

ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS.

Royal Grants to Religious Houses, to the reign of Edward III.; BODL. LIB. *MSS.* 4166; 4167.

Valor Ecclesiasticus, *temp.* Hen. VIII., auctoritate Regia institutus. 6 vols. 1811—1834. Folio. Printed by the Record Commission.[1] An "Introduction," by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, was printed in 1834, in royal 8vo.

Valor omnium Terrarum et Possessionum, tam Temporalium quam Spiritualium, in Comm. Norf. et Suff., Cantab., Hunt., Essex., Hertf., Midd., et Civ. Lond. jacentium, in manu R. Hen. VIII., anno regni sui 36, remanentium; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 701.

A very valuable Collection of Papers relative to the Ecclesiastical Affairs of England, from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Charles II. inclusive, subdivided into the following heads, viz.—1st, Correspondence; 2nd, Papists and Recusants; 3rd, Visitations by Bishops and Commissioners; and, 4th, Universities, Schools, and Hospitals; in 46 vols. folio. STATE PAPER OFFICE.

Account of Fees, Corrodies, Pensions, etc., paid to members of the suppressed monasteries, 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 8102.

Register of Crown Presentations to Ecclesiastical Preferments, *temp.* Elizabeth; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MSS.* 443; 444.

Register of Presentations to Livings by the Lord Chancellor, 1587—1591 inclusive; SOC. OF ANT. *MS.* 42.

Compositions of Persons for their First Fruits, *temp.* Car. I.; COLL. OF ARMS, *Philipot MS.* 25, Pb.

Register of the Acts of the Court of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, from 1631 to 1633; PUB. LIB. CAMB. *MS. Dd.* ii. 21.

Register Book of Proceedings for the relief of godly and well-affected Ministers, from 30 Jan. 164⅓ to 5 Oct. 1646, and from 1 May to 30 Oct. 1647; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 15,669—15,671.

Account of the Sale of Bishops' Lands, between 1647 and 1651. See Nichols' "*Collect. Top. et Gen.*," vol. i. pp. 1, 222, 284 [from *Add. MS.* 9049]. There is a copy in the BODLEIAN LIBRARY; *Rawlinson MS.* B. 236.

Surveys of the Possessions of Bishops, Deans and Chapters, and other Benefices, made by order of Parliament during the Commonwealth; LAMB. LIB. *MSS.* 902—922. There is an Index to the whole, in 1 vol. folio. All admitted as original records by a decree of the Court of Exchequer.

Record Books of the Commissioners appointed to settle the Augmentations of Rectories and Vicarages, &c., in the time of the Commonwealth; LAMB. LIB. *MSS.* 966—1021.

[1] The present price of this work is £6. 14*s*.

Ecclesiastical Records.

Presentations to Benefices in various Dioceses, from 1652 to 1659; Lambeth Lib. *MSS.* 944—947.

Counterparts of Leases of Church Lands, made by authority of Parliament, from 1652 to 1658; Lamb. Lib. *MSS.* 948—950.

The Book of Lambeth Leases, containing the Augmentations made by the Archbishops, from 12 Charles II., to Vicarages and Curacies, on letting the Impropriations; Lamb. Lib. *MS.*

Notitia Parochialis; containing an account of the state of 1579 Parish Churches in 1705; most of them written and signed by the then Incumbents; Lamb. Lib. *MSS.* 960—965.

The Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy during the Rebellion, by John Walker. *Lond.* 1714. Folio.

Cambridgeshire: Evidence against Scandalous Ministers in the County of Cambridge, from 19 Mar. 164¾ to 10 July 1644, &c.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 15,672.

——— Estimatio Ecclesiarum Episcopatûs Eliensis; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Tib. B. ii. f. 232.

——— Survey of Lands and Property in Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Huntingdonshire, belonging to the Monastery of Ely. See the "*Inquisitio Eliensis.*"

——— Liber de Inquisitionibus Maneriorum Episcopatûs Eliensis, anno 1221 (?); Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Tib. B. ii. f. 86.

——— Inquisitiones Maneriorum Episcopatûs, Eliensis, *temp.* Hen. VIII.; Caius Coll. Camb. *MS.* 489, f. 19.

Cumberland: Account of Religious Houses within the Diocese of Carlisle, Co. Cumberland; Carlisle Cath. *MS.* 4.

Devonshire: A Complete History of all the Religious Houses of Devon and Cornwall, by the Rev. William Jones. *Lond.* 1779. 12mo.

——— Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Provincialis; or a Survey of the Diocese of Exeter, &c. *Exeter*, 1782. 4to.

——— Monasticon Dioecesis Exoniensis, by George Oliver, D.D. *Exeter*, 1846. Folio.

Durham: Boldon Book: Sive Inquisitio de Consuetudinibus et Redditibus Episcopat. Dunelmensis, A.D. 1180; Bodl. Lib. *Laud MS.* 1392, 52. Printed by the Surtees Society, 1852. Edited by the Rev. William Greenwell.

——— Values of Livings and Names of Incumbents in Durham and Northumberland, 1630 or 1636; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 7567, *art.* 19.

——— Collections relating to the See of Durham, by the Rev. Thomas Randall; Durham Cath.

Hampshire: Ecclesiastical Visitation of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, held in March and April, 1543; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,483.

Ecclesiastical Records.

Hereford: Acta in Domo Capitulari Herefordensi, ab ann. 1622 ad 1635; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 4833.

——— A Survey of the Ministry of Herefordshire, 1640; Corp. Christi Coll. Oxf. *MS.* ccvi.

Kent: Charters and Instruments relative to the See of Canterbury, and others within that Province, chiefly of the time of Hen. VIII., in 13 vols. folio; Lamb. Lib. *MSS.* 889—901. See a full table of contents of each volume in Todd's "*Catalogue of the Lamb. Lib.*," p. 267.

—— Registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury, from Abp. Peckham [1278] to Abp. Potter [1747], 68 vols; Lambeth Library. The continuations from the last Archbishop are kept in the Vicar-General's Office in Doctors' Commons.

—— Abstract of the Lambeth Registers, from the time of Abp. Peckham [1278] to that of Abp. Herring [1756]; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 6062—6109.

—— Registrum Roffense, by John Thorpe. *Lond.* 1769. Folio.

—— Custumale Roffense, by John Thorpe. *Lond.* 1788. Folio.

—— Important Collections relating to the Diocese of Rochester, Co. Kent; Soc. of Ant. *MSS.* 167—200; 210.

Lincoln: Extracts from the Registers of the Diocese of Lincoln, by Dr. M. Hutton; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 6950—6954.

——— Taxatio Parochiarum in Comitatu Lincoln.; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Vesp. D. xxvii.

——— Inquisitiones de redditibus, etc.; ad Ep. Lincoln. spectantibus, Sec. xiv.; Queen's Coll. Oxf. *MS.* ccclxvi.

London: Extracts from the Registers of the Bishop of London, by Dr. M. Hutton; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 6955; 6956.

——— The Domesday of St. Paul's; a Description of the Manors belonging to St. Paul's in the year 1222, by the Ven. Archdeacon Hale. Printed by the Camden Society, 1855.

——— Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Londinense; or the Parochial History and the Incumbents and Patrons of the whole Diocese of London, by Richard Newcourt. 2 vols. *Lond.* 1708—1710.[1] Folio.

——— The Present Ecclesiastical State of London, by James Paterson. *Lond.* 1714. 12mo.

——— Liber Curiarum à Seneschallo Abbat. S. Petri Westm. tent. anno 1—3 Ric. III. in div. maneriis eidem monast. spect.; Coll. of Arms, *Norf. MS.* xxxvi.

Norfolk: Account of the Bailiffs of the Bishopric of Norwich, from Mich. 1690 to Mich. 1691; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Dd.* viii. 37.

[1] See manuscript additions to this work, by the Rev. W. Cole, in *Add. MS.* 5833, at the British Museum.

Ecclesiastical Records.

Norfolk (*continued*): Collections out of a Leiger Book and Chapter Book belonging to the Church of Norwich; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8587, f. 17.

——— Collectiones ex Registris Ecclesiæ Norwicensis; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6974.

——— Compotus omnium Ballivorum, etc., Episcoporum Norwicensium, 19 et 26 Hen. VIII.; et 2 Car. I.; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MSS. Dd.* iii. 61; 62.

——— Tables of Livings, &c., in Co. Norfolk; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5522, f. 44.

——— Index Monasticus of the Diocese of Norwich, by R. Taylor. *Lond.* 1821. Folio.

Northumberland: Values of Livings and Names of Incumbents in Durham and Northumberland, 1630 or 1636; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 7567, *art.* 19.

Oxfordshire: Visitation of the University of Oxford; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8522. All Souls' Coll. Oxf. *Jekyll MS.* 51.

——— Liber Visitationis Archidiaconi Oxoniensis, ann. 1585; Queen's Coll. Oxf., *MS.* cclii.

Somersetshire: The Ecclesiastical Division of the Diocese of Bristol, with Lists of the Dignitaries, &c., by Edw. Boswell. *Lond.* 1829. 8vo.

——— Fines Terrarum et Tenementorum Decani et Capituli Eccl. Cath. S. Andreæ Wellensis, in Com. Somerset., ab ann. 1508, usque ad ann. 1533; Ashm. Lib. *MS.* 1154, f. 2.

Suffolk: Taxatio Beneficiorum in Archidiac. Suffolciæ et Sudburiæ ad solutionem decimæ regi; Pub. Lib. Camb. *MS. Dd.* x. 34.

Surrey: Nomina Hominum Ecclesiasticorum Seculariumque, infra Comitatum de Surreia; sec. xv.; Jesus Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxxix.

Sussex: Monasticon Sussexianum, ex Monastici Anglicani voluminibus exscriptum; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6353.

Wiltshire: Extracts from the Registers of the Bishops of Salisbury, 1297—1458. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

——— Institutiones Clericorum in Comitatu Wiltoniæ, ab ann. 1297 ad ann. 1810. 2 vols. folio. 1825. Privately printed by Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart.

——— Rentale Maneriorum, etc., ad Ecclesiam Sarisburiensem pertinentium; sec. xiv.; Univ. Coll. Oxf. *MS.* clxvi.

Yorkshire: Monasticon Eboracense; and the Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire, by John Burton, M.D. *York.* 1758. Folio.

——— Monasticon Boreale, continens instrumenta varia super Fundationibus Domorum Religiosorum, etc., ultra Trentam; Bodl. Lib. *MSS.* 4149—4152.

——— Registrum Archiepiscoporum Eboracensium, abbreviatum per R. Dodesworth; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 4170.

——— A Rental of Chantries and College Lands annexed to the Duchy of Lanc. in Yorkshire; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 5058, f. 105.

Ecclesiastical Records.

Yorkshire (*continued*): An Itinerant Survey of the Churches in Yorkshire; Bodl. Lib. *MS.* 5101.

——— Collections out of the Registers of the Archbishop and Church of York, from 1317 to 1687; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8567, ff. 31, 55, 83.

——— Rental Book of Estates belonging to the Archbishopric of York, 1580—1637, alphabetically arranged; Brit. Mus. *Eg. MS.* 925.

——— Collections relating to the Archdeaconry of York, Lists of Churches, Incumbents, &c., from 1660 to the end of the eighteenth century; Brit. Mus. *Add. MSS.* 11,396—11,400.

Scotland: Register of Ministers and their Stipends, 1567. Printed by the Maitland Club.

——— Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis. 2 vols. Printed by the same Club, 1843.

——— The Chartulary of the Episcopal See of Aberdeen. 2 vols. Printed by the same Club.

——— Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis. Vol. i. et ii. Edited by Cosmo Innes, Esq. Printed by the Spalding Club, 1845.

Ireland: Monasticon Hibernicum, or the Monastical History of Ireland, by John Stevens. *Lond.* 1722. 8vo.

——— Monasticon Hibernicum; or, an History of the Abbies, Priories, and other Religious Houses in Ireland, by M. Archdall. *Lond.* 1786. 4to.

——— Account of several Visitations in Ireland, and the Value of Livings; Trin. Coll. Dublin, *MS.* B. 40.

——— Inquisitions touching the Church Lands in Ireland, *anno* 1609; Trin. Coll. Dublin, *MS.* B. 44.

——— Liber Regalis Visitationis in tribus Provinciis Hiberniæ, 1615, fol.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 19,836.

Wales: Survey of the Cathedral Church of Bangor; Jesus Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxvi.

——— Surveys of the Cathedral Churches of Bangor, Llandaff, St. Asaph, and St. David's, by Browne Willis, were printed at London in the years 1721, 1718, 1720, and 1717, in 8vo.

RECORDS OF JEWS.

The Jews were expelled the kingdom in the year 1290 (12 Edw. I.), and were not allowed to return until the time of Cromwell; there are, consequently, no records of them during this long interval; nor is it probable that any early notices of them can ever be required for genealogical purposes. It is said (but, perhaps, incorrectly) that Cromwell's policy paved the way for the restoration of the

Jews; and, although their residence in England was not legalised, some few must have settled by connivance, as, in 1663, their register of births contains twelve names; and during the whole reign of Charles II., who introduced the sale of denizations, their numbers were increased.

The numbers and powers of the Jews have, of late years, much increased. Our Peerage and Baronetage now contain Jewish families; and Jews may purchase and inherit land, though a contrary and erroneous opinion has much prevailed.

Early notices of them will be found in the TOWER, where matters concerning them are entered on the Close, Patent, and Fine Rolls. There, also, is a Roll of Taxation concerning their houses or property, 19 Edw. I.

In the Record Office at CARLTON RIDE are Memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews, on which are inrolled, "Essonia, Placita, et Starra."[1] Also Jews' Rolls, *tempp.* Hen. III. and Edw. I.

At the ROLLS HOUSE are Pleadings before the Justices of the Jews; perquisites; amerciaments; and receipts of tallages on their goods, etc., 17, 44, and 56 Hen. III., and 2—6, 9, 13—16, 18, 19, 21—23 Edw. I.

From the year 1663 the registers of births, marriages, and deaths of the Jews have been correctly made, and carefully preserved: the birth is entered at their ceremonial of naming on the eighth day; and all the entries are more minute than those of the Christian Church.

The Committees of the Great Synagogues in Bevis Marks, and Duke's Place, Aldgate, when applied to by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of Registers of Births, &c., in 1838, declined to part with their registers, which are kept in the Hebrew language, on the ground that they are continually required for civil as well as religious purposes.

RECORDS OF LAWYERS.

The appointments of the *Lord Chancellors*, of the *Judges* of the Courts at Westminster, and of the inferior Judges in Equity, are entered on the *Patent* and *Claus Rolls;* and their several names, as well as those of the ancient justices of assize, and of all other judges of dissolved courts, appear on the records of the courts themselves.

[1] Several of the Records called "Starra" will be found among the *Harleian Charters* at the BRITISH MUSEUM (43 A. 54—43 A. 69).

Lists of the Chancellors[1] are in existence from the reign of William the Conqueror, and Catalogues of the Judges from the reign of Henry III. Dugdale[2] published a Catalogue of the Chancellors and Chief Justices, with the dates of their appointments, and of the appointments of the Attorneys and Solicitors General: the list has been continued to 1810 in Banks' new edition. The Justices of Assize and Barons of the Exchequer appear in Madox's "*History of the Exchequer.*" The "*Lives of all the Chancellors*" were published in 1708, in 2 vols. 8vo. "*Catalogues of Lord Chancellors, Masters of the Rolls, etc.,*" by T. D. Hardy, Esq., were published in 1843. In the year 1845 appeared, "*The Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal to the Reign of George IV.,*" by Sir John, afterwards Lord Campbell, in 7 vols. 8vo. The "*Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield, edited by John, Baron Campbell,*" in 2 vols. royal 8vo., appeared in 1849. We are indebted to the laborious application of Mr. Edward Foss for "*The Judges of England, with Sketches of their Lives, etc.,*" the sixth volume of which, embracing the period of the Stuarts, has just been issued. Lastly, a "*List of the Judges of England,*" to 1851, may be found in Haydn's "*Book of Dignities,*" part iii.

In the College of Arms are:—

Names of the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, with Dates of their Patents, and some Arms (*Vincent MSS.* 203; 213; 223).

And in the British Museum:—

Lists of Judges, with their Arms (*Lansd. MS.* 865, f. 123).

Names of the Judges and Councell of the Courts in Westminster and Wales, *temp.* Will. III. (*Harl. MS.* 7512, *art.* 1).

The appointments of her Majesty's *Serjeants at Law* and *Counsel* are inrolled in Chancery, as are also the appointments of officers of the Court of Chancery: those from the 40 Elizabeth to the present day are at the Petty Bag Office, prior to which period they are on the Patent or Claus Rolls.

Lists of these officers have been printed from 1671, in Chamberlayne's "*Angliæ Notitia,*" the Red Books, and the modern Law List. A Treatise, entitled "*The Grandeur of the Law,*" enumerating the most illustrious families of England who had been raised to

[1] See *ante*, page 330. [2] "*Origines Juridiciales.*"

honour and wealth by the law, with the names of the Chief Justices and Barons, was published in 1 vol. 8vo. in 1685.[1] A new edition, by Edward Foss, Esq., appeared in 1843, 12mo.

There are four Inns of Court, viz., the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. There are also several inferior Inns, called Inns of Chancery, which were formerly under the control of the Inns of Court with respect to legal education, and students were required to pass some time here previous to admission into the Inns of Court. They are seven in number, and three of them, viz., Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, and Lyon's Inn, belong to the Inner Temple; New Inn, to the Middle Temple; Furnival's Inn, to Lincoln's Inn; and Staple's Inn and Barnard's Inn, to Gray's Inn. Thavies' Inn, which formerly belonged to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, was sold, in 1769, to Mr. Middleton.

There are three ranks, or degrees, among the members of the Inns of Court:—*Benchers, Barristers,* and *Students.*

The names, together with other particulars, of all *Barristers,* appear in the Registers of the several Inns.

The entries in the registers of the Inns generally contain the Christian and surname of each member thereof, the town and county he comes from; his father's name, description, and residence; and whether such member be the eldest son. The Registers commence at various periods: the Society of Lincoln's Inn has them from 1423 (2 Hen. VI.), but with little regularity prior to 1656, from which year they have been kept with great exactness.

Lists of *Benchers* of the Inns of Court will be found in the "*History of the Four Inns of Court, Lond.* 1780," 8vo., afterwards incorporated with the "*Historical Memorials of the English Laws.*" The student may also consult "*Antiquities of the Inns of Court, by W. Herbert,*" *Lond.* 1804, 8vo.; and the "*History of the Inns of Court, by R. R. Pearce,*" *Lond.* 1847, 8vo.

At the British Museum are:—

The Number and Names of Students in the Inns of Court and Chancery, 1585 (*Lansd. MS.* 47, *arts.* 34, 35).

Lists of Persons admitted at Gray's Inn, 1521—1677 (*Harl. MS.* 1912).

Names of Benchers, Associates, &c., of the Inner Temple, and of the several Inns of Court, *temp.* Elizabeth (*Lansd. MS.* 106, *arts.* 15—17).

[1] See *ante,* page 196.

The Christian and surnames, with the date of admission, of all *Solicitors* and *Attorneys*, are preserved on the rolls of their respective courts.

Those for the Court of Chancery commence in 1730, and are preserved at the PETTY BAG OFFICE; those for the Queen's Bench commence in 1729, and are kept by the Master of the Court; those for the Common Pleas commence in 1730, and are preserved by the Clerk of the Warrants; and in their respective custodies are likewise registered all articles of clerkship from the years 1749, 1753, and 1780, whereby the name, residence, and description of the parents of the intended attorney may be ascertained. From these documents, also, the age of the attorney may be estimated. From the certificates annually taken out of the Stamp Office by all attorneys, solicitors, and conveyancers, the contents of which are entered at the STAMP OFFICE, and (as to attorneys) at the QUEEN'S BENCH OFFICE, may be obtained the residence of the party; and the period of his death may, perhaps, be ascertained from the discontinuance of the certificate.

In 1798 a Law List, with the names and residences of all the members of the profession, was published, and has been continued annually.

Lists of Attorneys-General, Solicitors-General, Serjeants-at-Law, etc., with Lists of Law Officers of Scotland and Ireland, to the year 1851, may be found in Haydn's "*Book of Dignities.*"

The *Advocates* and *Procurators* belonging to the Ecclesiastical Court were formerly appointed by the Primate. The individuals of the profession did not form a distinct society till the beginning of the reign of Henry the Eighth, when a plan of association was formed, under the denomination of "The College of Doctors and Advocates of the Court of Arches." In 1568 this voluntary corporation obtained Montjoy House, and other buildings in the parish of Saint Benet, Paul's Wharf, for the use of the advocates. Their courts have been thenceforth held there, and the whole thus received the appellation of Doctors' Commons.

In 1768 this body became incorporated by letters patent, under the title of "The College of Doctors of Law exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts;" and it was therein declared that no person should be admitted into the Society without having regularly taken the degree of Doctor of the Civil Law, either at Cambridge or Oxford.

In the register of the Society two lists appear—one containing

the names of mere commensales and honorary members, as well as of pleaders and surrogates; the other comprehending only professed advocates. The first date which occurs in the second list is the 22nd February 1511-12; but, as the formation of the Society was not later than November 1511, the list is evidently imperfect. A still more correct Catalogue was printed in a sheet in 1800, and another partial catalogue was printed in 1804, and afterwards suppressed.

The records of the admissions of *Proctors* are kept at Doctors' Commons, by the Registers of the Arches of the Court of Canterbury, in paper books, called "Assignation Books."

Lists of the *Advocates* and *Proctors*, from 1671 to 1755, appear in the annual publication entitled Chamberlayne's "*Angliæ Notitia, or Present State of Great Britain.*" Other Lists, to the year 1851, will be found in Haydn's "*Book of Dignities,*" part iii.

Lists of *Civilians*, from 1511 to 1800, were published in the latter year. A work entitled "*Sketches of the Lives of English Civilians*" was printed in 1804. 8vo.

RECORDS OF MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The records of *Surgeons*, *Physicians*, and *Apothecaries*, must be searched for in the corporation registers of their respective companies.

Surgeons.—The barbers took up the practice of surgery at a very early period, and were incorporated in 1461 (1 Edw. IV.), from which period no one was to exercise surgery unless approved of by the masters and governors. As this was not sufficient restraint against intruders, the barbers obtained an Act of Parliament, in the 3rd Henry VIII., preventing all other persons from practising surgery within London and seven miles of the same. But the practising surgeons of London, having more skill than the barbers, separated themselves into a distinct society (though not incorporated), and by Statute 32 Henry VIII. were incorporated by the name of "The Barbers and Surgeons of London;" and no barbers within the city of London, the suburbs, or one mile compass, were thenceforth to occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other things belonging to surgery, except drawing of teeth.

By letters patent of 5 Charles I. no person was to practise surgery

within seven miles of London without letters testimonial from the masters or governors of that company.

By Statute 18 George II. the partnership between the barbers and surgeons was dissolved, and the surgeons were incorporated separately.

PHYSICIANS.—There was no restraint by law for the practice of physic till the 3rd Henry VIII., when the Bishop of London or Dean of St. Paul's, and four doctors of physic, were to license people to practise in London, or seven miles thereof. They were incorporated 10 Henry VIII., and were to examine all persons, and authorise their practising within seven miles of London. An University degree of Doctor of Medicine was necessary to enable a practitioner to practise out of London.

APOTHECARIES.—These practitioners were first incorporated with the grocers in 1606, and separately in 1617. Though a trading company, and having many members unconnected with the profession, yet many apothecaries will be found on their records.

Lists have been printed of a portion of the members of these professions, from the reign of Elizabeth. Chamberlayne published annual lists of them, from 1671, in his *"Angliæ Notitia."* The *"Red Books"* have the names to the present year. Other publications of the present day are *"The British Medical Directory for England, Wales, and Scotland,"* royal 8vo.; and *"The London and Provincial Medical Directory,"* in 8vo. In the LAMBETH LIBRARY are "Returns of the Physicians for the Diocese of St. Asaph, Exeter, St. David's, Norwich, and Bristol, for the year 1666." (*MS.* 639.)

Arms of the members of the College of Physicians, A.D. 1666, are given in *Sloane MS.* 4000, in the BRITISH MUSEUM.

RECORDS OF SOLDIERS.[1]

The earliest list of Soldiers extant is to be gathered from *"Domesday Book,"* the published index to which affords an excellent catalogue of Norman warriors.

A roll of the gentry and warriors who came over with William the Conqueror was anciently hung up in Battle Abbey, Sussex, and thence called the "Battle Abbey Roll;" but no true copy of it is

[1] See *ante*, page 388.

in existence. Several lists, unworthy of credit, are to be found in various chronicles, as already noticed at page 12 of this work.

In the reign of Henry III., certain Commissioners were appointed in each county, who were directed to return an account of all the "gentry," and ultimately of all "men," who had used or were able to use arms, and were of able body, between the ages of sixteen and sixty years. From this reign, then, we are supplied with a quantity of *muster-rolls*, or books, of very considerable interest, though with very great deficiencies. These returns of inquisitions were not inrolled, and it is by accident they have been preserved: they can only be discovered by a perusal of the catalogues of the various public libraries. In them will be found the Christian and surname and rank of each individual, his armour, sometimes his age, the value of his lands, his wages, the time of his service, his dwelling, and occasionally other particulars.

The Writs of Military Summons *tempp.* Edward I. and II., were printed by the Record Commissioners, together with the Parliamentary Writs, in the years 1827 and 1830, in 2 vols. folio. The former occur in vol. i. pp. 193—380, and in vol. ii. div. ii. pp. 367—763. The portion of the text relating to Military Service will be found to include, in addition to the Writs of Summons, &c., all the Scutage Writs which the Rolls in the Tower can supply, and a complete series of all the Commissions of Array.

In addition to the muster-books, the Earl Marshal, the Heralds, and other officers, were accustomed to compile rolls of the men-at-arms for various purposes connected with their respective offices, and some of these rolls have been likewise by accident preserved, and are to be found in the public libraries of the kingdom. There is no particular form in which the returns or inquisitions commonly called muster-rolls were kept, and they contain more or less particulars, as circumstances or accidents dictated.

At the Rolls House are the indentures of such persons as have contracted to serve the Kings of England in their wars.

Musters and other papers relating to military affairs, from the time of Henry VIII. to that of Charles II., in about forty volumes, are deposited at the State Paper Office.

At the Chapter House are thirty-four volumes of musters taken in the reign of Henry VIII. in the counties of Bedford, Dorset, Gloucester, Southampton, Hereford, Lincoln, Northampton, Norfolk, Nottingham, Oxon, Salop, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, Worcester, York, Anglesey, Denbigh, Merioneth, Monmouth, and

North and South Wales. An Inventory of these may be found in Thomas's *"Hand-Book to the Records,"* pp. 287—297.

Modern Muster-Rolls.—It is the duty of the Adjutant of each regiment to prepare a monthly list, containing the names of every man in his regiment (whether officer, non-commissioned officer, private, drummer, or trumpeter), in alphabetical order, by troops or companies, which lists are called muster-rolls, or adjutant's rolls; and a copy of this monthly list is duly transmitted to the Secretary at War.[1] The original, or another copy, is understood to be kept at regimental head-quarters. In this return, notice is made of all casualties which have occurred since the last return; and there are very few instances where the *date* of the casualty does not appear. These muster-rolls are now in paper books; formerly they were occasionally on parchment.

Connected with these documents is a similar one called the *Pay List*, being an account made out by the Paymaster of the pay and allowances of the regiment, and showing the dates to which officers and men who die shall have been paid by him. This list is periodically returned to the Secretary at War; and from December 1797 the regimental pay-lists may be considered as duplicate authority, they being deemed to have the full credit and authority of muster-rolls.

The earliest returns in the War Office are dated 1700, about which period the corrected *manuscript* Army Lists were formed, which gave the promotions and deaths of commissioned officers, but did not then show, and have not since shown, any reference to non-commissioned officers, drummers, trumpeters, or privates.

There are no muster-rolls in the War Office of an earlier date than 1760; if any exist they will possibly be with the head-quarters of the regiment, or with the regimental agent.

Up to December 1809, the muster-rolls of regiments serving in Ireland are kept in that country, and inquiries relative to them should be made to the Chief or Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, Dublin Castle. From that period they have been transmitted monthly to the War Office, London.

In 1785 his Majesty, by circular, directed the muster-rolls to be

[1] The whole of the War Office Papers, consisting of 40,104 bound volumes and bundles, have been recently transferred to the New Record Repository, Chancery Lane.

taken half-yearly, not by troops or companies, but regimentally, on one sheet of large paper, showing officers and privates.

The muster-rolls of the Royal Regiment of *Artillery* are sent to the Paymasters of the corps, who transmit them to the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, Tower, with whom they are deposited. A monthly muster-roll is sent to the head-quarters, Woolwich, and the others are disposed of as above. The same remarks apply to the *Engineers*.

The first *printed* Army List appeared in the year 1754; partial lists of the army were, however, published in Chamberlayne's *"Angliæ Notitia"* as early as 1708. The *"New Annual Army List,"* by Major H. G. Hart, is the best work of the present day.

The first publication in the *"London Gazette"* of promotions, &c., of officers in the army was on the 13th of January, 1767.

Army Lists give the services and deaths of *commissioned officers* only; *Muster Rolls* and *Pay Lists* give that information, and also all further particulars regarding warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, trumpeters, and privates.

The muster-books of the *Royal Marines* are kept by the Adjutants of the respective divisions, and a monthly return is transmitted to the Admiralty, a copy being kept at the head-quarters of each division. Similar returns of this body are transmitted from all vessels of war, and from all foreign stations, as often as opportunity serves.

The muster-rolls for the *Militia* commenced with the revolutionary war in 1792.

The Clerk of the Peace for each county has inrolments of the Militia Officers, entered on rolls called the Qualification Rolls.

The *East India Company* are also in possession of muster-rolls and army lists of their armies, from which the same information may be obtained as from the documents at the War Office; and most persons proceeding to India in the service of the Company are obliged to prove their age by certificates of baptism, which are preserved at the East India House.

East India Registers, containing much of the information supplied by the above documents, have been published annually from 1795.

An Alphabetical List of the Medical Officers of the Indian Army, from 1764 to 1838, was published by Dodswell and Miles in 1839, royal 8vo.

References to Muster-Books, Lists of Officers, &c., deposited in public libraries, are given in the following pages:—

LISTS OF MUSTERS, ARMY LISTS, ETC.

Army Lists, and other Papers; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 9755—9762.

List of the Followers of Hen. III. to Palestine; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 6033, *art.* 3.

Commissions of Musters and Returns, *tempp.* Edw. I., Edw. II., and Ric. III.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 433; 1192.

The Siege of Carlaverock, 28 Edw. I., with the Names and Arms of the Earls, Barons, and Knights present, by Sir N. H. Nicolas. *Lond.* 1828. 4to.

The Roll of Karlaverock, emblazoned by A. P. Harrison. 1846. 4to.

Catalogue of the Names and Arms of the principal Captains, as well Noblemen as Knights, which were with King Edward III. at the Siege of Calais; Ashm. Lib. *Wood MS.* 8547.

List of the Slain at the Battle of Poictiers; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 200, *art.* 3; and of Prisoners taken there; *ibid.*, *art.* 4.

Names of Persons serving in the Wars, from Edw. III. to Hen. VII. inclusive; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 804, f. 51.

Extracts relative to Officers appointed to Military and Naval Commands, *tempp.* Edw. III., Hen. VI., and Hen. VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5485, f. 52.

Muster Rolls and Documents chiefly relating to the Wars of the English in France, between 1385 and 1682; Brit. Mus. *Add. Chart.* 232—505; 1061—1246; 1397—1516; 3294—4125.

Account of Men-at-Arms, and others, engaged to serve in sundry National Expeditions, from the reign of Rich. II. to *temp.* Hen. VI.; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 29.

Roll of the Men-at-Arms in the English Army at the Battle of Agincourt. See Nicolas's "*History of the Battle of Agincourt.*" *Lond.* 1827.—2nd ed. 1832.—Also Hunter's "*Agincourt; a contribution towards an authentic List of the Commanders of the English Hosts in Henry V.'s Expedition to France.*" *Lond.* 1850.

Names and Arms of those who were with Hen. IV. at the Siege of Rouen, *anno* 1418; Coll. of Arms, *Vincent MS.* 50.

Names of Noble-men slain at Tewkesbury; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 692, f. 264 *b.*—Trin. Coll. Dubl. *MS.* H. 48, f. 200.

Musters taken *temp.* Hen. VIII. to Chas. II. See *ante*, page 434.

List of Officers of the Ordnance, 14 Hen. VIII.—1634; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 6176, f. 29.

Papers relating to Musters of the Army, *temp.* Elizabeth; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 168; 253, *arts.* 38—44; 366, *art.* 1; 2219, *arts.* 15, 19; 4228, *arts.* 10, 13; 4943, *art.* 1; 6671; 6849, *art.* 2.

Officers' Names and Governors of Places; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 293, f. 223.—*Add. MS.* 4796, f. 63.

LISTS OF MUSTERS, ETC.

Lists of sundry Invalid Officers, *temp.* Elizabeth; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 1218, f. 125.

Names of the Officers of the Army at Tilbury, 1588; BRIT. MUS. *Roy. MS.* 18, C. xxi. p. 43.

Names of the Principal Officers of the Queen's Forces, 1595; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 78, *art.* 56.

Officers of the Ordnance, *temp.* Jas. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Roy. MS.* 17, A. xxxi. *art.* 3.

King James Second's Army List, 1689, by John D'Alton. *Dublin*, 1855.

Lists of Officers in the Army of Charles I.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6804.

List of Colonels, *temp.* Charles I.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 38, *art.* 22.

Royalists' Composition Papers during the Commonwealth, alphabetically arranged; STATE PAPER OFFICE.

Lists of the Lords, Knights, Commoners, and Gentlemen slain in the late Wars, 1660; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2155, *art.* 34.—See also Prestwick's "*Respublica*," p. 131.

List of the Officers of the Army, 1687; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4847.

List of King James's Army in Ireland, 1689; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 9763.

Army and Navy List, etc., from 1689 to 1701; 6 vols. 4to; ALL SOULS' COLL. OXF. *MS.* clii.

Lists of the principal Officers in the Army of James II.; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 1163.

List of Officers of the Regiments, etc., disbanded since 10th September 1697; ALL SOULS' COLL. OXF. *MS.* cliv.

Army Lists, and Debentures signed by Lord Ranelagh, 1699—1710; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 9755—9762.

Lists of Officers from 1705 to 1755 may be found in Chamberlayne's "*Angliæ Notitia, or Present State of Great Britain*," published annually during this period.

Succession of Colonels to the several Troops and Regiments, 1733; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 11,286.

List of Indian Officers to 1851. See Haydn's "*Book of Dignities*," pt. iii.

Lists of Governors of Forts, Castles, Hospitals, Islands, etc., to the year 1806. See Beatson's "*Political Index*," vol. ii.

Lists of Commanders-in-Chief, Field-Marshals, Generals, &c., in the British Army, to the year 1806. See Beatson's "*Political Index*," vol. ii.—The same to the year 1851. See Haydn's "*Book of Dignities*," part iii.

Lists of Ordnance Officers to 1806. See Beatson's "*Political Index*," vol. ii.

Cambridgeshire: Warrants for raising Men and Horses in Cambridgeshire, A.D. 1595, &c.; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6599.

———— Orders about the Militia in Cambridgeshire, from 1626 to 1640; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 4014.

LISTS OF MUSTERS, ETC.

Cambridgeshire (*continued*): Musters for Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely, and Norfolk, 1591; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5848, p. 284.

Dorsetshire: Musters in the County of Dorset; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 3324, *arts.* 3—7.

Herefordshire: The Muster-Book of the Foure Fotte Companies of trayned Souldiers, in the Hundreds of Caishoe and Dacorum, Co. Hereford, A.D. 1640; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 2285.

Lancashire: Accounts of Musters in Lancashire; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 1926, *art.* 1.

Norfolk: Papers relating to Musters in the County of Norfolk, 1578, 1594, 1627—1665; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 5847, p. 313; 5848, pp. 284, 286.

Shropshire: A List of Indigent Officers certified out of the County of Salop, *temp.* Charles I.. See Nichols' "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. vii. p. 315.

Suffolk: Names of Bowmen in the County of Suffolk, *temp.* Elizabeth; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 366, ff. 40—52.

——— Names of Pikemen, Bowe-men, and Bill-men, &c., in the County of Suffolk, 1579; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 309, ff. 186, 187.

Surrey: Account of Musters in Surrey; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 703, *art.* 27.

Sussex: Return of Persons summoned for Military Service in Sussex, 25 Edw. I.; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 5705, p. 320.

——— Muster Roll for the Rape of Hastings, 13 Edw. III. See Nichols' "*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*," vol. vii. pp. 118.

Wiltshire: North Wiltshire Musters, 30 Hen. VIII.. From the original in the Chapter House, Westminster. Privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. 1834. Folio.

Ireland: List of the Army under the Command of the Earl of Essex. *Lond.* 1642. 8vo.

——— The Muster Rolls of the Province of Ulster; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MSS.* 4770; 18,735.

——— Lists of Governors of Forts, Castles, Hospitals, &c., to the year 1806. See Beatson's "*Political Index*," vol. iii.

RECORDS OF SAILORS.

At the TICKET OFFICE of the NAVY OFFICE are preserved Lists of the Sailors in the Royal Navy, as well officers as otherwise, containing the ages of all the men (not officers), as stated by themselves at the time of their entering the service, and their birthplace. There are, also, regular returns to the Navy Office of the time and place of death of all sailors, both officers and men.

Although the ages of the commissioned officers do not appear by the navy records, yet, as the times of their entrance into the navy, and the dates of their commissions, are registered, the times of their birth may be ascertained without great inaccuracy.

In 1749 the commissioned officers were about 1000 in number, and 10,000 in 1820.

Steele's printed *"Navy List"* was first published in 1772, and was succeeded, in 1814, by the *"Navy List"* in its present form. A *"New Navy List,"* by Joseph Allen, is published annually.

The Library of the British Museum is very rich in manuscript collections relating to the Navy, the principal of which will be found among the Harleian and Additional Manuscripts.

The records of the High Court of Admiralty, from 1542 to 1793, are at the Tower of London.

References to Lists of Officers in the Navy will be found below:—

Papers Relating to the Navy; Brit. Mus. *Cotton. MS.* Otho E. ix.;—*Add. MSS.* 9289—9339.

List of the Admirals of England; Brit. Mus. *Sloane MS.* 1301, *art.* 6.

A List of the Admirals of England, from 8 Hen. III. to 16 James I., is given in Spelman's "*Glossarium Archæologicum*," ed. 1626, p. 16.

Names of the Vice-Admirals of England; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 474, f. 97.

List of English Admirals, from 34 Edw. I. to 27 Elizabeth; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 12,471.

Admiralli Angliæ, à temp. Edw. II., ad ann. 1590; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 6082, *art.* 22; 6843, f. 151; 6848, *art.* 30.

Extracts relative to Officers appointed to Military and Naval Commands, *tempp.* Edw. III., Hen. VI., and Hen. VIII.; Brit. Mus. *Add. MS.* 5485, f. 52.

List of the Royal Navy of England, *anno* 1546; Trin. Coll. Camb., *Pepys MS.* 99.

Names of the Officers of the Navy, *temp.* Elizabeth; Brit. Mus. *Roy. MS.* 18, C. xxi. pp. 4, 9.

Ships and Captains serving against the Spaniards, 1588; Brit. Mus. *Roy. MS.* 14, B. xiii.

List of English Captains now in England, 1597; Brit. Mus. *Lansd. MS.* 84, *art.* 6.

List of Men and Ships appointed for Sir Francis Drake's Journey; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 366, f. 146.

List of Officers of the Navy, *temp.* Car. I.; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 7504, *art.* 1.

List of the Ships, Commanders, etc., at the Fight against the Hollanders, 2nd and 3rd June 1653; All Souls' Coll. Oxf. *MS.* cxl.

NAVY LISTS, ETC.

Register of Admissions and Promotions of Officers employed in the English Navy between 1660 and 1688; TRIN. COLL. CAMB. *Pepys MS.* 128.

Lists of the Navy, from 1660 to 1691; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7464.

List of Officers of the Navy, from 1660 to 1750; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 11,603.

List of Officers from 1705 to 1755 may be found in Chamberlayne's "*Angliæ Notitia, or Present State of Great Britain,*" published annually during this period.

List of Officers of the Navy from 1672 to 1684; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7504.

A List of Commanders and Lieutenants surviving, that have served in the Dutch Wars, taken 1680; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6277, f. 143.

List of Flag Officers in the Royal Fleet of England, from 1688 to 1715; BRIT. MUS. *Add. MS.* 11,604.

List of Officers of the Navy made by the Admiralty Commissioners, to the year 1691; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6003, f. 251.

List of Officers in the Navy, 1691; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 7472.

Lists of the Royal Navy, 1692—1694; BRIT. MUS. *Eg. MS.* 863;—*Add. MS.* 14,418.

Characters of Great Men and Officers of the Navy in the reign of Queen Anne; BRIT. MUS. *Harl. MS.* 6760.

Biographia Navalis; or Memoirs of the Officers of the Navy from 1600, by John Charnock. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1794. 8vo.

Royal Naval Biography; or Memoirs of the Services of all the Flag Officers, Superannuated Rear-Admirals, Retired Captains, Post-Captains, and Commanders, by John Marshall. 12 vols. *Lond.* 1823—30. 8vo.

Lives of British Admirals, by John Campbell. 4 vols. *Lond.* 1779.—New ed., by Yorke and Stevenson. 8 vols. *Lond.* 1812—17. 8vo.—Abridged edition, 1849. 12mo.

A Naval Biographical Dictionary, by W. R. O'Byrne. *Lond.* 1849. 8vo.

The Annual Royal Naval Obituary for 1855 (*the first*), by H. S. Smith. *Lond.* 1856. 8vo.

Lists of Commissioners of the Navy and other Officers to 1806. See Beatson's "*Political Index,*" vol. ii.

Lists of Admirals and Post-Captains to 1806. See Beatson's "*Political Index,*" vol. ii.—The same, to the year 1851. See Haydn's "*Book of Dignities,*" part iii.

List of Admirals on Foreign Stations to 1851. See Haydn's "*Book of Dignities,*" part iii.

APPENDIX I.

BRIEF NOTICES OF THE RECORD REPOSITORIES, PUBLIC LIBRARIES, ETC., MENTIONED IN THE COURSE OF THIS WORK.

SO chequered has been the fate of the National Records, so multitudinous their escapes—from fire at one time, and water at another,—and so varied their repositories, that we have found it impossible, even with the assistance of Mr. Thomas's valuable "*Hand-Book*" and the Deputy-Keeper's "*Reports*," to ascertain, *with certainty*, the present resting-places of many of the records described in the pages of the present work.

The King's Palace appears anciently to have been the proper place for the records of the Courts, they having been held there, or in the place where the King happened to be, which will account for many records having been found in castles and places, the occasional residence of the Sovereign.

Following this principle, when the Courts became stationary, they were held in the King's Palace at Westminster, and Treasuries were appointed for the deposit of the records. The Treasury of the Exchequer appears anciently to have been the ultimate repository of records of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and other records deposited for safe custody under the charge of the Treasurer and Chamberlains.

The increase of records caused an increase of Treasuries; for we find that there were four Treasuries, viz., in the Court of the Receipts; in the Palace of Westminster; in the Abbey of Westminster, in the old Chapter House; and in the Cloisters of the Abbey of Westminster. All the above Treasuries eventually merged in the CHAPTER HOUSE, Poets' Corner, Westminster, and laid the foundation of that repository.

There were other Treasuries for the Chancery Records. Before the end of the reign of Edward I. the WARDROBE in the Tower of London was used as the chief repository of these records, and the place where they were deposited was called the *King's Treasury*, and was the foundation of the office known as the RECORD OFFICE IN THE TOWER.

The Masters of the Rolls were accustomed, in the reign of Edward II., to keep the Chancery records in their dwelling-house, and to deposit in the Tower the rolls, bundles, and remembrances which had accumulated. In

Edward the Fourth's time this practice fell partially into disuse, and after that period they were lodged in the Chapel of the Master of the Rolls, to which, eventually, an office was erected, which was the origin of the Record Office known as the Rolls Chapel Office.

In process of time the business of the Courts increased, and offices for the preparation of the business were established in and about the Inns of Court where records were accumulated; these, as they became burdensome, were removed and warehoused in other places, and the records became scattered and fell into disorder.

From an early period the value and importance of these records were recognised, and steps taken to prevent their decay and to render them of public service. It is said that Edward I. first established a repository for records, and collected them. In the reign of Edward II. a writ was issued for the employment of proper persons "to superintend, methodise, and digest" certain rolls and writings remaining in the Exchequer, the Tower, and other places. Edward III. directed certain writings and muniments in private keeping to be deposited in the Tower.

Without here multiplying instances of the interest manifested by the Sovereign for the care and preservation of the records, we come down to more modern periods, when the members of the Houses of Parliament took an interest in them. In December 1703 a Committee of the House of Lords was appointed to consider of the method of keeping records in offices, and how they were kept. This committee was revived at various times, and reported from time to time until 1719, when, for the first time, the report was printed in an octavo volume. In 1800 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed for a similar purpose, the result of their labours appearing in a large folio volume, commonly known as the Record Report of 1800, the most important volume on the records of this country ever printed. Upon the representation of this Committee a Commission was issued the same year, under the Royal Sign Manual, for the methodising, regulating, and digesting the records in the public offices and repositories, and for the printing of such calendars and indexes as should be thought advisable. This Commission was from time to time renewed till the year 1837, the proceedings being periodically published. The Commissioners, during the thirty-seven years of their management of the affairs of the records, directed their attention more particularly to printing the records, and very little was done for their care and preservation. Many very important publications were issued by them, a descriptive catalogue of which may be had at Messrs. Butterworth's, 7, Fleet Street.

Previous to the expiration of the Commission in 1837, it appears to have been the wish of the Government that the direction of the record affairs should be placed in the hands of the Master of the Rolls; and Lord Langdale, who then held that office, having been applied to, his Lordship consented to take temporary charge of the record business; and, after much

correspondence with the Government, the Public Records Act, 1 and 2 Vict. c. 94, was passed, on the 14th August 1838, which placed the records named therein in the custody of the Master of the Rolls for the time being. Under Lord Langdale's superintendence a new establishment was formed, and agreed to by the Government in February 1840; but the offices of the Tower, Rolls Chapel, and Chapter House, were not united with it until the 1st July 1840, when the whole became one establishment, the officers and records remaining in their old localities until a general repository should be provided for them, where it was intended that all the records above twenty years old of the several Courts, and other records named in the Act, should be found.

As early as the year 1832 a proposal was printed by the Record Commissioners for the erection of a General Record Office, on the site of the Rolls Estate; but it was not until the month of July 1850, after repeated applications to the Treasury, that a vote was obtained for the purpose. Operations were commenced in January 1851, and the building completed for the reception of records early in the year 1855. The transfer of records immediately commenced, and has been continued up to the present time, the Welsh Records and War Office Papers having been the first removed. No records have as yet been removed from the offices at the Tower, Chapter House, and Carlton Ride.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.—REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.—REPORT OFFICE.

These offices form part of the same establishment, and are situated in Chancery Lane, near Holborn, on part of the garden-ground of Lincoln's Inn.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OFFICE.

This office is for the purpose of taking the acknowledgments of married women, pursuant to Stat. 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 74.

By the same Statute, fines and recoveries were abolished, and more simple modes of assurance substituted; Commissioners were directed to be appointed to take the acknowledgments of married women, and an officer to take charge of the certificates of acknowledgments. This office was first established in Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, and afterwards removed to No. 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street.

ALIENATION OFFICE.

This office was in the King's Bench Walk, Temple. The records were removed to Carlton Ride, in 1842, from Serjeants' Inn.

ASHMOLEAN LIBRARY, OXFORD.

Keeper—JOHN PHILLIPS, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.

This valuable Library is deposited in a large building situated in BROAD STREET, in rooms adjoining the Museum.

The Museum is open daily from eleven till four, excepting as follows:—January 30th; May 29th; November 5th; Passion week; from Dec. 21st to January 2nd, and the Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun week.

According to the Statutes by which the Museum is governed, the Library is not open to members of the University under the degree of B.A. No person is allowed to study there unless he produces an order signed by the six Visitors. The Keeper may refuse the perusal of any MS., &c., unless the person who desires it produces an order signed by a majority of the Visitors.

If any person is desirous of transcribing out of any MS. belonging to the Library, the Sub-Librarian is to copy it for him at the rate of 12*d.* a sheet; if copied by himself or by an amanuensis, then to pay the Sub-Librarian 6*d.* a day for each MS. he peruses.

It is needless to observe that these rules are greatly relaxed in favour of strangers, and that every courtesy is shown to those desirous of consulting the collections.

Ashmole's Library consists of 1767 volumes, more than the half of which are manuscripts. Of the latter an excellent Catalogue was compiled by W. H. Black, Esq., and printed by the University of Oxford in 1845, in one volume quarto. It is much to be regretted that it is at present without an Index. Of the printed books there is a manuscript Catalogue kept in the Museum.

Several other collections are deposited in the Museum, viz., those of Anthony à Wood, Dugdale, Aubery, and Lister.

Wood's books amount to about 1100 volumes. Nearly 200 of these are manuscripts, which will be found described in Bernard's "*Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ*," pp. 359—373; and in Huddesford's "*Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum viri clarissimi Antonii à Wood.*" *Oxon.* 1761. 8vo.

Dugdale's Manuscripts are contained in about fifty volumes, and are very valuable to genealogists. They are described in Bernard's Catalogue, at pp. 292—298.

AUDITORS OF THE IMPREST.—AUDITORS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The records of the "Auditors of Imprest" were formerly under the Barons' Room at Westminster. The Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts succeeded the ancient Auditors of Imprest in 1785; their office is in SOMERSET PLACE, where the records are now deposited.

AUDITORS OF THE LAND REVENUE.

The office of the Auditors of the Land Revenue was *abolished* by Stat. 2 Will. IV. c. 1; and the accounts heretofore audited by them were directed to be audited by the Commissioners of Audit. The Treasury was likewise directed to provide a repository for the records of the said auditors, to be called "The Office of Land Revenue Records and Enrolments." The office so provided is now at No. 11, SPRING GARDENS.

AUGMENTATION OFFICE.

This office was established 27 Henry VIII., and *abolished* and annexed to the Exchequer 1 Mary, 1553-54.

The records, formerly deposited in rooms over the King's Bench Treasury Office, Westminster, were removed to CARLTON RIDE, under a warrant from the Master of the Rolls, in February 1843.

BANKRUPTS' PATENTEE OFFICE.

This office was *abolished* by 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 111. It was formerly held at No. 5, Lincoln's Inn Great Square.

BANKRUPTS, COMMISSION OF.

The office of Secretary of the Commission of Bankrupts was *abolished* in 1852. It was at that time situated in Quality Court, Chancery Lane.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH.

This office is in ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD.

Librarian—BULKELEY BANDINEL, D.D.
Under-Librarian—The Rev. H. O. COXE, M.A.

The entrance to this valuable and well-known Library is situated at the south-west corner of the "Schools," adjacent to Broad-street. It is said to contain about 300,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. The principal collections are those of Bodley, the founder; Dodesworth, Rawlinson, Gough, Tanner, and Douce. Of these the Dodesworth and Rawlinson manuscripts are most worthy the notice of the genealogist.

Access to the Library is obtained by means of an introduction from a member of Convocation. It is open daily from nine till four between Lady-day and Michaelmas, and from ten till three during the rest of the year. The periods at which the Library is entirely closed to students are, on all Public Fast-Days and State Holidays, *i. e.*, January 30th, May 29th, and June 20th. Also from Good Friday to Easter Tuesday inclusive; Ascension Day; Whit Monday and Tuesday, and the Oxford Commemoration Day. It

is likewise closed during the first seven days of September, the first eight days of November, and from Christmas Eve till January 1st inclusive.

There is no general Catalogue of the Collections; but brief descriptions of a portion of the manuscripts may be found in Bernard's "*Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ*," vol. i. pp. 1—291. There are excellent separate Catalogues of the Gough, Malone, and Douce Collections.

A new Catalogue of the manuscripts, by Mr. Coxe, is in preparation, three volumes of which, containing the Greek manuscripts, have just been published.

A Catalogue of the Printed Books, in three volumes folio, was printed in 1843, and a supplemental volume in 1851.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Principal Librarian—Antonio Panizzi, Esq., LL.D., &c.

Keeper of the Manuscripts—Sir Frederic Madden, K.H., F.S.A., &c.
Under-Keeper—Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., F.S.A., &c.

Keeper of the Printed Books—John Winter Jones, Esq., F.S.A., &c.
Under-Keeper—Thomas Watts, Esq.

The National Library is situated in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, and occupies nearly three sides of the ground floor of the magnificent building erected there. It contains, at the present moment, more than 520,000 printed books, and about 40,500 manuscripts, independent of charters and rolls.

Admission to the "Reading Rooms" is to be obtained by addressing a written application for a "Reading Ticket" to Antonio Panizzi, Esq., the Principal Librarian, stating the name, rank in life, and residence of the applicant. The request must be accompanied by a recommendation from some gentleman whose position in society, reputation, or public appointment, may serve as a guarantee for the respectability of the applicant.

No person is admissible under eighteen years of age.

The Reading Rooms are open *every day*, except on Sundays, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and on any Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by authority; except, also, between the 1st and 7th of January, the 1st and 7th of May, and the 1st and 7th of September, inclusive.

The hours are from nine till four in the months of November, December, January, and February; from nine till five in the months of September, October, March, and April; and from nine till six in the months of May, June, July, and August.

A new Reading Room, upon a plan submitted to the Trustees by Mr. Panizzi in the year 1852, has sprung up, as if by magic, in the quadrangle of the Museum, and is fast hurrying towards completion. It is a circular

apartment, 140 feet in diameter, and 106 feet high, lighted by twenty windows at the springing of the dome, and by a glazed aperture in the crown of it, forty feet in diameter. The tables for readers radiate from the centre; and, allowing upwards of four feet for each reader, there will be room for nearly 500 readers.

This structure will be the largest and handsomest in the world. Its position in the quadrangle allows immediate access from the hall, through which readers will proceed to the Reading Room. It is calculated that the building will be completed, and fit for the reception of books and readers, by the Spring of 1857.

The Catalogues of the Collections are numerous, more particularly those of Manuscripts. The student will find a full account of the Library and its Collections, with a variety of information indispensable for literary men, in Sims's "*Handbook to the Library of the British Museum.*" *Lond.* (J. R. Smith) 1854. Sm. 8vo. Price 5*s*. An "*Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Heralds' Visitations in the British Museum,*" by the same author, was published in 1849, price 15*s*.

The Collections most likely to afford information to the genealogist are—the Cottonian, Harleian, Lansdowne, Egerton, and Additional.

CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—*See* GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

CARLTON RIDE.

Keeper—The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.
Assistant-Keeper—Charles Roberts, Esq.

This office is situated at the east end of Carlton Terrace, Waterloo Place. It first became a record repository in consequence of taking down the King's Mews to erect the National Gallery, in or about 1835. From that period to the present, numerous valuable records have been from time to time transferred thither, including those from the abolished offices of the Pipe; the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer; Clerk of Estreats; Foreign Apposer; Clerk of the Nichils; and the Augmentation Office. Like other Government offices, the hours of attendance are from ten till four. A Scale of Fees, etc., may be seen at a subsequent page of this "Appendix."

CHAPTER HOUSE, OR TREASURY OF THE RECEIPTS OF EXCHEQUER.

Keeper—Frederick Devon, Esq.

The Record Office, so well known as the "Chapter House," is situated on the south-east side of Westminster Abbey, immediately adjoining the entrance to "Poets' Corner."

The documents which have at various times been deposited there vary con-

siderably in character. An inventory of the more important will be found in Thomas's "*Hand-book to the Records*," pp. 287—297.

Many transfers have, of late years, been made to other Record Offices, as follows:—

Chancery Records—Treaty Rolls, &c., removed to the Rolls Chapel and Tower.

Queen's Bench Records—Rolls of the *Curia Regis*, to the same repositories, in 1843.

Common Pleas Records—Common Rolls, Feet of Fines, and Concords, &c., to Carlton Ride, in 1842.

Exchequer Records—Pell Rolls, Papal Bulls, &c., removed to the Rolls House in 1842.

State Papers—About seventy-six volumes of State documents, &c., were transferred to the State Paper Office in 1832.

An Inventory of all the Records preserved in this repository in the year 1807, with coloured drawings of the building, is at the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 8977).

The "Chapter House" is open for public purposes from ten till four. A Scale of Fees required from those consulting the records may be seen at a subsequent page of this "Appendix."

CHETHAM'S LIBRARY, MANCHESTER.

Librarian—Thomas Jones, Esq., M.A.

This Library is deposited at the College founded by the munificence of Humphry Chetham, Esq., of Clayton, and contains about 21,000 printed books, and 130 manuscripts. The latter present great attractions to the genealogist, more especially if interested in the history of Lancashire and Cheshire, part of Cuerden's collections for these counties being deposited there.

The contents of this Library are, in pursuance of the Founder's will, unrestrictedly and gratuitously accessible to all. Any person, no matter how humble his station, or homely his appearance may be, nor whencesoever he may come, has a right to demand a sight of any book in the Library, the only form required from him being the insertion of his name and residence in a book kept for that purpose.

The Library is open from ten till four in the winter, and from ten till five in the summer. It is not closed on holidays, except Christmas Day, Good Friday, and New Year's Day.

Several Catalogues of the Library have been printed, including a separate one of the European manuscripts, by Mr. Halliwell, in 1842. A new Catalogue, by the learned and zealous Librarian, is in progress, the first part of which is ready for press.

CHIROGRAPHER'S OFFICE.

In 1800 the office was in the Temple, and the chief part of the records was lodged in the Temple Church, the remainder in the office. In 1809 the records were sent to the CHAPTER HOUSE, and are now in the custody of the Master of the Rolls.

CLERK OF THE ERRORS.

In 1800 it was stated that there was no particular place appointed for the office of the "Clerk of the Errors," and that the business of the office had been for several years past transacted at the Chambers of Justice Heath, in Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane. In 1833 the records were kept at the Chambers of the Clerk of the Errors, No. 13, South Square, Gray's Inn.

The office was *abolished* by Stat. 1 Vict. c. 30, s. 2, and the duties transferred to the Masters of the different Courts to whom, by sec. 7, the records were directed to be transferred.

CLERK OF THE ESSOINS.

This office, formerly at No. 4, Elm Court, Temple, was *abolished* by Stat. 1 Vict. c. 30, and the records directed to be transferred to the Masters.

CLERK OF THE ESTREATS.

This office was *abolished* by Stat. 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 99, and the records, which had formerly been kept at the Court of Exchequer, were placed under the charge of the Queen's Remembrancer. They were removed from Somerset House to CARLTON RIDE, by warrant of the Master of the Rolls, in 1843.

CLERK OF THE LETTERS PATENT.

This office was in George Street, Adelphi; it is now in QUALITY COURT, CHANCERY LANE.

The office was *abolished* by 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 111, the Crown to appoint the Clerk.

CLERK OF THE PAPERS' OFFICE.

In 1800, and in 1837, this office was in Symond's Inn, adjoining to the "Rule Office." It was *abolished* by Stat. 1 Vic. c. 30, and the duties and records vested in the Masters.

CLERK OF PRESENTATIONS.—SECRETARY OF PRESENTATIONS.

The office of Clerk of the Presentations was *abolished* by Stat. 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 111, and the duties ordered to be performed by the Secretary of Presentations.

The office of Secretary of Presentations is in the Chancery Chambers, QUALITY COURT, CHANCERY LANE.

CLERK OF THE RULES' OFFICE.

In 1800 the records of the "Rule Office" were stated to be deposited at Symond's Inn. This office was *abolished* by Stat. 1 Vict. c. 30, and the duties and records vested in the Masters.

CLERK OF THE WARRANTS, ENROLMENTS, AND ESTREATS.

This office, formerly in Pump Court, Middle Temple, was *abolished* by Stat. 1 Vict. c. 30, and the records directed to be transferred to the Masters.

COLLEGE OF ARMS, LONDON.

Earl Marshal—Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C.

Garter King of Arms—Sir Charles George Young, D.C.L., F.S.A., etc.

Registrar—Robert Laurie, Esq., *Norroy*.

The Heralds' College is situated on Benet's Hill, Doctors' Commons, and was incorporated in the first year of the reign of King Richard III. The valuable Library is not a *public* one, in the usual interpretation of the term, being supported and maintained chiefly by the transaction of business.

The Records are under the custody of Sir Charles Young, *Garter*.

An enumeration of the chief records deposited here will be found in the "*Report on Public Records*," 1837, p. 106.

The fee for a search is 5*s*.; that for copying of pedigrees is 6*s*. 8*d*. for the first, and 5*s*. for every other generation. A general search is £2. 2*s*. One of the Heralds and a Pursuivant attend the office in monthly rotation.

The hours of attendance are from ten o'clock till four.

There is no detailed Catalogue of the Library in print. A Catalogue of the Arundel Manuscripts deposited in the College was printed at the expense of Sir Charles Young, *Garter*, in 1829. At the British Museum are two manuscript Catalogues of the Library, viz.: *Lansd. MS.* 689, and *Hargrave MS.* 497.

COLLEGE OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

Ulster King of Arms & Keeper of the Records—Sir Bernard Burke, M.R.I.A.

Registrar—Robert Smith, Esq., *Pursuivant*.

The Office of Arms, Dublin, is in the Record Tower of Dublin Castle, which Record Tower contains—besides the Bermingham Tower Records—the State Paper Office, and the Parliamentary Record Room.

The Office of Arms is presided over by Sir Bernard Burke, K.H., as Ulster King of Arms, who also superintends the Bermingham Tower Records as Deputy Keeper; and the Parliamentary Record Room and the State Papers are also intrusted to his care.

The fee for a search in Ulster's Office is 5*s*.; for a copy of a registered pedigree, 5*s*. a generation; for the registration of a proved pedigree, 5*s*. a

generation; for a grant of arms, thirty guineas; for a confirmation, ten guineas. The charge for a search in the Record Tower is 10*s*. Both offices—Ulster's and the Record—are open every day in the year, from ten till four, except on Sundays and public holidays.

Since the appointment of Sir Bernard Burke, free access has been allowed by that gentleman to the records and documents, to all literary men, when the purpose is for a literary object. Each document has been carefully cleaned, nicely packed up, and accurately numbered, in accordance with the reference in the Index.

A descriptive Catalogue of the Records will be found in the Supplement to the Eighth "*Report of the Record Commission of Ireland.*" There is no printed list of the books and MSS. of the Office of Arms.

COMMON PLEAS RECORDS.

The Common Pleas Records in the Tower were removed to Carlton Ride in March 1842. Some of the Common Pleas Records in the latter repository were afterwards removed to the Stone Tower, Westminster Hall, for greater security.

An Inventory of them is given in Thomas's "*Hand-book to the Public Records,*" pp. 117—140.

COMMON PLEAS TREASURY.

In the Record Report of 1800, the Common Pleas Treasury is described as adjoining the Court of Exchequer at Westminster.

In 1822, on the erection of the new law courts at Westminster, the Common Pleas Rolls, &c., were expelled from their ancient repository, and removed to the King's Mews at Charing Cross. When the National Gallery was erected, in 1835, the records were deposited at Carlton Ride, where they now remain.

THE COMMON PLEAS OR MASTERS' OFFICE, FORMERLY THE PROTHONOTARIES' OFFICE.

There were formerly three Prothonotaries, whose offices were in the King's Bench Walk, in the Temple. In 1779 the offices were united, and the business was conducted at No. 2, Tanfield Court, Temple, until October 1838, when the business was removed to the present Masters' or Common Pleas Office, Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane. The Common Pleas Records were removed from Serjeants' Inn to Carlton Ride, by warrant dated July 10, 1840, and by subsequent warrants.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

This Court, sometimes called the "Court of Whitehall," was virtually *abolished* under the general provision in 16 Car. I. c. 10, for taking away the Star Chamber. In 1732 the records were removed from the Palace at West-

minster to the CHAPTER HOUSE, where they were found when the Master of the Rolls took possession of them under Stat. 1 and 2 Vict. c. 94.

COURT OF WARDS.

This Court, which was established by Stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46, was *abolished* by Stat. 12 Car. II. c. 24. It was virtually abolished during the Commonwealth.

The records were removed to the CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, in 1732, where they were found when the Master of the Rolls took possession of them under Stat. 1 and 2 Vict. c. 94.

An Inventory of them is given in Thomas's "*Hand-book to the Public Records*," pp. 311—316.

CROWN OFFICE.

The office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, was formerly in the same building as the offices of the Examiners and Petty Bag, in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane. It was removed to WESTMINSTER in 1852.

CURSITOR'S OFFICE.

This office is described by Stowe as being in Chancery Lane; and in the "*Record Report*" of 1800 it is represented as being immediately over a public coffee-room in the same locality.

The office was *abolished* by Stat. 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 82, s. 10 (1835), and the duties and records were transferred to the Clerks of the Petty Bag Office. At this time the Cursitor's Office was in the ROLLS YARD, CHANCERY LANE.

CUSTOS BREVIUM OFFICE.

This office was *abolished* by Stat. 1 Vict. c. 30, and the records directed to be transferred to the Masters.

The office was formerly in Brick Court, Temple, where a few of the modern records were kept. They consisted of Concords and Feet of Fines, &c., Writs, Proclamations of Outlawries, &c. These records were removed to No. 3, Whitehall Yard, from whence they were removed to CARLTON RIDE, by warrant dated November 25, 1841.

The Writs were arranged in five divisions—so many counties to each division—which divisions were represented by the following five signs:—1. *The Heart.* 2. *The Ladder.* 3. *The Crow.* 4. *The Buckle.* 5. *The Bell.*

DISPENSATION OFFICE IN CHANCERY.

This office was *abolished* by Stat. 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 111, and the duties ordered to be performed by the Secretary of Presentations. The office, in 1800, was in New Court, Middle Temple.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE.

Record Clerk—FREDERICK DEVON, Esq.

This office was removed to SOMERSET PLACE in 1789, where it at present remains. Such records as were in the Augmentation Office relating to the Duchy had, in 1800, lately been transferred to the Duchy Office.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE.

Keeper—WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A.

This office, formerly in Somerset Place, Somerset House, is situated in LANCASTER PLACE, adjoining to Waterloo Bridge.

The records in this repository will be found enumerated in the Commissioners' "*Report*" for 1837, p. 81, and a brief abstract of them at p. 402 of the present work.

As this office is a private one, the fees for searches, certificates, copies of records, &c.—as given below—differ considerably from those required at other record offices :—[1]

	£	s.	d.
For a general search, without reference expressly to any particular class of records	5	5	0
For a general search, by direct reference to the class or description of records	2	2	0
For search for, and production of, each single record by immediate access	0	8	6
Copies of writings or records . . . per folio	0	1	0
Ditto of ancient date . . . ditto	0	1	4
A certificate of examination	0	5	0
Production of a record in London	1	0	0
And if more records than one, for every other	0	10	0
Attendance with same . . . per diem	1	1	0

The office is not closed at any time between ten and four o'clock during the year, except for a few days only at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

All persons desiring to inspect any records belonging to this office are permitted to do so upon communicating to the proper officer the name, and reference to the document he wishes to see, and the object he has in inspecting it; that is, whether it is for a literary purpose or for evidence on a question in litigation. If for the purpose of evidence, it will be necessary to state whether the suit is adverse or otherwise to the interests of her Majesty in right of her Duchy.

The usual office fees for inspection, and copies or extracts of records, have been remitted when the Chancellor and Council have deemed it proper that

[1] See "TABLE OF FEES," Appendix II.

the privilege of taking a copy or extract of a document by, or at the cost of, the applicant, should be accorded without payment of the fees; and this may be considered an act of courtesy. There would, probably, be no difficulty in obtaining, upon application either by letter or personally, permission to inspect and make an extract or copy of any record free of all charge for fees, if the particular record be indicated, and the object stated for which it is desired.

EXAMINERS' OFFICE.

This office, which is situated in the ROLLS YARD, CHANCERY LANE, was erected about the year 1718, at the joint expense of the Examiners and Clerks of the Petty Bag. It was rebuilt, out of the Suitors' Fund, in 1812.

EXCHEQUER OF ACCOUNT AND RECEIPT.

The offices of the Auditors, Tellers, Clerk of the Pells, &c., in the Exchequer of Receipt, formerly at Whitehall, were *abolished* by Stat. 4 Will. IV. c. 15 (1834).

The records—many of which had been improperly sold for waste paper in 1838—were removed from No. 1, Whitehall Yard, to the ROLLS HOUSE, by authority of Treasury letters, in 1841.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

The records of this office were formerly kept at Westminster, and others at the Office, Lincoln's Inn Old Buildings. They were removed to CARLTON RIDE, by warrant of the Master of the Rolls, in July 1840 and November 1841. At the same time the Exchequer of Pleas Rolls, which were in the Augmentation Office, were removed to the same repository.

An Inventory of Records of the Court of Exchequer will be found in Thomas's "*Hand-book to the Public Records*," pp. 141—283. The "*Antient Kalendars and Inventories of his Majesty's Exchequer*," edited by Sir Francis Palgrave, were printed by the Record Commissioners, in 2 vols. 8vo, in 1836. A "*Register of Orders, Warrants, Petitions, etc., in the Office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from* 1628 *to* 1632," is at the BRITISH MUSEUM (*Harl. MS.* 764).

FILACER'S OFFICE.

The offices of the Filacer were three in number: one at No. 4, Elm Court, Temple; a second at No. 4, Hare Court, Inner Temple; and the third in the Judgment Office in the King's Bench Office, in the Inner Temple. They were *abolished* by Stat. 1 Vict. c. 30, and the records directed to be transferred to the Masters.

FINES AND RECOVERIES.

The offices connected with Fines and Recoveries were *abolished* by 5 and 6 Will. IV., c. 82, and the records transferred to the Registrar of the Common Pleas; after which the records, in 1842 and subsequent years, were transferred to the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and placed in the CHAPTER HOUSE and CARLTON RIDE.

FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.

The office of "First Fruits and Tenths" was *abolished* by Stat. 1 Victoria, c. 20, and the collection of the revenue placed under the management of the Governors and Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty. The records were placed under the care of the Treasurer, for which purpose they were removed from the Temple to the Bounty Office, Dean's Yard, Westminster, from whence they were removed to CARLTON RIDE, under the warrant of the Master of the Rolls, in December 1842.

FOREIGN APPOSER.

This office was *abolished* by Stat. 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 99, and the records, which were formerly at Somerset House, were placed under the charge of the Queen's Remembrancer. They were removed from Somerset House to CARLTON RIDE, by warrant of the Master of the Rolls, in May 1843.

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Secretary—RYCROFT REEVE, Esq.

This Society was founded, in 1853, by several gentlemen interested in Genealogical and Historical research, for the elucidation and compilation of Family History, Lineage, and Biography, and for authenticating and illustrating the same.

The Society is purely a Learned one, and the duties of its Council and Committee of Research are honorary. No profit is made by the Society in any of its transactions, except by the sale of its publications to non-subscribers.

The Committee of Research meets every Monday. Its duties are to make researches relating to Genealogy and Family History, from Public and Private Records and MSS.; to collect evidences of family descent and antiquity; and to form MS. compilations for the Society.

The meetings are held at No. 18, CHARLES STREET, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.

Full particulars, with a List of the Council, can be obtained from the Secretary.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Librarian—The Rev. WILLIAM R. COLLETT.

This Library consists of about 14,300 printed books, and 750 manuscripts.

There is no regular attendance of the Librarian, as the Masters and Fellows have always ready access to the Library; and if any of the scholars wish for any books from thence, they can have them by application to any Fellow, or to the Librarian. Members of other Colleges may have access through the same means.

With respect to strangers, no respectable person has ever had any difficulty in obtaining access to the collections, provided the application was made at suitable seasons, viz., in Term-time. It will, of course, be both prudent and courteous, for a person desiring to consult any manuscript, to communicate previously by letter with the Librarian, and, so doing, he will secure all the attention he can reasonably desire, and will not find any rule as to the hour of admission put a stop to his research.

A Catalogue of the Manuscripts, compiled by the Rev. James Smith, assisted by the Rev. W. R. Collett, was printed in 1849.

HANAPER OFFICE.

This office was *abolished* by 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 111, but was not to be determined until the death of the then Clerk. It was absolutely abolished after October 28, 1852, the duties to be performed by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

In 1800 the records of the office were deposited in the office of the Secretary of Bankrupts, in SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, the Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper holding a situation in that office.

HERALDS' COLLEGE.—*See* COLLEGE OF ARMS.

ENROLMENT OFFICE.

Since 1778 the Clerks of the Enrolment have executed their office in a part of the same buildings as the Six Clerks' Office, now the Office of the Clerks of Records and Writs.

The present office is situated on part of the garden-ground of Lincoln's Inn, in CHANCERY LANE, near Holborn.

ENROLMENT OFFICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This office was *abolished* by Stat. 15 and 16 Vict. c. 77, s. 11. At that time it was situated in Basinghall Street. In 1800 the records were described as being in the office of the Secretary of Bankrupts, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

KING'S BENCH REPOSITORIES.

The Treasury of the King's Bench was with, or in the neighbourhood of, the

Court at Westminster; but from time to time the records were removed to the Treasury of the Exchequer, as the ultimate repository of judicial records. Formerly there were four Treasuries of the Exchequer, but the Chapter House at length became the only Treasury of the Exchequer.

In 1832 the Judgment Rolls, &c., of a later period than those of the Chapter House, were removed to the Rolls House, Chancery Lane. The dockets were brought from apartments at Westminster, and from the Judgment Office in the Temple, to the same repository, by warrant, in 1840. They were afterwards, for the convenience of search, removed to the Rolls Chapel. The whole of the above records were removed to CARLTON RIDE by warrant of the Master of the Rolls, dated June 30, 1843. Portions were subsequently removed from the latter repository to the STONE TOWER, WESTMINSTER HALL, for greater security against fire.

An Inventory of Queen's Bench Records is given in Thomas's "*Hand-book to the Public Records*," pp. 99—116.

KING'S BENCH OFFICE (MASTERS' OFFICE).

This office, formerly at the bottom of King's Bench Walk, Temple, was removed to Mitre Court Buildings about 1842, where the business of the office is now managed under the direction of the Masters, pursuant to Stat. 1 Vict. c. 30.

The records were transferred generally to CARLTON RIDE, by warrant dated July 10, 1840, and by subsequent warrants.

THE KING'S MEWS.

The King's Mews, situated at Charing Cross, were, in 1830, made the repository for various valuable records which had been deposited in sheds at the end of Westminster Hall. When it became necessary to take down the mews in 1835, to erect the National Gallery, a portion of the records were removed to CARLTON RIDE, and the other part to the AUGMENTATION OFFICE.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.—*See* QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

KING'S SILVER OFFICE.

This office, formerly in the Middle Temple, was burnt down in March 1838, and the King's Silver Books were so much burnt that they were for a time entirely useless; they are now being repaired in the Record Office, as far as practicable. The records were removed to CARLTON RIDE, in 1842, from Serjeants' Inn.

LAMBETH LIBRARY.

Librarian—The Rev. J. THOMAS.

This valuable Library is deposited in the Archiepiscopal Palace at Lambeth,

and is accessible only on the first and third Mondays of each month; but a notification of the visit is expected to be made, either to the Librarian or to the Archbishop's Secretary.

In order to accommodate those whose object is to obtain evidence respecting tithes, glebe lands, manors, and the like, the Librarian attends the inquirer, and the separate Catalogues may be inspected. From any of these records and papers, transcripts, at a reasonable period, are also made; and for examinations of this kind there are accustomed fees, which belong to the Librarian, in his capacity of Keeper of the Records.

In regard to literary inquiries, upon due notification of the intended visit, the Librarian is directed to make such an arrangement with the party as may suit mutual convenience. In examinations of this description no expense is incurred.

The Library is closed during the Long Vacation.

A "*Catalogue of the Archiepiscopal Manuscripts in the Library at Lambeth, by the Rev. H. J. Todd,*" was printed in 1812. Several important Catalogues of the collections, *in manuscript*, may be seen at the Library.

LAND REVENUE OFFICE, OR OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CROWN LANDS.

This office was united to that of the Surveyor-General of Woods, Forests, &c., by Stat. 50 Geo. III. c. 65, and placed under a Board of Commissioners, called "The Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues."

LINCOLN'S INN LIBRARY.

Librarian—William Holden Spilsbury, Esq.

This Library occupies a portion of the new buildings at Lincoln's Inn. It contains about 27,000 printed books, and 900 manuscripts. The latter, although chiefly of a legal nature, afford considerable information to the genealogist, and are liberally quoted in the present work.

None but members of Lincoln's Inn are entitled to the use of the Library; but the privilege of admission is granted, by orders signed by the Benchers, to members of the other Inns of Court, and occasionally to persons not of the legal profession, for the purpose of any particular research.

The Library is open daily from nine o'clock until four, excepting during the autumn. Books are permitted to be taken from the library under certain restrictions.

There is a MS. Catalogue for the use of the readers in the library, which is kept up to the present time. A Catalogue of the Printed Books, with a brief account of the Manuscripts, was printed in the year 1835. The earliest printed Catalogue of the Manuscripts is that made by Philip Stubbs, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, inserted in Bernard's "*Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ,*" fol. 1697 (No. 5576 to 5767). A Catalogue

of the Manuscripts, compiled by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, was printed in the year 1838. Mr. Hunter's "*Report*," and full descriptions of all the historical, legal, and record manuscripts, will be found in the "*Report of the Record Commission*," 1837, ff. 352—391.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

In 1800 the Lord Chamberlain's Office was at St. James's Palace. The "Great Wardrobe" was consolidated with this department about 1777. The office is now at the HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

This office, which was formerly at Somerset Place, Somerset House, was *abolished* by Stat. 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 99, s. 41, and the records transferred to the keeping of the King's Remembrancer. They were finally removed to CARLTON RIDE, by warrant dated May 30, 1843.

MARSHALSEA AND PALACE COURTS.

This Court was formerly held in Great Scotland Yard, Westminster. After the establishment of the Palace Court by letters patent, October 4, 16 Car. II., the Marshalsea Court fell into disuse. These Courts were *abolished* by Stat. 12 and 13 Vict. c. 101, after December 31, 1849, and the records—part of which were formerly at Clifford's Inn, and the remainder at White Bear Yard, Eyre Street, Hatton Garden—were placed in the PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, pursuant to the statute.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY OFFICE.

This office was *abolished* by the Act 15 and 16 Vict. c. 80. It was formerly situated in Symond's Inn, from whence it was removed to the new building erected for the Masters in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, where it remained until the passing of the Act.

For an Inventory of Chancery Records, see Thomas's "*Hand-book to the Records*," pp. 7—96.

MASTERS' OFFICE.—*See* KING'S BENCH OFFICE.

PELL OFFICE.

The offices of the Auditors, Tellers, Clerks of the Pells, &c., in the Exchequer of Receipt, were *abolished* by Stat. 4 Will. IV. c. 15 (1834), and the records removed from No. 1, Whitehall Yard, to the ROLLS OFFICE, in 1841.

A "Catalogue of the Record Rolls in the Pell Office of the Exchequer, from Richard I. to William IV.," is at the BRITISH MUSEUM (*Add. MSS.* 11,289; 11,290).

ETTY BAG OFFICE.

This office is situated in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane. It was erected about 1718, at the joint expense of the Clerks of the Petty Bag and the Examiners of the Court of Chancery, both of which offices were there located. It was rebuilt, out of the Suitors' Fund, in 1812.

PIPE OFFICE.

In 1732 the records of the Pipe Office were kept, partly in the Court at Westminster, and partly in the Pipe Office, Gray's Inn. In 1793 the office was removed to Somerset Place, Somerset House, where they remained till May 30, 1843, when they were transferred to the Record Office, at Carlton Ride, by the warrant of the Master of the Rolls.

PREROGATIVE COURT.

The Prerogative Court Will Office is at No. 6, Great Knight Rider Street, Doctors' Commons. The Court is held in College Square, Doctors' Commons (see *ante*, page 344).

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

This office, formerly at No. 28, Abingdon Street, Westminster, was *abolished* by Stat. 14 and 15 Vict. c. 82.

PROTHONOTARIES' OFFICE.—*See* COMMON PLEAS OFFICE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE.

Librarian—The Rev. Joseph Power, M.A.

The collection of printed books in this Library amounts to about 175,000 volumes, whilst the manuscripts are 3163 in number.

The Library is open on week days from eleven till four, excepting on Saturday, when the hours of attendance are from ten till one.

The Library is closed for twelve days (including Sundays) immediately following Michaelmas Day; and also for two days (including Sunday) next after each of the three quarter days—March 25, June 24, and December 21.

Members of the University keeping their names on their college books are admissible *proprio jure*. Persons, not members of the University, may obtain permission by application to the Syndics, who meet once a fortnight in Term-time. Such persons may also, without a formal permission, be introduced by any member of the University, who must, however, remain with them the whole time that they are in the library.

There is a Catalogue of the Library in manuscript, by Nasmyth; but no separate printed Catalogue at present, excepting that of the Burkhardt MSS. by Professor Preston, and that of the Baker MSS. published in 1848. A

general printed Catalogue is, however, in a great state of forwardness, and the first volume—including, probably, the Burkhardt MSS.—will be published very shortly.

Brief descriptions of the manuscripts are given in the "*Report on Public Records*," 1837, p. 339, and in Bernard's "*Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ*," pp. 164—173, where the rest of the Cambridge Libraries are described. Since the publication of that work, many useful Catalogues of the Cambridge Collections have appeared, viz. :—

Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca Coll. Corporis Christi Cantab., J. Nasmith. *Cantab.* 1777. 4to.

Catalogue of the Libraries of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, by the Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A. *Camb.* 1849. 8vo.

Catalogue of the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge, by the Rev. Morgan Cowie. *Camb.* 1843. 4to.

Manuscript Rarities of the University of Cambridge, by J. O. Halliwell. *Lond.* 1841. 8vo.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Librarian—The Rev. H. H. Wood, M.A.

This College possesses a fine Library of printed books, and a choice collection of genealogical manuscripts, given to the college by Sir Joseph Williamson, Knight.

The manuscripts will be found described in Mr. Coxe's "*Catalogus codd. Mańuscriptorum qui in Collegiis Aulisque Oxoniensibus hodie adservantur*," 2 parts. *Oxon.* 1852. 4to.

The Library is open for study to graduate members of the College at all times; to undergraduate members, one day each week during Term. Strangers may obtain access by a proper introduction during the residence of the Librarian.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

The office of the Queen's Remembrancer is situated in Duke Street, Westminster.

The records—which were at the King' Mews, Charing Cross, in 1830—were transferred to the custody of the Master of the Rolls, by warrant dated March 1, 1841, and by his authority removed from the Temple and Stone Tower, and from the Augmentation Office, to Carlton Ride. The records remaining in the vaults and Pipe Office, Somerset House, and at the Augmentation Office, were removed to Carlton Ride by warrant dated April 28, 1843.

The Queen's Remembrancer is now the only Revenue Officer left of the ancient Exchequer.

An "Index to Twelve Books of Exchequer Decrees and Orders, 1—8

James I.," formerly at this office, is at the BRITISH MUSEUM (*Add. MS.* 9780); as are also two volumes containing "References to Decrees, Records, Commissions, etc.," A.D. 1736 (*Add. MSS.* 8984; 8985).

RECORDS' AND WRITS' CLERKS' OFFICE.—*See* SIX CLERKS' OFFICE.

REGISTRAR OF AFFIDAVITS' OFFICE.—CLERK OF AFFIDAVITS.

The office of Registrar was *abolished* by Stat. 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 111; and by Stat. 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 94, s. 11, a Clerk of Affidavits was appointed to do the duties of the Registrar. The offices of Clerk of the Affidavits and his Assistants were *abolished* by 15 and 16 Vict., and the duties transferred to the Clerks of Records and Writs.

The office was formerly at No. 10, Symond's Inn.

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS' OFFICE, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

This office was created in 1709, under Stat. 7 Anne, c. 20. Since 1743 the office has been in BELL YARD, near Temple Bar.

REPORT OFFICE.—*See* ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

RETURN OFFICE.

The records of the Return Office were kept in the Prothonotaries' Office, in the Inner Temple. The office was *abolished* by 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 82, and the records were removed to CARLTON RIDE, in 1842, from Serjeants' Inn.

REVERSAL OF OUTLAWRIES' OFFICE.

This office was *abolished* by Stat. 1 Vict. c. 30, and the records, which were kept in the Prothonotaries' Office, in the Inner Temple, were directed to be transferred to the Masters.

ROLLS HOUSE, ROLLS CHAPEL, OR ROLLS OFFICE.

DOMUS CONVERSORUM, OR HOUSE FOR CONVERTED JEWS AND INFIDELS.

In the reign of Edward II., the Masters of the Rolls were accustomed to deposit in the Tower the rolls, bundles, and remembrances which had accumulated in their dwelling-houses. King Edward III., in the fifty-first year of his reign, annexed the DOMUS CONVERSORUM JUDÆORUM to the office of the Master of the Rolls, which then became known as the ROLLS HOUSE. The house was rebuilt in 1717, and since that period has become a receptacle for miscellaneous records removed from other public offices.

This office, now commonly known as the ROLLS CHAPEL, or ROLLS OFFICE, is situated in the ROLLS YARD, CHANCERY LANE, and is open to the public at the hours usually observed at public offices. A Scale of Fees for copying and searching the records there is given in "Appendix II."

An account of the documents deposited there is printed in Powell's "*Repertory of Records*," published in 1622; in the "*Report on Public Records*," 1837, pp. 111—115; and in Thomas's "*Handbook to the Records*," 1853, pp. 78—80.

SIGNET OFFICE.

This is a branch of the Secretariat. The office—formerly at No. 23, Abingdon Street, Westminster—was *abolished* by Stat. 14 and 15 Victoria, c. 82, and the duties thereof directed to be performed at the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Such of the records as were not required for current business were transferred to the PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, pursuant to a Treasury Letter of Jan. 30, 1852.

SIX CLERKS' OFFICE.—RECORDS' AND WRITS' CLERKS' OFFICE.

The office of the *Six Clerks* formerly stood in a place in Chancery Lane called *Hereflete* or *Harflete Inn*, over against the house called "The Rolls."

This office was *abolished* by Stat. 5 and 6 Vict. c. 103, and that of the Records' and Writs' Clerks established.

The present office is situated on part of the garden-ground of Lincoln's Inn, in CHANCERY LANE, near Holborn.

STAR CHAMBER.

The Court of Star Chamber was *dissolved* by Stat. 16 Car. I. c. 10.

The Bills, Answers, Replications, &c., of the Court, which had been kept by the Usher of the Exchequer, were transferred to the CHAPTER HOUSE on the making of the Annuity Offices in the time of Queen Anne. The Decrees of the Court, which had been in a house in St. Bartholomew's Close, London, have not been found.

STATE PAPER OFFICE.

Keepers— { CHARLES LECHMERE, Esq.
{ ROBERT LEMON, Esq.

Assistant-Keeper—HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq.

The State Paper Office is situated at the north end of DUKE STREET, WESTMINSTER, adjoining to St. James's Park. This office contains chiefly the early records of the Secretaries of State, and of the Board of Trade and Plantations, Royal Letters, and Miscellaneous Domestic Papers, from Henry VIII. to George II. inclusive; a great mass of Correspondence with Foreign Powers; a valuable collection of papers relative to the Ecclesiastical Affairs in England, from Henry VIII. to Charles II. inclusive, &c. &c.

Calendars of the contents of this valuable repository are in course of preparation. A list of them will be found in the "*Record Report*" for 1837, pp. 77—79.

In 1848 the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Miscellaneous Expenditure recommended a fusion of the State Paper Office with the Public Record Office, and in the same year the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury carried that recommendation into execution, and directed that after the retirement of the Keeper of State Papers, the State Paper Office should become a branch of the Public Record Office. This event happened in April, 1855, and the office is now under the superintendence of the Master of the Rolls.

No fees are taken. Access to the documents is obtained by application to the Secretary of State.

SUBPŒNA OFFICE.

This office was *suppressed* by 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 111, and the duties were directed to be performed by the Clerk of the Affidavits. Stat. 15 and 16 Vict. c. 87, s. 27, *abolished*, after October 28, 1852, the offices of the Patentee of the Subpœna Office and his Deputy, and transferred the duties to the Clerks of Records and Writs.

The office, in 1853, had been many years in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane.

SURVEYOR OF GREEN WAX.

This office was *abolished* by 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 99, s. 41, and the records removed from Somerset House to CARLTON RIDE, by warrant of the Master of the Rolls, in May, 1843.

TAXING MASTERS' OFFICE.

The Taxing Masters were first appointed under Stat. 5 and 6 Vict. c. 103 (1842), previous to which the business was done by the Masters in Chancery. The office is at present situated in STAPLE'S INN.

TEMPLE CHURCH.

The *Pedes Finium*, in the custody of the Chirographers of the Court of Common Pleas, were transferred, June 28, 1809, from a crypt beneath the Temple Church to the CHAPTER HOUSE.

NEW TEMPLE.

In the time of Edward I. the Chancery Records were deposited in the *New Temple*. It is not known in what year the records were removed from this repository to the TOWER OF LONDON; but before the end of the reign of Edward I. the *Wardrobe* in the Tower was used as their chief repository.

INNER TEMPLE LIBRARY.

Librarian—Rev. JOHN HENRY ROWLATT, M.A.

The Library of the Inner Temple is situated in TANFIELD COURT, TEMPLE. The manuscripts are about 500 in number, and were, with few exceptions,

collected in the Tower, and partly composed by William Petyt, Esq., Keeper of the Records, who bequeathed them to the Society.

A classed Catalogue of the collection was printed in 1833, and an alphabetical one in 1843.

The Library is open to members of the Inner Temple only, except by a Bencher's order.

The hours of attendance are from ten till five, from March to August; and from ten till four during the remainder of the year.

The Library is entirely closed during the months of August and September, a fortnight at Christmas, and a week at Easter.

MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY.

Librarian—Rev. John Henry Rowlatt, M.A.

This Library is situated in Garden Court, Temple. The number of volumes is about 20,000, the greater part of which relate to Jurisprudence. Among the manuscripts, which are few in number, are twenty volumes of "Pleas," extending from the time of Edward I. to that of Henry VI.

The last printed Catalogue of the Library was published in 1845.

The Library is open only to members of the Inn under ordinary circumstances. Members of the other Inns of Court may read on obtaining an order signed by two Benchers of the Society.

The Library is open from ten till four daily, excepting during the Long Vacation. Pens, ink, and paper are provided if required.

The books are lent to the Benchers of the Society under certain restrictions.

TOWER OF LONDON.

Keeper—Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq.

The Record Office of the Tower probably sprung from the department of the *Great Wardrobe*. In the reign of Edward II., certain records came into the custody of the Custos of the Tower; and the Masters of the Rolls were at that time accustomed to deposit rolls, bundles, and remembrances there. In succeeding reigns great quantities of important documents were transmitted, by warrant, to the same custody, the last transfer being in 1842, when the Papers relating to the rights, &c., of the Six Clerks, which office was then abolished, were there deposited.

The hours of attendance and fees for searching, &c., are the same as given in the "Appendix" No. II.

Several Calendars of the Records deposited in the Tower exist, viz.:—

Repertorie of Records in the Exchequer and Tower, by T. Powell, 1631. 4to.

Calendar of Records in the Tower of London, for the Palatine of Chester; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MS.* 94.

Extracts from Registers in the Tower of London, by Dr. M. Hutton; Brit. Mus. *Harl. MSS.* 6957—6963.

Calendarium Generale Rotulorum in Turri Lond. asservatorum; BRIT. MUS. *Lansd. MS.* 319, f. 53.

Calendars and Tables of Records in the Tower of London, *scr. circ.* 1700; ALL SOULS' COLL. OXF. *MS.* cxii.

TREASURY OF THE RECEIPT OF EXCHEQUER.—*See* CHAPTER HOUSE.

THE GREAT WARDROBE.

In the time of Edward I. the "Wardrobe" was in the Tower of London. This office was consolidated with the Lord Chamberlain's Office about 1777, when the books and papers were removed from Park Street, Westminster, to SCOTLAND YARD, where they remained in 1800.

Duplicates of many of the documents exist in the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

APPENDIX II.

RULES AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE AT THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICES, WITH SCALE OF FEES,[1] ETC

RULES and Regulations made by the Master of the Rolls for the Management of the PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, for the Admission of Persons to the use of the Records, Calendars, and Indexes; and the Amount of FEES to be paid for the same, and for Copies of Records, pursuant to the Statute made and passed in the Parliament held in the first and second years of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled, "An Act for keeping safely the Public Records;"—the same to be observed and paid in the said Public Office, and in the Record Offices of the Tower, Rolls Chapel, and Chapter House; and the Repositories of the Records of the King's Bench at the Rolls House, the Common Pleas in the Carlton Ride, and the Repository, No. 3, Whitehall Yard; and of the Exchequer of Pleas in the said Repository, No. 3, Whitehall Yard; and all such other Record Offices and Repositories as shall hereafter be brought under the regulations of the said Act by the said Master of the Rolls:—

I.—The Public Office, and all the above-mentioned Offices and Repositories, are to be opened daily from ten till four, excepting on Sundays and the following holidays:—

May 24th, Her Majesty's Birthday;
June 28th, Her Majesty's Coronation;
Good Friday and Saturday following;
Easter Monday and Tuesday;
Whit Monday and Whit Tuesday;
Christmas Day to New Year's Day inclusive.

and such days as may be appointed for public fasts or thanksgivings.

II.—A Book is to be kept at each of the said Record Offices and Repositories, in which each party requiring the use of records is to enter the following

[1] No fees are received from persons engaged in making searches for *strictly literary purposes.*

particulars, viz.:—date, name of party making the application, reference to the record, and the service which he requires, viz., inspection, extract, copy, or attendance with a record.

III.—Upon the inspection of a record the party may take notes, extracts, or copies therefrom in pencil, as he may think fit.

IV.—Copies are to be made and delivered according to priority of application, or as near thereto as the nature of the copy will admit of, except in special cases, for particular reasons assigned.

V.—No Assistant-Keeper, Clerk, or other officer, is to act as a Record Solicitor, or as Record Agent, for individuals, otherwise than in the discharge of his official duties.

VI.—No stranger is to be allowed to have any use of a record, excepting in the presence and under the inspection of an Assistant-Keeper or other officer of the establishment; and in all cases where the record may be liable to be injured or damaged, the Assistant-Keeper is to give such directions for preventing such injury or damage as the case may require.

VII.—Except the fees undermentioned, no fee nor any gratuity or reward is to be received by any officer of the establishment from any person consulting or using the records; save only, that if any party should desire to obtain information respecting any records in the Rolls Chapel, from the indexes heretofore belonging to the late Mr. Kipling, the Assistant-Keeper of the Records at the Rolls Chapel shall (until further arrangements can be made for the relief of the public) be at liberty to receive, for the parties who may be entitled thereto, such fees as have been heretofore paid for the use of such indexes.

TABLE OF FEES

To be paid for the Use of the Records, Calendars, and Indexes, and for Copies of Records, at the above-mentioned Record Offices and Repositories.

	£	s.	d.
For a General Search in all the calendars or indexes of each office	0	1	0
For Inspection of Records:			
[The fee to cover all the use which may be made of the record for the current week.]			
Each separate Roll of Chancery, or other Roll of consecutive Enrolments, excepting the Specification Rolls at the Rolls Chapel	0	1	0
The Rolls, Files, or Bundles of Proceedings of Courts of Common Law, each year (that is to say, the records of the four terms to be covered by the fee)	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Rolls of Ministers' and Receivers' Accounts, Court Rolls, Surveys, Extents, Terriers, Deeds, and Miscellaneous Documents, classed topographically under one head, whether of parish, town, vill, manor, lordship, borough, city, deanery, archdeaconry, or diocese, each set or series	0	5	0
Single Records of the last-mentioned description	0	1	0
Specifications at the Rolls Chapel, each, and which is to include the fee for search	0	1	0
Post-mortem Inquisitions, and other Inquisitions upon the file, Returns to Commissions, Pedes, Chirographs, and Concords of Fines	0	1	0
General Inspection of the last-mentioned documents as to any family or place	0	5	0
Rolls of Parliament, or other Parliamentary Proceedings, each Parliament	0	1	0
Proceedings in Courts of Equity, each suit	0	1	0
Every Bound Book, Portfolio, or Volume, without reference to the nature or the number of the documents which it may contain	0	1	0
All other documents not before enumerated, each	0	1	0
[If the number *bonâ fide* required for prosecuting any search relating to any family, place, or single object of inquiry, shall exceed five, then it shall be in the discretion of the Assistant-Keeper to remit the fees for all above that number.]			
For Copies of Records:—			
Under three folios of ninety words	0	1	6
Above three folios, per folio	0	0	6
[The fee for inspection of a record to be deducted if a copy be taken from the record produced.]			
For Examination and Authentication:			
Under three folios, if required	0	1	6
Above three folios, per folio, if required	0	0	6
For Enrolment of any Specification, per folio	0	0	6
For Annexing Drawings or Maps to any Enrolment or Specification	0	1	0
For Attendance, at the Bar of the House of Lords or elsewhere, for the purpose of producing records (including the production thereof), or for giving evidence upon the records, *per diem*	2	2	0
Attending the Master of the Rolls on a Vacatur	0	5	0

APPENDIX III.

ROMAN AND CHURCH CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

Calend. Jan. . .	1.	**Circumcisio Domini.** Medwyn.
IV. *Nonas* .	2.	Oct. S. Stephani, *Protom.* Mille Martyres apud Lichefeld.
III. *Nonas* .	3.	Oct. S. Johannis, *Ev.* Theodoric, *R. et Mar.* Genovefa, *Virg.*
Prid. Non. Jan.	4.	Oct. SS. Innocentium, *MM.* Chroniacus, *Conf.* Rumonus, *Ep. et Conf.*
Nonæ Jan. . .	5.	Oct. S. Thomæ, *M.* Dep. Edwardi, *R. et Conf.* Symeon, *Monachus et Conf.*
VIII. *Idus* .	6.	**Epiphania Domini.** Petrus, *Abb.*
VII. *Idus* .	7.	Cedde, *Ep. et Conf.* Julianus et Maximianus, *MM.* Felix et Januarius.
VI. *Idus* .	8.	Lucianus, *Presb.* Wulfsinus, *Ep. et Conf.* Pega, *Virg.*
V. *Idus* .	9.	Brithwald, *Ep. et Conf.* Adrianus, *Abb.* [*Deductio Christi in Egyptum.*] Julianus, *Mart.* et Basilissa sponsa ejus.
IV. *Idus* .	10.	Paulinus, *Er.* Sethrid, *Virg.*
III. *Idus* .	11.	Duffus, *R. et Mar.*
Prid. Idus . .	12.	Benedictus Biscop, *Abb.* Alured, *Abb. et Conf.* Arcadius.
Idus	13.	Oct. Epiph. Remigius. Hilarius, *Ep.* Kentigern, *Abb. et Conf.*
XIX. *Cal. Feb.*	14.	Felix, *Presb.* Beno, *Presb. et Conf.*
XVIII. *Calend.*	15.	Maurus, *Abb.* Ceonwulf, *R. et Conf.* Antonina, *Virg. et Mar.*
XVII. *Calend.*	16.	Marcellus, *P. et M.* Henricus, *Conf. et Er.* Furseus, *Abb. et Conf.*
XVI. *Calend.*	17.	Sulpitius, *Ep. et Conf.* Anthonius, *Abb. et Conf.*
XV. *Calend.*	18.	Prisca, *Virg.* Deicola.
XIV. *Calend.*	19.	Wulstan, *Ep. et Conf.* Germanicus, *Mar.* Marius et Martha. Canutus, *R. et Mar.*
XIII. *Calend.*	20.	Oct. Hilarii. Fabianus et Sebastianus, *MM.* Ricardus, *Conf. et Er.* Eglodius, *Mon.*
XII. *Calend.*	21.	Agnes, *Virg. et Mar.* Ermenburga, *Reg. et Abb.*
XI. *Calend.*	22.	Vincentius, *Mar.* Brithwold, *Ep. et Conf.*
X. *Calend.*	23.	Theorgith, *Virg.* Emerentiana, *Virg. et Mar.*
IX. *Calend.*	24.	Babillus, *Ep.* Timotheus.
VIII. *Calend.*	25.	Conversio S. Pauli. Boisius, *Abb. et Conf.* Itha, *Virg.* Prejectus, *Mar.* Cadocus, *Ep. et Mar.*
VII. *Calend.*	26.	Policarpus, *Ep. et Mar.*
VI. *Calend.*	27.	Quind. Hilarii. Julianus, *Ep. et Conf.* Palladius, *Ep. et Conf.*
V. *Calend.*	28.	Sexulphus, *Ep. et Conf.*
IV. *Calend.*	29.	Gildas, *Conf. et Er.* Serena, *Virg.* Valerius, *Ep.*
III. *Calend.*	30.	Bathilda, *Reg. et Virg.* Gildas.
Prid. Cal. Feb. .	31.	Wilgis, *Abb. et Conf.* Ignatius, *Ep. et Mar.*

FEBRUARY.

Calend. Feb. . .	1.	Brigida, *Virg.*
IV. *Nonas* .	2.	**Purificatio B. V. M.** Laurentius, *Ep. et Conf.*
III. *Nonas* .	3.	Cras. Pur. Blasius, *Ep. et Mar.* Wereburga, *Virg.*
Prid. Non. Feb.	4.	Gilbertus, *Conf.*
Nonæ Feb. . .	5.	Agatha, *Virg. et Mar.* Johannes, *Conf.* Indractus, *Mar.*
VIII. *Idus* .	6.	Vedastus et Amandus, *Ep'i.* Dep. Inæ, *R. et Conf.*
VII. *Idus* .	7.	Angulus, *Ep. et Mar.*
VI. *Idus* .	8.	Elfleda, *Virg. et Abb.* Paulus, *Ep.*
V. *Idus* .	9.	Oct. Pur. Telcan, *Ep. et Conf.* Appollonia, *Virg.*
IV. *Idus* .	10.	Scholastica, *Virg.* Wilfridus, *Archiep. et Conf.* Trumwin, *Ep. et Conf.*
III. *Idus* .	11.	Cedmon, *Conf.* Euphrasia, *Virg.*
Prid. Idus. . .	12.	Ethelwald, *Ep. et Conf.* [*Hic incipiunt aves cantare.*] Eulalia.
Idus Feb. . .	13.	Eormenhilda, *Virg.* Wulfran, *Ep.*
XVI. *Cal. Mar.*	14.	Valentinus, *Ep. et Mar.* Conwan, *Conf.* Nectanus, *Conf.*
XV. *Calend.*	15.	Oswy, *R.* [*Diabolus recessit a Domino.*] Faustinus et Jovita. Sigfrid, *Ep.*
XIV. *Calend.*	16.	Juliana, *Virg. et Mar.* Wulricus, *Conf. et Er.*
XIII. *Calend.*	17.	Finan, *Ep. et Conf.* Polichronius, *Ep. et Mar.*
XII. *Calend.*	18.	Simeon, *Ep. et Mar.* Translatio S. Edwardi, *Reg. et Mar.*
XI. *Calend.*	19.	Acca, *Ep. et Conf.* Sabinus et Juliana.
X. *Calend.*	20.	Mildreda, *Virg. et Abb.*
IX. *Calend.*	21.	Cymbert, *Ep. et Conf.* Sexaginta novem Martyres.
VIII. *Calend.*	22.	Cathedra S. Petri in Antiochia.
VII. *Calend.*	23.	Milburga, *Virg. et Abb.*
VI. *Calend.*	24.	Mathias, *Ap.* Ethelbert, *R. et Conf.* Berectus, *Conf.*
V. *Calend.*	25.	Inventio S. Pauli. Furseus, *Abb.*
IV. *Calend.*	26.	Mildgitha, *Virg.* Alexander, *Ep.*
III. *Calend.*	27.	Elvius, *Ep. et Conf.* Augustinus, *Ep.*
Prid. Cal. Mar.	28.	Oswald, *Ep. et Conf.* Aydo, *Abb. et Conf.*

MARCH.

Calend. Mar. .	1.	David, *Ep.* Albinus, *Ep. et Conf.*
VI. *Nonas* .	2.	Cedda, *Ep.*
V. *Nonas* .	3.	Maurinus et Austerius. Winwaloc, *Abb.*
IV. *Nonas* .	4.	Owin, *Conf.* Adrianus, *Mar.*
III. *Nonas* .	5.	Piranus, *Er.* Phoca, Eusebius, et Perpetuus, *MM.*
Prid. Non. Mar.	6.	Cyneburga et Cyneswitha, *VV. et MM.* Tibba, *Virg.* Victor et Victorinus. Fridolin.
Nonæ	7.	Perpetua et Felicitas, *VV. et MM.* Easterwyn, *Abb. et Conf.* Deyfer, *Conf.* Thomas de Aquino.
VIII. *Idus* .	8.	Felix, *Ep. et Conf.*
VII. *Idus* .	9.	Bosa, *Ep. et Conf.* Quadraginta milites, *MM.*
VI. *Idus* .	10.	Himelin, *Er.* Kessoge, *Ep.*
V. *Idus* .	11.	Transl. S. Oswini, *R. et Mar.* Quirinus et Candidus.
IV. *Idus* .	12.	Gregorius, *Papa.* Brian, *R. et M.*
III. *Idus* .	13.	Viganus, *Conf.* Canoch, *Conf. et Er.* Theodora.
Prid. Idus . .	14.	Alchfrid, *R. et Mon.*
Idus	15.	Aristobulus, *Ep. et Mar.* Fethno, *Conf.* Longinus.
XVII. *Cal. Apr.*	16.	Adaman, *Conf.* Columba, *Virg. et Mar.* Hilarius et Tacaonus.
XVI. *Calend.*	17.	Patricius, *Ep.* [*Introitus Noæ in arcam.*] Gertruda, *Virg.*
XV. *Calend.*	18.	Edwardus, *R. et M.* Christianus, *Ep. et Conf.*
XIV. *Calend.*	19.	Alcmund, *Mar.* Joseph, *Sponsus Mariæ.*
XIII. *Calend.*	20.	Dep. Sancti Cuthberti, *Ep. et Conf.* Hereberct, *Er.*
XII. *Calend.*	21.	Benedictus, *Abb.*
XI. *Calend.*	22.	Heahmund, *Ep.* Aphrodosius, *Ep. et Mar.*
X. *Calend.*	23.	Aethiwald, *Conf. et Er.* Finguar, *Mar.* [*Adam creatus est.*] Theodorus, *Presb.*
IX. *Calend.*	24.	Lanfranc, *Archiep. et Conf.* Agapitus.
VIII. *Calend.*	25.	**Annunciatio Dominica.** Willielmus, *Puer et Mar.*
VII. *Calend.*	26.	Alfwold, *Ep. et Conf.* Castor, *Mar.*
VI. *Calend.*	27.	**Resurrectio Dominica.** Archibald, *Abb. et Conf.* Translatio S. Bathildis.
V. *Calend.*	28.	Fremund, *Mar.* Dorothea, *Virg.*
IV. *Calend.*	29.	Gundleus, *R. et Er.* Baldred, *Presb. et Conf.* Victorinus, *Mar.*
III. *Calend.*	30.	Quirinus, *Mar.* Patronius, *Ep.*
Prid. Cal. Apr.	31.	Transl. S. Adelmi, *Ep. et Conf.*

APRIL.

Calend. Apr. .	1.	Lanto, *Prior de S. Pancratio.* Theodora, *Virg.* Gilbert, *Ep.*
IV. *Nonas* .	2.	Ebba, *Abb. et Mar.* Maria Egyptiaca.
III. *Nonas* .	3.	Ricardus, *Ep. et Conf.*
Prid. Non. Apr.	4.	Ambrosius, *Ep. et Conf.* Guier, *Presb. et Er.*
Nonæ	5.	Tigernoth, *Ep. et Conf.* Martianus.
VIII. *Idus* .	6.	Alfstan, *Ep. et Conf.* Celsus, *Ep. et Conf.* Sixtus, *Papa et Mar.*
VII. *Idus* .	7.	Bernacus, *Abb. et Conf.* Sigenus, *Abb. et Conf.* Euphemia, *Virg.*
VI. *Idus* .	8.	Duvianus, *Conf.* Egesippus et Soc.
V. *Idus* .	9.	Gisla et Rictruda, *Virg.* Frithstanus, *Ep. et Conf.* Perpetuus, *Ep.*
IV. *Idus* .	10.	Passio Septem Virginum. Paturnus, *Mon.*
III. *Idus* .	11.	Guthlac, *Conf. et Er.*
Prid. Idus . .	12.	Mechtildis, *Virg.*
Idus	13.	Elfleda, *Virg.* Eufemia, *Virg.*
XVIII. *Cal. Maias*	14.	Tiburtius, Valerianus, et Maximus, *MM.* Dep. Ethelwulfi, *R.*
XVII. *Calend.*	15.	Paternus, *Ep. et Conf.* Oswaldus, *Archiep.*
XVI. *Calend.*	16.	Isidorus, *Conf.* Transl. S. Albani, *M.* Magnus, *M.*
XV. *Calend.*	17.	Arnoldus, *Ep.* Anicetus, *Ep.* Stephanus, *Abb.*
XIV. *Calend.*	18.	Oswin, *Conf.* Maydulphus, *Er.* Eleutherius et Antiochus.
XIII. *Calend.*	19.	Alpheg., *Archiep. et Mar.* Leo, *Papa.* Eadwardus *clitus Anglorum.*
XII. *Calend.*	20.	Victor, *Ep.* Ceadwald, *R.* Servanus, *Ep.*
XI. *Calend.*	21.	Anselmus, *Can. Archiep. et Conf.* Simeon, *Ep. et Mar.*
X. *Calend.*	22.	Birstan, *Ep. et Conf.* Sotheris, *Virg.*
IX. *Calend.*	23.	Georgius, *Mar.* Etheldred, *R. et Mar.* S. Tiburcii, *Mar.*
VIII. *Calend.*	24.	Mellitus, *Ep. et Conf.* Egbert, *Abb. et Conf.* Trans. S. Wilfridi, *Archiep. et Conf.* Inventio S. Ivonis.
VII. *Calend.*	25.	Marcus, *Ev.* *Litania Major.*
VI. *Calend.*	26.	Leofric, *Ep. et Conf.* Cletus, *Ep. et Conf.*
V. *Calend.*	27.	Anastasius, *Papa.* Walburga, *Virg.*
IV. *Calend.*	28.	Vitalis, *Mar.*
III. *Calend.*	29.	Senanus, *Conf. et Er.* Petrus Mediolanensis. Paulus, *Ep. et Conf.* [*Egressus Noæ de arca.*]
Prid. Cal. Maias	30.	Dep. Erconwaldi, *Ep. et Conf.* Dep. Mathildæ, *R.*

MAY.

Calend. Maiæ .	1.	PHILIPPUS ET JACOBUS, *AA.* Assaph, *Ep. et Conf.*
VI. *Nonas* .	2.	Athanasius, *Ep.*
V. *Nonas* .	3.	**Inventio S. Crucis.** Walther, *Abb. et Conf.* Alexander, *Papa.* Eventius, Theod.
IV. *Nonas* .	4.	Ethelred, *R. et Conf.* Quiriacus. Fest. coronæ spineæ
III. *Nonas* .	5.	Elfgiva, *Reg.* Scandulus, *Mon.* Gothardus.
Prid. Non. Maias	6.	JOHANNES ANTE PORTAM LATINAM. Johannes, *Ep. Elien.* Edward, *Ep. et Conf.*
Nonæ	7.	Johannes de Beverlaco.
VIII. *Idus* .	8.	Apparitio S. Michaelis. Wiro, *Conf.*
VII. *Idus* .	9.	Translatio S. Nicholai, *Ep.* Transl. S. Andreæ. Beatus, *Conf.*
VI. *Idus* .	10.	Gordianus et Epimachus, *Mar.* Trans. Bedæ Ven., *Presb. et Conf.*
V. *Idus* .	11.	Fremund, *Mar. et Er.* Gengulphus. Johannes de Bridlington. Antonius, *Mar.*
IV. *Idus* .	12.	Nereus Archileus atq. Pancratius, *MM.* Remigius, *Ep. et Conf.*
III. *Idus* .	13.	Merwina, *Virg. et Abb.* Abbenus, *Er.* Gervasius, *Conf.*
Prid. Idus . .	14.	Editha, *Virg. et Abb.* Midan et Modan, *Mon.*
Idus	15.	Bercthun, *Abb. et Conf.* [*Lex Moysi data est.*] Isidorus, *Mar.* S. Dympna, *Virg. et Mar.*
XVII. *Cal. Junias*	16.	Dep. S. Albani. *Mar.* Brandan, *Abb.*
XVI. *Calend.*	17.	Carantocus, *Conf.* Transl. S. Benrardi.
XV. *Calend.*	18.	Sewallus, *Ep. et Conf.* Dioscorus, *Mar.*
XIV. *Calend.*	19.	Dep. S. Dunstani, *Archiep. et Conf.* Potentiana.
XIII. *Calend.*	20.	Ethelbert, *R. et Mar.* Bernardus, *Mon.*
XII. *Calend.*	21.	Godric, *Er.* Petrocus, *Conf.* Helena, *Reg.*
XI. *Calend.*	22.	Dep. Henrici VI., *R. et M.* Juliana, *Virg.*
X. *Calend.*	23.	Willielmus, *Mar.* Desiderius, *Mar.*
IX. *Calend.*	24.	Festum Sancti Salvatoris. Fugatius et Damianus, *EE. et CC.* Transl. S. Francisci. Robertus, *Ep. et Conf.*
VIII. *Calend.*	25.	Dep. S. Adhelmi, *Ep.* Urban, *Papa et Mar.*
VII. *Calend.*	26.	AUGUSTINUS ANGLORUM AP. Milburga, *Virg. et Abb.*
VI. *Calend.*	27.	Beda, Ven., *Presb. et Conf.*
V. *Calend.*	28.	Germanus, *Ep. et Conf.* Theocus, *Conf.*
IV. *Calend.*	29.	Dubritius, *Archiep. et Conf.*
III. *Calend.*	30.	Heigna, *Virg.* Felix, *Papa et Mar.*
Prid. Cal. Jun.	31.	Petronilla, sive Pernella, *Virg.* Wulfhilda, *Virg. et Abb.*

JUNE.

Calend. Juniæ .	1.	Nicomedes, *Mar.* Wistan, *R. et Mar.*
IV. *Nonas* .	2.	Marcellinus et Petrus, *Mar.* Malcolm III., *R. et Conf.*
III. *Nonas* .	3.	Pega, *Virg.* [*Translatio Episcoporum Dunelm.*] Erasmus, *Conf.*
Prid. Non. Jun.	4.	Petrocus, *Abb. et Conf.*
Nonæ Juniæ . .	5.	Bonifacius, *Ep. et Mar.* et Soc.
VIII. *Idus* .	6.	Gudwalus, *Ep. et Conf.* Mello, *Archiep.*
VII. *Idus* .	7.	Robertus, *Abb.* Wulfstan, *Ep. et Conf.* Transl. S. Vulstani.
VI. *Idus* .	8.	Medardus et Gildardus, *Conf.* Willielmus, *Archiep. Ebor.*
V. *Idus* .	9.	Trans. Edmundi, *R. et Mar.* Columba, *Abb. et Conf.* Primus et Felicianus, *MM.*
IV. *Idus* .	10.	Margaretha, *Reg.* Ithamar, *Ep. et Conf.* Ivo.
III. *Idus* .	11.	Barnabas, *Ap.* Egbert, *R. et Mon.*
Prid. Idus . .	12.	Basilides, Cyrinus, Nabor, et Nazarius, *MM.*
Idus	13.	Elerius, *Abb. et Conf.* Antonius, *de Ord. Min.*
XVIII. *Cal. Jul.*	14.	Basilius, *Ep.* Transl. S. Brandani, *Abb. et Conf.* Dogmael, *Er.*
XVII. *Calend.*	15.	Vitus, Modestus, atq. Crescentius, *MM.* Eadburga, *Virg.*
XVI. *Calend.*	16.	Transl. S. Ricardi. Leofgar, *Ep. et Mar.* Ciricus et Julitta, *MM.*
XV. *Calend.*	17.	Botulphus, *Abb. et Conf.* Quintinus, *Mar.*
XIV. *Calend.*	18.	Marcellus et Marcellianus, *MM.* Colmannus, *Abb. et Conf.* Jutanæus, *Mon.*
XIII. *Calend.*	19.	Gervasius et Prothasius. Buriena, *Virg.*
XII. *Calend.*	20.	Translatio S. Edwardi, *R. et Mar.*
XI. *Calend.*	21.	Leufred, *Ep. et Conf.* Engelmond, *Mar.*
X. *Calend.*	22.	Albanus, Protomartyr Angliæ.
IX. *Calend.*	23.	Etheldreda, *Virg.*
VIII. *Calend.*	24.	Nativitas S. Johannis Bapt. Bartholomæus, *Conf. et Er.*
VII. *Calend.*	25.	Amphibalus, *Ep. et Mar.* Transl. S. Eligii, *Ep.* Adalbert.
VI. *Calend.*	26.	Johannes et Paulus, *Mar.*
V. *Calend.*	27.	Crescens, *Mar.* Leofwinus, *Ep. et Conf.* Johannes, *Presb. et Conf.*
IV. *Calend.*	28.	Leo, *Papa et Conf.* Agatha.
III. *Calend.*	29.	Petrus et Paulus, *AA.* Hugo, *Puer et Mar.*
Prid. Cal. Julias	30.	Commemoratio Sancti Pauli. Deusdedit, *Ep. et Conf.* Cybtacus, *Presb.*

JULY.

Calend. Juliæ .	1.	Oct. S. Johannis Bapt. Julius et Aaron, *Mar.*
VI. *Nonas* .	2.	**Visitatio B.V.M.** Dep. S. Swithini, *Ep.* Processus et Martinianus, *MM.* Oudoceus, *Ep. et Conf.*
V. *Nonas* .	3.	Anselm, *Archiep. et Conf.* Transl. S. Thomæ, *Ap.*
IV. *Nonas* .	4.	Translatio et Ordinatio S. Martini. Odo, *Ep. et Conf.*
III. *Nonas* .	5.	Modwena, *Virg. et Abb.*
Prid. Nonas . .	6.	Oct. Ap. Petri et Pauli. Sexburga, *Reg. et Abb.*
Nonæ Juliæ . .	7.	Transl. S. Thomæ, *Mar.* Hedda, *Ep. et Conf.* Marina et Ethelburga, *VV.* Willibald.
VIII. *Idus* .	8.	Dep. Edgari, *R.* Dep. Grimbald, *Abb. et Conf.* Withburga, *Virg.*
VII. *Idus* .	9.	Ethelburga, *Reg. et Abb.* Everilda, *Virg.* Cyrillus, *Ep.*
VI. *Idus* .	10.	Septem Fratres Martyres.
V. *Idus* .	11.	Transl. S. Benedicti, *Abb.*
IV. *Idus* .	12.	Luanus, *Abb. et Conf.* Nabor et Felix. Kilian, *Abb.*
III. *Idus* .	13.	Dep. S. Mildredæ, *Virg.* Margarita, *Virg.*
Prid. Idus . .	14.	Marcellinus, *sive* Marchelin, *Presb. et Conf.*
Idus	15.	Transl. S. Swythini. Eadgitha, *Reg.* [*Divisio Apostolorum.*]
XVII. *Cal. Aug.*	16.	Transl. S. Osmundi.
XVI. *Calend.*	17.	Kenelm, *R. et Mar.*
XV. *Calend.*	18.	Arnulphus, *Ep. et Mar.* Eadburga, *Virg.*
XIV. *Calend.*	19.	Diman, *Conf.* Arsenius, *Abb.* Rufinus et Justinus.
XIII. *Calend.*	20.	Margaretha, *Virg. et Mar.* Ethelswytha, *Reg.*
XII. *Calend.*	21.	Praxedes, *Virg.*
XI. *Calend.*	22.	Maria Magdalena. Wandregisilus, *Abb.*
X. *Calend.*	23.	Apolinaris, *Ep. et Mar.* Vodinus, *Archiep. et Mar.*
IX. *Calend.*	24.	Christina, *Virg. et Mar.* Rufinus et Ulfadius, *MM.*
VIII. *Calend.*	25.	Jacobus, *Ap.* Christophorus et Cucuphatus, *MM.*
VII. *Calend.*	26.	Anna, Mater Mariæ.
VI. *Calend.*	27.	Septem Dormientes. Josephus ab Arimathea. Martha, *Virg.*
V. *Calend.*	28.	Samson, *Ep.* Pantaleo.
IV. *Calend.*	29.	Felix et Faustus, *MM.* Ethelwin, *Ep. et Conf.* Simplicius. Beatrix.
III. *Calend.*	30.	Abdon et Sennes, *MM.* Tatwyn, *Archiep. et Conf.*
Prid. Cal. Aug.	31.	Germanus, *Ep. et Conf.* Noet, *Presb. et Conf.*

AUGUST.

Cal. Augustæ .	1.	Festum S. Petri ad Vincula. Ethelwold, *Ep. et Conf.* Machabœi.
IV. *Nonas* .	2.	Stephanus, *Papa et Mar.* Alric, *Conf. et Er.* Kined, *Conf. et Er.*
III. *Nonas* .	3.	Inventio S. Stephani Protom. Waltheof, *Abb. et Conf.* Domitius, *Conf.*
Prid. Non. Aug.	4.	Justinus, *Presb.* Ivo, *Ep. et Conf.*
Nonæ Aug. . .	5.	Oswald, *R. et Mar.* Festum Nivis Mariæ, *Virg.* Thomas, *Mon. et Mar.*
VIII. *Idus* .	6.	**Transfiguratio Domini.** Henricus Blesensis, *Ep. et Conf.* Sixtus, *Papa et Mar.* Felicissimus, Donatus, et Agapitus.
VII. *Idus* .	7.	**Festum Nominis Jesu.** Donatus, *Ep. et Mar.*
VI. *Idus* .	8.	Cyriacus, *Mar.* Faganus, *Conf.* Oct. S. Petri. Briocus, *Ep.*
V. *Idus* .	9.	Romanus, *Mar.* Hugo, *Ep. et Conf.*
IV. *Idus* .	10.	Laurentius, *Mar.* Malcus, *Ep. et Conf.* Henricus, *R.*
III. *Idus* .	11.	Tyburtius, *Mar.* Gilbertus, *Ep. et Conf.*
Prid. Idus . .	12.	Stephanus, *Ep. Lond. et Conf.* Coganus, *Abb. et Conf.* Clara, *Virg.* Alcuinus. *Conf.*
Idus	13.	Hypolitus, *M.* cum Sociis. Wigbertus, *Presb. et Conf.*
XIX. *Cal. Sept.*	14.	Eusebius, *Presb.* Werenfridus, *Conf.*
XVIII. *Calend.*	15.	**Assumptio B. Mariæ.** Margaretha, *Prioressa.*
XVII. *Calend.*	16.	Arnulphus, *Ep.* Rochus. Alexander, *Conf.*
XVI. *Calend.*	17.	Oct. S. Laur. Thomas, *Conf.*
XV. *Calend.*	18.	Agapitus, *Mar.* Helena, *Reg.*
XIV. *Calend.*	19.	Magnus, *Mar.* Ludovicus, *Ep.* Clintancus, *R. et Mar.*
XIII. *Calend.*	20.	Oswin, *R. et Mar.* Philibertus, *Abb.*
XII. *Calend.*	21.	Fratres Regis Arwaldi, *MM.* Privatus, *Ep.* Bernardus.
XI. *Calend.*	22.	Oct. Assump. Arnulphus, *Conf. et Er.* Timotheus, *Ep. et Conf.* Simphorianus et Proterius, *MM.*
X. *Calend.*	23.	Timotheus et Appollinaris, *MM.* Justinianus, *Mon. et Mar.*
IX. *Calend.*	24.	Bartholomæus, *Ap.* Alicia. Audoenus, *Ep. et Conf.*
VIII. *Calend.*	25.	Dep. S. Ebbæ, *Virg. et Abb.* Hilda, *Virg.* Beda, *Virg.* Genesius, *Mar.* Ludovicus, *Rex.*
VII. *Calend.*	26.	Bregwin, *Ep. et Conf.* Pandwina, *Virg.* Severinus, *Conf.*
VI. *Calend.*	27.	Ruphus, *Mar.* Decumanus, *Er. et Mar.*
V. *Calend.*	28.	Augustinus, *Ep. et Doct.* Regulus, *Abb. et Conf.* Hermes.
IV. *Calend.*	29.	Decollatio S. Johannis Bapt. Sebbi, *R. et Conf.* Sabina.
III. *Calend.*	30.	Felix et Adauctus, *Mar.* Transl. S. Guthlaci.
Prid. Cal. Sept.	31.	Cuthberga, *Virg.* Aidan, *Ep. et Conf.* Paulinus, *Ep. et Conf.*

SEPTEMBER.

Calend. Sept. .	1.	Egidius, *Abb.* Elphegius Calvus, *Ep. et Conf.* Priscus.
IV. *Nonas* .	2.	Adaman, *Abb. et Conf.* Antoninus, *Mar.*
III. *Nonas* .	3.	Ordinatio B. Gregorii.
Prid. Non. Sept.	4.	Transl. S. Cuthberti.
Nonæ Sept. . .	5.	Bertinus, *Abb.* Altho, *Abb.*
VIII. *Idus* .	6.	Transl. S. Augustini, *Archiep. et Ap.* Eugenius, *Pontif.*
VII. *Idus* .	7.	Transl. S. Dunstani, *Ep. et Conf.* Evurcius, *Ep. et Conf.* Leofgar, *Ep. et Conf.*
VI. *Idus* .	8.	**Nativitas B. V. Mariæ.** Ethelburga, *Reg.* Adrianus, *Mar.*
V. *Idus* .	9.	Gorgonius, *Mar.* Queran, *Abb. et Conf.* Andomarus, *Ep.*
IV. *Idus* .	10.	Transl. S. Athelwoldi, *Ep.* Silvius, *Ep.* Otgerus, *Diac. et Conf.* Finianus, *Ep.*
III. *Idus* .	11.	Prothus et Hyacinthus, *MM.* Bather, *Abb. et Conf.* Oct. S. Cuthberti.
Prid. Idus. . .	12.	Eanswitha, *Virg. et Abb.* Maximinus, *Ep.* Martinianus, *Ep.*
Idus Sept. . .	13.	Maurius, *Ep.*
XVIII. *Cal. Oct.*	14.	Exaltatio Sanctæ Crucis. Cornelius et Cyprianus, *MM.*
XVII. *Calend.*	15.	Oct. Nativitatis B. V. M. Nichomedes.
XVI. *Calend.*	16.	Editha, *Virg.* Ninianus, *Ep. et Conf.* Euphemia. Lucianus et Geminianus, *MM.* Egidius, *Abb.*
XV. *Calend.*	17.	Lambertus, *Ep. et Mar.* Stephanus et Socrates, *MM.*
XIV. *Calend.*	18.	Victor et Corona. Transl. S. Winoci, *Abb.*
XIII. *Calend.*	19.	Theodorus, *Archiep. et Conf.* Januarius, *Mar.*
XII. *Calend.*	20.	Eustachius. Hereswitha, *Reg.*
XI. *Calend.*	21.	Matthæus, Ap. et Ev. Edilhun, *Conf.* Laudus.
X. *Calend.*	22.	Mauricius, *Mar. et Soc.* Cwenburga, *Virg.* Hygbaldus, *Abb. et Conf.*
IX. *Calend.*	23.	Tecla, *Virg.* Alfwold, *R. et Mar.* Lefrona, *Abb. et Mar.*
VIII. *Calend.*	24.	Concept. Johan. Baptist. Andochius, *Mar.* Transl. S. Wunebaldi, *Abb.*
VII. *Calend.*	25.	Firminus, *Ep. et Mar.* Ceolfrid, *Abb.*
VI. *Calend.*	26.	Cyprianus et Justina, *Virg. et Mar.* Elvanus, *Ep. et Conf.*
V. *Calend.*	27.	Cosmus et Damianus, *Mar.* Sigeberht, *R. et Mar.*
IV. *Calend.*	28.	Exuperius, *Ep.* Leoba, *Abb.*
III. *Calend.*	29.	Michael, Arch. Rogerus, *Ep. et Conf.*
Prid. Cal. Oct.	30.	Hieronymus, *Presb.* Honorius, *Archiep. et Conf.*

OCTOBER.

Calend. Octob. .	1.	Remigius, Germanus, Vedastus, et Bavo, *EE.* Meliorus, *Mar.*
VI. *Nonas* .	2.	Leodegarius, *Ep. et Mar.* S. Thomas Herefordensis, *Ep. et Conf.*
V. *Nonas* .	3.	Candidus, *Mar.* Ewaldi Fratres, et Mar. Gerardus, *Abb.*
IV. *Nonas* .	4.	Ædwin, *R. et Mar.* Franciscus, *Conf.*
III. *Nonas* .	5.	Cornwallinus, *Abb. et Conf.* Appollinaris, *Mar.*
Prid. Non. Oct. .	6.	Fides, *Virg. et Mar.* Cominus, *Abb.*
Nonæ Oct. . .	7.	Marcus, *Papa.* Marcellus et Apuleius. Ositha, *Reg. et Mar.* Transl. S. Hugonis, *Ep. et Conf.*
VIII. *Idus* .	8.	Keyna, *Virg.* Pelagia. Symeon Justus. Transl. S. Oswaldi.
VII. *Idus* .	9.	Dionysius, Rusticus, et Eleutherius, *MM.* Dep. Roberti Grosse-teste, *Ep. et Conf.*
VI. *Idus* .	10.	Gereon, *Mar.* cum Sociis. Paulinus, *Ep. et Conf.* Joh. de Brydlington, *Conf.*
V. *Idus* .	11.	Nicasius, *Ep. et Mar.* Ethelburga, *Abb.* Canicius, *Abb. et Conf.*
IV. *Idus* .	12.	Dep. S. Wilfridi, *Archiep. et Conf.* Alburga, *Virg.* de Berkyng.
III. *Idus* .	13.	Translatio S. Edwardi, *R. et Conf.* Gilbertus de Sempringham, *Conf.* (*Quindena Michael.*)
Prid. Idus . .	14.	Calixtus, *Papa et Mar.*
Idus	15.	Wulfran, *Ep.* Trans. S. Oswaldi, *Ep. et Conf.*
XVII. *Cal. Nov.*	16.	S. Michael in Monte Tumba.
XVI. *Calend.*	17.	Transl. S. Etheldredæ, *Virg.* Ethelberht et Ethelred, *MM.*
XV. *Calend.*	18.	Lucas, Ev. Ethbyn, *Abb. et Conf.* Justus.
XIV. *Calend.*	19.	Fredeswitha, *Virg. et Reg.* [*Festum Reliquiar' Ecc. Ebor.*]
XIII. *Calend.*	20.	Austreberta, *Virg.* Cenred et Offa, *RR.* Wendelinus, *Abb.*
XII. *Calend.*	21.	Undecim Millia Virgines. Hilarion, *Abb. et Conf.*
XI. *Calend.*	22.	Maria Salome. Cordula, *Virg. et Mar.*
X. *Calend.*	23.	Romanus, *Archiep. et Conf.* Severinus, *Ep.* Syra, *Virg.*
IX. *Calend.*	24.	Maglorius, *Ep. et Conf.*
VIII. *Calend.*	25.	Crispinus et Crispinianus. Transl. S. Joh. de Beverlaco.
VII. *Calend.*	26.	Eata, *Ep. et Conf.* Evaristus, *Papa.*
VI. *Calend.*	27.	Eadsinus, *Ep. et Conf.* Florentius, *Papa.*
V. *Calend.*	28.	Simon et Judas, *AA.* Dep. Alfredi, *R.*
IV. *Calend.*	29.	Elfleda, *Virg. et Abb.* Narcissus, *Ep.*
III. *Calend.*	30.	Egelnoth, *Archiep. et Conf.* Germanus de Capua.
Prid. Cal. Nov.	31.	Quintinus, *Mar.* Foillanus, *Ep. et Mar.*

NOVEMBER.

Calend. Nov. .	1.	**Festum Omnium Sanctorum.**
IV. *Nonas* .	2.	Commemoratio Animarum. Rumwold. Eustachius et Soc.
III. *Nonas* .	3.	Wenefreda, *Virg. et Mar.* Benignus, *Ep. et Conf.*
Prid. Non. Nov.	4.	Dubritius, *Archiep. et Conf.* Amantius.
Nonæ Nov. . .	5.	Letus. Malachias, *Ep. et Conf.*
VIII. *Idus* .	6.	Leonardus, *Abb.*
VII. *Idus* .	7.	Willebrod, *Archiep.*
VI. *Idus* .	8.	Quatuor Coronati Martyres.
V. *Idus* .	9.	Theodorus, *Mar.* Kebius, *Ep. et Conf.* Congilla, *Abb.*
IV. *Idus* .	10.	Justus, *Ep. et Conf.*
III. *Idus* .	11.	Martinus Turonensis, *Ep. et Conf.* Menna, *Mar.*
Prid. Idus. . .	12.	Martinus, *Papa et Conf.* Paternus, *Mar.*
Idus Nov. . .	13.	Bricius, *Ep. et Conf.*
XVIII. *Cal. Dec.*	14.	Transl. S. Erconwaldi, *Ep. et Conf.*
XVII. *Calend.*	15.	Machutus, *Ep. et Conf.*
XVI. *Calend.*	16.	Edmundus, *Archiep.*
XV. *Calend.*	17.	Hugo, *Ep. et Conf.* Anianus, *Ep. et Conf.* Hilda, *Virg.*
XIV. *Calend.*	18.	Oct. S. Martini.
XIII. *Calend.*	19.	Ermenburga, *Abb.* Elizabetha, *Matrona.*
XII. *Calend.*	20.	Edmund, *R.* Humbert, *Ep. et Mar.*
XI. *Calend.*	21.	**Presentatio V. Mariæ.** Columbanus, *Abb.*
X. *Calend.*	22.	Cecilia, *Virg. et Mar.* Bega, *Virg.*
IX. *Calend.*	23.	Clemens, *Papa et Mar.* Motiferus, *Conf.* Felicitas, *Mar.*
VIII. *Calend.*	24.	Chrysogonus, *Mar.* Christina, *Virg. et Abb.*
VII. *Calend.*	25.	Catherina, *Virg. et Mar.* Alnoth, *Er. et Mar.*
VI. *Calend.*	26.	Linus, *Papa et Mar.*
V. *Calend.*	27.	Agricola et Vitalis. Oda, *Virg.* Daniel, *Ep.*
IV. *Calend.*	28.	Edwold, *Conf. et Er.* Blainiacus, *Mar.* Rufus, *Mar.* Eadsinus, *Ep. et Conf.*
III. *Calend.*	29.	Saturninus et Sisinnius. Baruc, *Er.* Egilnoth, *Ep. et Conf.*
Prid. Cal. Dec.	30.	Andreas, Ap. Theanus, *Archiep. et Conf.*

DECEMBER.

Calend. Dec. . .	1.	Crisanthus et Daria. Agericus, *Ep.* Eligius, *Ep. et Conf.*
IV. *Nonas* .	2.	Weeda, *Virg. et Abb.* Libanus, *Conf.*
III. *Nonas* .	3.	Lucius, *R.* Birinus, *Ep. et Conf.*
Prid. Non. Dec.	4.	Osmund, *Ep. et Conf.* Barbara, *Virg.* Benedictus, *Abb.*
Nonæ Dec. . .	5.	Eanfleda, *Reg. et Abb.* Sabba, *Abb.*
VIII. *Idus* .	6.	Nicolaus, *Ep. et Conf.* Congellus, *Abb. et Conf.*
VII. *Idus* .	7.	Oct. S. Andreæ, Ap. Odwaldus, *Abb. et Conf.* Gallanus, *Mon.*
VI. *Idus* .	8.	**Conceptio B. V. Mariæ.** Agatha, *Reg.*
V. *Idus* .	9.	Ethelgiva, *Virg. et Abb.* Cyprianus, *Abb.*
IV. *Idus* .	10.	Daniel, *Ep. et Conf.* Eulalia, *Virg. et Mar.*
III. *Idus* .	11.	Damasius, *Papa.* Boisil, *Abb.*
Prid. Idus . .	12.	Elfreda, *Virg.* Paulus, *Ep.*
Idus Dec. . .	13.	Lucia, *Virg. et Mar.* Eadburga, *Virg. et Abb.* Judocus, *Conf.*
XIX. *Cal. Jan.*	14.	Otilia, *Virg.* Edburga, *Virg.*
XVIII. *Calend.*	15.	Hilda, *Virg. et Abb.* Valerius, *Ep.*
XVII. *Calend.*	16.	Bean, *Ep. et Conf.* [*O Sapientia.*] Annanias, Azarias, Misahel, *MM.*
XVI. *Calend.*	17.	Tetta, *Virg. et Abb.* Lazarus, *Ep.*
XV. *Calend.*	18.	Gratianus, *Ep.* Winebald, *Abb. et Conf.*
XIV. *Calend.*	19.	Venetia, *Virg.* Macarius, *Abb.*
XIII. *Calend.*	20.	Comogel, *Abb. et Conf.* Juliana, *Mar.*
XII. *Calend.*	21.	Thomas, Ap. Eustachius, *Abb. et Conf.* Purgata, *Virg.*
XI. *Calend.*	22.	Hildelitha, *Virg. et Abb.* Triginta Martyres.
X. *Calend.*	23.	Ithwara, *Virg. et Mar.* Victoria, *Virg.*
IX. *Calend.*	24.	Ruthius, *Mon. et Conf.*
VIII. *Calend.*	25.	**Nativitas Domini.**
VII. *Calend.*	26.	Stephanus, Protomartyr. Thadeus, *Conf. et Er.*
VI. *Calend.*	27.	Johannes, Ap. et Evan.
V. *Calend.*	28.	Innocentes, *MM.* Transl. S. Elphegi, *Ep. et Mar.*
IV. *Calend.*	29.	Thomas, *Archiep. et Mar.*
III. *Calend.*	30.	Egwinus, *Ep. et Conf.* Transl. S. Jacobi.
Prid. Cal. Jan. .	31.	Silvester, *Papa et Conf.* Eternanus, *Conf.*

APPENDIX IV.

TABLE OF REGNAL YEARS OF ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

As much confusion occasionally arises from the use, by some historians, of the Civil and Legal, and by others of the Historical year, we deem it unnecessary to apologise for giving, in this place, an extract from that part of Sir Harris Nicolas's "*Chronology*" which treats upon the subject:—

"In England, in the seventh, and so late as the thirteenth century, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day; but in the twelfth century, the Anglican Church began the year on the 25th of March; which practice was also adopted by civilians in the fourteenth century. This Style continued until the reformation of the Calendar by Stat. 24 George II. c. 23, by which the Legal year was ordered to commence on the 1st of January, in 1753. It appears, therefore, that two calculations have generally existed in England for the commencement of the year; viz.:—

1. The HISTORICAL year, which has, for a very long period, begun on the 1st of January.
2. The CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, and LEGAL year, which was used by the Church, and in all public instruments, until the end of the thirteenth century, began at Christmas. In and after the fourteenth century, it commenced on the 25th of March, and so continued until the 1st of January, 1753.

"The confusion which arose from there being two modes of computing dates in one kingdom must be sufficiently apparent; for the Legislature, the Church, and Civilians, referred every event which happened between the 1st of January and the 25th of March to a different year from Historians.

"To avoid, as far as possible, the mistakes which this custom produced, it was usual to *add* the date of the *Historical* to that of the *Legal* year,

when speaking of any day between the 1st of January and the 25th of March; thus,—

January 30, 164$\frac{8}{9}$ { *i.e.* the CIVIL and LEGAL year, / *i.e.* the HISTORICAL year;

or, thus:—

January 30, 1648-9.

"This practice, common as it has long been, is nevertheless frequently misunderstood; and even learned and intelligent persons are sometimes perplexed by dates being so written. The explanation is, however, perfectly simple, for the *lower* or *last figure* always indicates the year according to our present computation.

"In SCOTLAND, the year was ordered to commence on the 1st of January instead of the 25th of March, 1600, by a proclamation dated the 17th of December, 1599; but the Old Style continued to be used until altered in 1752, pursuant to the Stat. 24 George II."

Of the two dates standing opposite to each year of a reign in the following Table, the first is the commencement and the second the end of the *regnal* year. In using this Table, it is necessary to observe that it is *calculated according to the Common and Historical year, viz., from the 1st of January;* but, as the *Civil,* Ecclesiastical, and Legal year, for a long period, began *on the 25th of March,* all dates between the 1st of January and the 25th of March belong, according to the *Civil* computation, to one year *earlier* than the Historical year.

For example:—From the 1st of January to the 25th of March, in the first year of the reign of William the Conqueror, was in the *Civil* year 1066, instead of 1067. For the same reason, Edward III.'s reign is sometimes said to have begun on the 25th of January, 1326, instead of the 25th of January, 1327; Henry V.'s on the 21st of March, 1412, instead of the 21st of March, 1413; Edward IV.'s on the 4th of March, 1460, instead of the 4th of March, 1461; and the same remark, *mutatis mutandis,* applies to the commencement of the reigns of Edward VI., James I., Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and Queen Anne, according to whether the *Historical* or *Civil* year be alluded to.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

1	25 Dec. 1066, / 24 Dec. 1067.	7	25 Dec. 1072, / 24 Dec. 1073.	12	25 Dec. 1077, / 24 Dec. 1078.	17	25 Dec. 1082, / 24 Dec. 1083.
2	25 Dec. 1067, / 24 Dec. 1068.	8	25 Dec. 1073, / 24 Dec. 1074.	13	25 Dec. 1078, / 24 Dec. 1079.	18	25 Dec. 1083, / 24 Dec. 1084.
3	25 Dec. 1068, / 24 Dec. 1069.	9	25 Dec. 1074, / 24 Dec. 1075.	14	25 Dec. 1079, / 24 Dec. 1080.	19	25 Dec. 1084, / 24 Dec. 1085.
4	25 Dec. 1069, / 24 Dec. 1070.	10	25 Dec. 1075, / 24 Dec. 1076.	15	25 Dec. 1080, / 24 Dec. 1081.	20	25 Dec. 1085, / 24 Dec. 1086.
5	25 Dec. 1070, / 24 Dec. 1071.	11	25 Dec. 1076, / 24 Dec. 1077.	16	25 Dec. 1081, / 24 Dec. 1082.	21	25 Dec. 1086, / 9 Sept. 1087.
6	25 Dec. 1071, / 24 Dec. 1072.						

William the Second.

1 { 26 Sept. 1087, 25 Sept. 1088.	5 { 26 Sept. 1091, 25 Sept. 1092.	8 { 26 Sept. 1094, 25 Sept. 1095.	11 { 26 Sept. 1097, 25 Sept. 1098.
2 { 26 Sept. 1088, 25 Sept. 1089.	6 { 26 Sept. 1092, 25 Sept. 1093.	9 { 26 Sept. 1095, 25 Sept. 1096.	12 { 26 Sept. 1098, 25 Sept. 1099.
3 { 26 Sept. 1089, 25 Sept. 1090.	7 { 26 Sept. 1093, 25 Sept. 1094.	10 { 26 Sept. 1096, 25 Sept. 1097.	13 { 26 Sept. 1099, 2 Aug. 1100.
4 { 26 Sept. 1090, 25 Sept. 1091.			

Henry the First.

1 { 5 Aug. 1100, 4 Aug. 1101.	10 { 5 Aug. 1109, 4 Aug. 1110.	19 { 5 Aug. 1118, 4 Aug. 1119.	28 { 5 Aug. 1127, 4 Aug. 1128.
2 { 5 Aug. 1101, 4 Aug. 1102.	11 { 5 Aug. 1110, 4 Aug. 1111.	20 { 5 Aug. 1119, 4 Aug. 1120.	29 { 5 Aug. 1128, 4 Aug. 1129.
3 { 5 Aug. 1102, 4 Aug. 1103.	12 { 5 Aug. 1111, 4 Aug. 1112.	21 { 5 Aug. 1120, 4 Aug. 1121.	30 { 5 Aug. 1129, 4 Aug. 1130.
4 { 5 Aug. 1103, 4 Aug. 1104.	13 { 5 Aug. 1112, 4 Aug. 1113.	22 { 5 Aug. 1121, 4 Aug. 1122.	31 { 5 Aug. 1130, 4 Aug. 1131.
5 { 5 Aug. 1104, 4 Aug. 1105.	14 { 5 Aug. 1113, 4 Aug. 1114.	23 { 5 Aug. 1122, 4 Aug. 1123.	32 { 5 Aug. 1131, 4 Aug. 1132.
6 { 5 Aug. 1105, 4 Aug. 1106.	15 { 5 Aug. 1114, 4 Aug. 1115.	24 { 5 Aug. 1123, 4 Aug. 1124.	33 { 5 Aug. 1132, 4 Aug. 1133.
7 { 5 Aug. 1106, 4 Aug. 1107.	16 { 5 Aug. 1115, 4 Aug. 1116.	25 { 5 Aug. 1124, 4 Aug. 1125.	34 { 5 Aug. 1133, 4 Aug. 1134.
8 { 5 Aug. 1107, 4 Aug. 1108.	17 { 5 Aug. 1116, 4 Aug. 1117.	26 { 5 Aug. 1125, 4 Aug. 1126.	35 { 5 Aug. 1134, 4 Aug. 1135.
9 { 5 Aug. 1108, 4 Aug. 1109.	18 { 5 Aug. 1117, 4 Aug. 1118.	27 { 5 Aug. 1126, 4 Aug. 1127.	36 { 5 Aug. 1135, 1 Dec. 1135.

Stephen.

1 { 26 Dec. 1135, 25 Dec. 1136.	6 { 26 Dec. 1140, 25 Dec. 1141.	11 { 26 Dec. 1145, 25 Dec. 1146.	16 { 26 Dec. 1150, 25 Dec. 1151.
2 { 26 Dec. 1136, 25 Dec. 1137.	7 { 26 Dec. 1141, 25 Dec. 1142.	12 { 26 Dec. 1146, 25 Dec. 1147.	17 { 26 Dec. 1151, 25 Dec. 1152.
3 { 26 Dec. 1137, 25 Dec. 1138.	8 { 26 Dec. 1142, 25 Dec. 1143.	13 { 26 Dec. 1147, 25 Dec. 1148.	18 { 26 Dec. 1152, 25 Dec. 1153.
4 { 26 Dec. 1138, 25 Dec. 1139.	9 { 26 Dec. 1143, 25 Dec. 1144.	14 { 26 Dec. 1148, 25 Dec. 1149.	19 { 26 Dec. 1153, 25 Oct. 1154.
5 { 26 Dec. 1139, 25 Dec. 1140.	10 { 26 Dec. 1144, 25 Dec. 1145.	15 { 26 Dec. 1149, 25 Dec. 1150.	

Henry the Second.

1 { 19 Dec. 1154, 18 Dec. 1155.	3 { 19 Dec. 1156, 18 Dec. 1157.	5 { 19 Dec. 1158, 18 Dec. 1159.	7 { 19 Dec. 1160, 18 Dec. 1161.
2 { 19 Dec. 1155, 18 Dec. 1156.	4 { 19 Dec. 1157, 18 Dec. 1158.	6 { 19 Dec. 1159, 18 Dec. 1160.	8 { 19 Dec. 1161, 18 Dec. 1162.

HENRY THE SECOND—*continued.*

9	19 Dec. 1162, 18 Dec. 1163.	16	19 Dec. 1169, 18 Dec. 1170.	23	19 Dec. 1176, 18 Dec. 1177.	30	19 Dec. 1183, 18 Dec. 1184.
10	19 Dec. 1163, 18 Dec. 1164.	17	19 Dec. 1170, 18 Dec. 1171.	24	19 Dec. 1177, 18 Dec. 1178.	31	19 Dec. 1184, 18 Dec. 1185.
11	19 Dec. 1164, 18 Dec. 1165.	18	19 Dec. 1171, 18 Dec. 1172.	25	19 Dec. 1178, 18 Dec. 1179.	32	19 Dec. 1185, 18 Dec. 1186.
12	19 Dec. 1165, 18 Dec. 1166.	19	19 Dec. 1172, 18 Dec. 1173.	26	19 Dec. 1179, 18 Dec. 1180.	33	19 Dec. 1186, 18 Dec. 1187.
13	19 Dec. 1166, 18 Dec. 1167.	20	19 Dec. 1173, 18 Dec. 1174.	27	19 Dec. 1180, 18 Dec. 1181.	34	19 Dec. 1187, 18 Dec. 1188.
14	19 Dec. 1167, 18 Dec. 1168.	21	19 Dec. 1174, 18 Dec. 1175.	28	19 Dec. 1181, 18 Dec. 1182.	35	19 Dec. 1188, 6 July 1189.
15	19 Dec. 1168, 18 Dec. 1169.	22	19 Dec. 1175, 18 Dec. 1176.	29	19 Dec. 1182, 18 Dec. 1183.		

RICHARD THE FIRST.

1	3 Sept. 1189, 2 Sept. 1190.	4	3 Sept. 1192, 2 Sept. 1193.	7	3 Sept. 1195, 2 Sept. 1196.	9	3 Sept. 1197, 2 Sept. 1198.
2	3 Sept. 1190, 2 Sept. 1191.	5	3 Sept. 1193, 2 Sept. 1194.	8	3 Sept. 1196, 2 Sept. 1197.	10	3 Sept. 1198, 6 April 1199.
3	3 Sept. 1191, 2 Sept. 1192.	6	3 Sept. 1194, 2 Sept. 1195.				

JOHN.

1	27 May 1199, 17 May 1200.	6	3 June 1204, 18 May 1205.	11	7 May 1209, 26 May 1210.	15	23 May 1213, 7 May 1214.
2	18 May 1200, 2 May 1201.	7	19 May 1205, 10 May 1206.	12	27 May 1210, 11 May 1211.	16	8 May 1214, 27 May 1215.
3	3 May 1201, 22 May 1202.	8	11 May 1206, 30 May 1207.	13	12 May 1211, 2 May 1212.	17	28 May 1215, 18 May 1216.
4	23 May 1202, 14 May 1203.	9	31 May 1207, 14 May 1208.	14	3 May 1212, 22 May 1213.	18	19 May 1216, 19 Oct. 1216.
5	15 May 1203, 2 June 1204.	10	15 May 1208, 6 May 1209.				

Note.—In the 3rd, 5th, 8th, 11th, 14th, and 16th years of John, several days of the month of May, in two succeeding years of our Lord, occurred in the *same* year of that King's reign; thus:—

Anno 3	Ascension Day	1201 (3 May),	to Ascension Day	1202 (22 May).
5	—	1203 (15 May),	—	1204 (2 June).
8	—	1206 (11 May),	—	1207 (30 May).
11	—	1209 (7 May),	—	1210 (26 May).
14	—	1212 (3 May),	—	1213 (22 May).
16	—	1214 (8 May),	—	1215 (27 May).

Consequently every day from the 4th to the 22nd of May, 1201, and from the 4th to the 22nd of May, 1202, both inclusive, occurred in the *first* year of King John; and no document dated from the 4th to the 22nd of May, 1 John, can be assigned with certainty to the right year of our Lord; and in a similar manner with respect to certain days in the other years above mentioned.

Henry the Third.

1	28 Oct. 1216, 27 Oct. 1217.	16	28 Oct. 1231, 27 Oct. 1232.	31	28 Oct. 1246, 27 Oct. 1247.	46	28 Oct. 1261, 27 Oct. 1262.
2	28 Oct. 1217, 27 Oct. 1218.	17	28 Oct. 1232, 27 Oct. 1233.	32	28 Oct. 1247, 27 Oct. 1248.	47	28 Oct. 1262, 27 Oct. 1263.
3	28 Oct. 1218, 27 Oct. 1219.	18	28 Oct. 1233, 27 Oct. 1234.	33	28 Oct. 1248, 27 Oct. 1249.	48	28 Oct. 1263, 27 Oct. 1264.
4	28 Oct. 1219, 27 Oct. 1220.	19	28 Oct. 1234, 27 Oct. 1235.	34	28 Oct. 1249, 27 Oct. 1250.	49	28 Oct. 1264, 27 Oct. 1265.
5	28 Oct. 1220, 27 Oct. 1221.	20	28 Oct. 1235, 27 Oct. 1236.	35	28 Oct. 1250, 27 Oct. 1251.	50	28 Oct. 1265, 27 Oct. 1266.
6	28 Oct. 1221, 27 Oct. 1222.	21	28 Oct. 1236, 27 Oct. 1237.	36	28 Oct. 1251, 27 Oct. 1252.	51	28 Oct. 1266, 27 Oct. 1267.
7	28 Oct. 1222, 27 Oct. 1223.	22	28 Oct. 1237, 27 Oct. 1238.	37	28 Oct. 1252, 27 Oct. 1253.	52	28 Oct. 1267, 27 Oct. 1268.
8	28 Oct. 1223, 27 Oct. 1224.	23	28 Oct. 1238, 27 Oct. 1239.	38	28 Oct. 1253, 27 Oct. 1254.	53	28 Oct. 1268, 27 Oct. 1269.
9	28 Oct. 1224, 27 Oct. 1225.	24	28 Oct. 1239, 27 Oct. 1240.	39	28 Oct. 1254, 27 Oct. 1255.	54	28 Oct. 1269, 27 Oct. 1270.
10	28 Oct. 1225, 27 Oct. 1226.	25	28 Oct. 1240, 27 Oct. 1241.	40	28 Oct. 1255, 27 Oct. 1256.	55	28 Oct. 1270, 27 Oct. 1271.
11	28 Oct. 1226, 27 Oct. 1227.	26	28 Oct. 1241, 27 Oct. 1242.	41	28 Oct. 1256, 27 Oct. 1257.	56	28 Oct. 1271, 27 Oct. 1272.
12	28 Oct. 1227, 27 Oct. 1228.	27	28 Oct. 1242, 27 Oct. 1243.	42	28 Oct. 1257, 27 Oct. 1258.	57	28 Oct. 1272, 16 Nov. 1272.
13	28 Oct. 1228, 27 Oct. 1229.	28	28 Oct. 1243, 27 Oct. 1244.	43	28 Oct. 1258, 27 Oct. 1259.		
14	28 Oct. 1229, 27 Oct. 1230.	29	28 Oct. 1244, 27 Oct. 1245.	44	28 Oct. 1259, 27 Oct. 1260.		
15	28 Oct. 1230, 27 Oct. 1231.	30	28 Oct. 1245, 27 Oct. 1246.	45	28 Oct. 1260, 27 Oct. 1261.		

Edward the First.

1	20 Nov. 1272, 20 Nov. 1273.	8	20 Nov. 1279, 20 Nov. 1280.	15	20 Nov. 1286, 20 Nov. 1287.	22	20 Nov. 1293, 20 Nov. 1294.
2	20 Nov. 1273, 20 Nov. 1274.	9	20 Nov. 1280, 20 Nov. 1281.	16	20 Nov. 1287, 20 Nov. 1288.	23	20 Nov. 1294, 20 Nov. 1295.
3	20 Nov. 1274, 20 Nov. 1275.	10	20 Nov. 1281, 20 Nov. 1282.	17	20 Nov. 1288, 20 Nov. 1289.	24	20 Nov. 1295, 20 Nov. 1296.
4	20 Nov. 1275, 20 Nov. 1276.	11	20 Nov. 1282, 20 Nov. 1283.	18	20 Nov. 1289, 20 Nov. 1290.	25	20 Nov. 1296, 20 Nov. 1297.
5	20 Nov. 1276, 20 Nov. 1277.	12	20 Nov. 1283, 20 Nov. 1284.	19	20 Nov. 1290, 20 Nov. 1291.	26	20 Nov. 1297, 20 Nov. 1298.
6	20 Nov. 1277, 20 Nov. 1278.	13	20 Nov. 1284, 20 Nov. 1285.	20	20 Nov. 1291, 20 Nov. 1292.	27	20 Nov. 1298, 20 Nov. 1299.
7	20 Nov. 1278, 20 Nov. 1279.	14	20 Nov. 1285, 20 Nov. 1286.	21	20 Nov. 1292, 20 Nov. 1293.	28	20 Nov. 1299, 20 Nov. 1300.

EDWARD THE FIRST—*continued.*

29	20 Nov. 1300, 20 Nov. 1301.	31	20 Nov. 1302, 20 Nov. 1303.	33	20 Nov. 1304, 20 Nov. 1305.	35	20 Nov. 1306, 7 July 1307.
30	20 Nov. 1301, 20 Nov. 1302.	32	20 Nov. 1303, 20 Nov. 1304.	34	20 Nov. 1305, 20 Nov. 1306.		

EDWARD THE SECOND.

1	8 July 1307, 7 July 1308.	6	8 July 1312, 7 July 1313.	11	8 July 1317, 7 July 1318.	16	8 July 1322, 7 July 1323.
2	8 July 1308, 7 July 1309.	7	8 July 1313, 7 July 1314.	12	8 July 1318, 7 July 1319.	17	8 July 1323, 7 July 1324.
3	8 July 1309, 7 July 1310.	8	8 July 1314, 7 July 1315.	13	8 July 1319, 7 July 1320.	18	8 July 1324, 7 July 1325.
4	8 July 1310, 7 July 1311.	9	8 July 1315, 7 July 1316.	14	8 July 1320, 7 July 1321.	19	8 July 1325, 7 July 1326.
5	8 July 1311, 7 July 1312.	10	8 July 1316, 7 July 1317.	15	8 July 1321, 7 July 1322.	20	8 July 1326, 20 Jan. 1327.

EDWARD THE THIRD.

1	25 Jan. 1327, 24 Jan. 1328.	5	25 Jan. 1331, 24 Jan. 1332.	8	25 Jan. 1334, 24 Jan. 1335.	11	25 Jan. 1337, 24 Jan. 1338.
2	25 Jan. 1328, 24 Jan. 1329.	6	25 Jan. 1332, 24 Jan. 1333.	9	25 Jan. 1335, 24 Jan. 1336.	12	25 Jan. 1338, 24 Jan. 1339.
3	25 Jan. 1329, 24 Jan. 1330.	7	25 Jan. 1333, 24 Jan. 1334.	10	25 Jan. 1336, 24 Jan. 1337.	13	25 Jan. 1339, 24 Jan. 1340.
4	25 Jan. 1330, 24 Jan. 1331.						

ENGLAND.		FRANCE.	ENGLAND.		FRANCE.	ENGLAND.		FRANCE.
14	25 Jan. 1340, 24 Jan. 1341.	1	24	25 Jan. 1350, 24 Jan. 1351.	11	34	25 Jan. 1360, 8 May 1360, 24 Jan. 1361.	21
15	25 Jan. 1341, 24 Jan. 1342.	2	25	25 Jan. 1351, 24 Jan. 1352.	12	35	25 Jan. 1361, 24 Jan. 1362.	
16	25 Jan. 1342, 24 Jan. 1343.	3	26	25 Jan. 1352, 24 Jan. 1353.	13	36	25 Jan. 1362, 24 Jan. 1363.	
17	25 Jan. 1343, 24 Jan. 1344.	4	27	25 Jan. 1353, 24 Jan. 1354.	14	37	25 Jan. 1363, 24 Jan. 1364.	
18	25 Jan. 1344, 24 Jan. 1345.	5	28	25 Jan. 1354, 24 Jan. 1355.	15	38	25 Jan. 1364, 24 Jan. 1365.	
19	25 Jan. 1345, 24 Jan. 1346.	6	29	25 Jan. 1355, 24 Jan. 1356.	16	39	25 Jan. 1365, 24 Jan. 1366.	
20	25 Jan. 1346, 24 Jan. 1347.	7	30	25 Jan. 1356, 24 Jan. 1357.	17	40	25 Jan. 1366, 24 Jan. 1367.	
21	25 Jan. 1347, 24 Jan. 1348.	8	31	25 Jan. 1357, 24 Jan. 1358.	18	41	25 Jan. 1367, 24 Jan. 1368.	
22	25 Jan. 1348, 24 Jan. 1349.	9	32	25 Jan. 1358, 24 Jan. 1359.	19	42	25 Jan. 1368, 24 Jan. 1369.	
23	25 Jan. 1349, 24 Jan. 1350.	10	33	25 Jan. 1359, 24 Jan. 1360.	20	43	25 Jan. 1369, 11 June 1369, 24 Jan. 1370.	30

EDWARD THE THIRD—*continued.*

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
44 { 25 Jan. 1370, / 24 Jan. 1371. }	31
45 { 25 Jan. 1371, / 24 Jan. 1372. }	32
46 { 25 Jan. 1372, / 24 Jan. 1373. }	33
47 { 25 Jan. 1373, / 24 Jan. 1374. }	34
48 { 25 Jan. 1374, / 24 Jan. 1375. }	35
49 { 25 Jan. 1375, / 24 Jan. 1376. }	36
50 { 25 Jan. 1376, / 24 Jan. 1377. }	37
51 { 25 Jan. 1377, / 21 June 1377. }	38

RICHARD THE SECOND.

1 { 22 June 1377, / 21 June 1378. }	7 { 22 June 1383, / 21 June 1384. }	13 { 22 June 1389, / 21 June 1390. }	19 { 22 June 1395, / 21 June 1396. }
2 { 22 June 1378, / 21 June 1379. }	8 { 22 June 1384, / 21 June 1385. }	14 { 22 June 1390, / 21 June 1391. }	20 { 22 June 1396, / 21 June 1397. }
3 { 22 June 1379, / 21 June 1380. }	9 { 22 June 1385, / 21 June 1386. }	15 { 22 June 1391, / 21 June 1392. }	21 { 22 June 1397, / 21 June 1398.
4 { 22 June 1380, / 21 June 1381. }	10 { 22 June 1386, / 21 June 1387. }	16 { 22 June 1392, / 21 June 1393. }	22 { 22 June 1398, / 21 June 1399.
5 { 22 June 1381, / 21 June 1382. }	11 { 22 June 1387, / 21 June 1388. }	17 { 22 June 1393, / 21 June 1394. }	23 { 22 June 1399, / 29 Sept. 1399.
6 { 22 June 1382, / 21 June 1383. }	12 { 22 June 1388, / 21 June 1389. }	18 { 22 June 1394, / 21 June 1395. }	

HENRY THE FOURTH.

1 { 30 Sept. 1399, / 29 Sept. 1400. }	5 { 30 Sept. 1403, / 29 Sept. 1404. }	9 { 30 Sept. 1407, / 29 Sept. 1408. }	12 { 30 Sept. 1410, / 29 Sept. 1411. }
2 { 30 Sept. 1400, / 29 Sept. 1401. }	6 { 20 Sept. 1404, / 29 Sept. 1405. }	10 { 30 Sept. 1408, / 29 Sept. 1409. }	13 { 30 Sept. 1411, / 29 Sept. 1412. }
3 { 30 Sept. 1401, / 29 Sept. 1402. }	7 { 30 Sept. 1405, / 29 Sept. 1406. }	11 { 30 Sept. 1409, / 29 Sept. 1410. }	14 { 30 Sept. 1412, / 20 Mar. 1413. }
4 { 30 Sept. 1402, / 29 Sept. 1403. }	8 { 30 Sept. 1406, / 29 Sept. 1407. }		

HENRY THE FIFTH.

1 { 21 Mar. 1413, / 20 Mar. 1414. }	4 { 21 Mar. 1416, / 20 Mar. 1417. }	7 { 21 Mar. 1419, / 20 Mar. 1420. }	9 { 21 Mar. 1421, / 20 Mar. 1422. }
2 { 21 Mar. 1414, / 20 Mar. 1415. }	5 { 21 Mar. 1417, / 20 Mar. 1418. }	8 { 21 Mar. 1420, / 20 Mar. 1421. }	10 { 21 Mar. 1422, / 31 Aug. 1422. }
3 { 21 Mar. 1415, / 20 Mar. 1416. }	6 { 21 Mar. 1418, / 20 Mar. 1419. }		

HENRY THE SIXTH.

1 { 1 Sept. 1422, / 31 Aug. 1423. }	4 { 1 Sept. 1425, / 31 Aug. 1426. }	7 { 1 Sept. 1428, / 31 Aug. 1429. }	10 { 1 Sept. 1431, / 31 Aug. 1432. }
2 { 1 Sept. 1423, / 31 Aug. 1424. }	5 { 1 Sept. 1426, / 31 Aug. 1427. }	8 { 1 Sept. 1429, / 31 Aug. 1430. }	11 { 1 Sept. 1432, / 31 Aug. 1433. }
3 { 1 Sept. 1424, / 31 Aug. 1425. }	6 { 1 Sept. 1427, / 31 Aug. 1428. }	9 { 1 Sept. 1430, / 31 Aug. 1431. }	12 { 1 Sept. 1433, / 31 Aug. 1434. }

HENRY THE SIXTH—*continued.*

13	1 Sept. 1434, 31 Aug. 1435.	20	1 Sept. 1441, 31 Aug. 1442.	27	1 Sept. 1448, 31 Aug. 1449.	34	1 Sept. 1455, 31 Aug. 1456.
14	1 Sept. 1435, 31 Aug. 1436.	21	1 Sept. 1442, 31 Aug. 1443.	28	1 Sept. 1449, 31 Aug. 1450.	35	1 Sept. 1456, 31 Aug. 1457.
15	1 Sept. 1436, 31 Aug. 1437.	22	1 Sept. 1443, 31 Aug. 1444.	29	1 Sept. 1450, 31 Aug. 1451.	36	1 Sept. 1457, 31 Aug. 1458.
16	1 Sept. 1437, 31 Aug. 1438.	23	1 Sept. 1444, 31 Aug. 1445.	30	1 Sept. 1451, 31 Aug. 1452.	37	1 Sept. 1458, 31 Aug. 1459.
17	1 Sept. 1438, 31 Aug. 1439.	24	1 Sept. 1445, 31 Aug. 1446.	31	1 Sept. 1452, 31 Aug. 1453.	38	1 Sept. 1459, 31 Aug. 1460.
18	1 Sept. 1439, 31 Aug. 1440.	25	1 Sept. 1446, 31 Aug. 1447.	32	1 Sept. 1453, 31 Aug. 1454.	39	1 Sept. 1460, 4 Mar. 1461.
19	1 Sept. 1440, 31 Aug. 1441.	26	1 Sept. 1447, 31 Aug. 1448.	33	1 Sept. 1454, 31 Aug. 1455.		

"ANNO AB INCHOATIONE REGNI NOSTRI,"[1] ET "READEPTIONIS NOSTRÆ REGIÆ POTESTATIS."[1]

49	9 October 1470, About April 1471.	1

EDWARD THE FOURTH.

1	4 Mar. 1461, 3 Mar. 1462.	7	4 Mar. 1467, 3 Mar. 1468.	13	4 Mar. 1473, 3 Mar. 1474.	19	4 Mar. 1479, 3 Mar. 1480.
2	4 Mar. 1462, 3 Mar. 1463.	8	4 Mar. 1468, 3 Mar. 1469.	14	4 Mar. 1474, 3 Mar. 1475.	20	4 Mar. 1480, 3 Mar. 1481.
3	4 Mar. 1463, 3 Mar. 1464.	9	4 Mar. 1469, 3 Mar. 1470.	15	4 Mar. 1475, 3 Mar. 1476.	21	4 Mar. 1481, 3 Mar. 1482.
4	4 Mar. 1464, 3 Mar. 1465.	10	4 Mar. 1470, 3 Mar. 1471.	16	4 Mar. 1476, 3 Mar. 1477.	22	4 Mar. 1482, 3 Mar. 1483.
5	4 Mar. 1465, 3 Mar. 1466.	11	4 Mar. 1471, 3 Mar. 1472.	17	4 Mar. 1477, 3 Mar. 1478.	23	4 Mar. 1483, 9 Apr. 1483.
6	4 Mar. 1466, 3 Mar. 1467.	12	4 Mar. 1472, 3 Mar. 1473.	18	4 Mar. 1478, 3 Mar. 1479.		

EDWARD THE FIFTH.

1	9 April 1483. 25 June 1483.

[1] On the 4th of March, 1461, Henry was deposed by Edward IV., and the last instrument issued by him is dated on the 3rd of that month; but in October, 1470, he recovered possession of the Throne, and resumed the Regal title. The first instrument issued in the name of Henry VI., after his restoration, is dated 9th October, 1470, the *teste* to which, and to all other documents while Henry possessed the throne, is in these words:—"Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, nono die Octobris, anno ab inchoatione regni nostri quadragesimo nono, et readeptionis nostræ regiæ potestatis anno primo." The last instrument issued by Henry VI. in the "*Fœdera*" is dated on the 27th of March, 1471.

Richard the Third.

1 { 26 June 1483, 25 June 1484.	2 { 26 June 1484, 25 June 1485.	3 { 26 June 1485, 22 Aug. 1485.

Henry the Seventh.

1 { 22 Aug. 1485, 21 Aug. 1486.	7 { 22 Aug. 1491, 21 Aug. 1492.	13 { 22 Aug. 1497, 21 Aug. 1498.	19 { 22 Aug. 1503, 21 Aug. 1504.
2 { 22 Aug. 1486, 21 Aug. 1487.	8 { 22 Aug. 1492, 21 Aug. 1493.	14 { 22 Aug. 1498, 21 Aug. 1499.	20 { 22 Aug. 1504, 21 Aug. 1505.
3 { 22 Aug. 1487, 21 Aug. 1488.	9 { 22 Aug. 1493, 21 Aug. 1494.	15 { 22 Aug. 1499, 21 Aug. 1500.	21 { 22 Aug. 1505, 21 Aug. 1506.
4 { 22 Aug. 1488, 21 Aug. 1489.	10 { 22 Aug. 1494, 21 Aug. 1495.	16 { 22 Aug. 1500, 21 Aug. 1501.	22 { 22 Aug. 1506, 21 Aug. 1507.
5 { 22 Aug. 1489, 21 Aug. 1490.	11 { 22 Aug. 1495, 21 Aug. 1496.	17 { 22 Aug. 1501, 21 Aug. 1502.	23 { 22 Aug. 1507, 21 Aug. 1508.
6 { 22 Aug. 1490, 21 Aug. 1491.	12 { 22 Aug. 1496, 21 Aug. 1497.	18 { 22 Aug. 1502, 21 Aug. 1503.	24 { 22 Aug. 1508, 21 Apr. 1509.

Henry the Eighth.

1 { 22 Apr. 1509, 21 Apr. 1510.	11 { 22 Apr. 1519, 21 Apr. 1520.	21 { 22 Apr. 1529, 21 Apr. 1530.	30 { 22 Apr. 1538, 21 Apr. 1539.
2 { 22 Apr. 1510, 21 Apr. 1511.	12 { 22 Apr. 1520, 21 Apr. 1521.	22 { 22 Apr. 1530, 21 Apr. 1531.	31 { 22 Apr. 1539, 21 Apr. 1540.
3 { 22 Apr. 1511, 21 Apr. 1512.	13 { 22 Apr. 1521, 21 Apr. 1522.	23 { 22 Apr. 1531, 21 Apr. 1532.	32 { 22 Apr. 1540, 21 Apr. 1541.
4 { 22 Apr. 1512, 21 Apr. 1513.	14 { 22 Apr. 1522, 21 Apr. 1523.	24 { 22 Apr. 1532, 21 Apr. 1533.	33 { 22 Apr. 1541, 21 Apr. 1542.
5 { 22 Apr. 1513, 21 Apr. 1514.	15 { 22 Apr. 1523, 21 Apr. 1524.	25 { 22 Apr. 1533, 21 Apr. 1534.	34 { 22 Apr. 1542, 21 Apr. 1543.
6 { 22 Apr. 1514, 21 Apr. 1515.	16 { 22 Apr. 1524, 21 Apr. 1525.	26 { 22 Apr. 1534, 21 Apr. 1535.	35 { 22 Apr. 1543, 21 Apr. 1544.
7 { 22 Apr. 1515, 21 Apr. 1516.	17 { 22 Apr. 1525, 21 Apr. 1526.	27 { 22 Apr. 1535, 21 Apr. 1536.	36 { 22 Apr. 1544, 21 Apr. 1545.
8 { 22 Apr. 1516, 21 Apr. 1517.	18 { 22 Apr. 1526, 21 Apr. 1527.	28 { 22 Apr. 1536, 21 Apr. 1537.	37 { 22 Apr. 1545, 21 Apr. 1546.
9 { 22 Apr. 1517, 21 Apr. 1518.	19 { 22 Apr. 1527, 21 Apr. 1528.	29 { 22 Apr. 1537, 21 Apr. 1538.	38 { 22 Apr. 1546, 28 Jan. 1547.
0 { 22 Apr. 1518, 21 Apr. 1519.	20 { 22 Apr. 1528, 21 Apr. 1529.		

Edward the Sixth.

1 { 28 Jan. 1547, 27 Jan. 1548.	3 { 28 Jan. 1549, 27 Jan. 1550.	5 { 28 Jan. 1551, 27 Jan. 1552.	7 { 28 Jan. 1553, 6 July 1553.
2 { 28 Jan. 1548, 27 Jan. 1549.	4 { 28 Jan. 1550, 27 Jan. 1551.	6 { 28 Jan. 1552, 27 Jan. 1553.	

Mary.[1]

1 { 6 July 1553, / 5 July 1554. | 2 { 6 July 1554, / 24 July 1554.

Philip and Mary.

AFTER HER MARRIAGE WITH KING PHILIP, 25 JULY, 1554.

1 & 2 { 25 July 1554, / 24 July 1555. | 3 & 4 { 25 July 1556, / 24 July 1557. | 5 & 6 { 25 July 1558, / 17 Nov. 1558.

2 & 3 { 25 July 1555, / 24 July 1556. | 4 & 5 { 25 July 1557, / 24 July 1558.

The days in each year between the 6th and 24th July (both included), after the Queen's marriage, were, however, thus reckoned:—

1 & 3—July 6 to 24—1555. | 3 & 5—July 6 to 24—1557.
2 & 4—July 6 to 24—1556. | 4 & 6—July 6 to 24—1558.

Elizabeth.

1 { 17 Nov. 1558, / 16 Nov. 1559.	13 { 17 Nov. 1570, / 16 Nov. 1571.	24 { 17 Nov. 1581, / 16 Nov. 1582.	35 { 17 Nov. 1592, / 16 Nov. 1593.
2 { 17 Nov. 1559, / 16 Nov. 1560.	14 { 17 Nov. 1571, / 16 Nov. 1572.	25 { 17 Nov. 1582, / 16 Nov. 1583.	36 { 17 Nov. 1593, / 16 Nov. 1594.
3 { 17 Nov. 1560, / 16 Nov. 1561.	15 { 17 Nov. 1572, / 16 Nov. 1573.	26 { 17 Nov. 1583, / 16 Nov. 1584.	37 { 17 Nov. 1594, / 16 Nov. 1595.
4 { 17 Nov. 1561, / 16 Nov. 1562.	16 { 17 Nov. 1573, / 16 Nov. 1574.	27 { 17 Nov. 1584, / 16 Nov. 1585.	38 { 17 Nov. 1595, / 16 Nov. 1596.
5 { 17 Nov. 1562, / 16 Nov. 1563.	17 { 17 Nov. 1574, / 16 Nov. 1575.	28 { 17 Nov. 1585, / 16 Nov. 1586.	39 { 17 Nov. 1596, / 16 Nov. 1597.
6 { 17 Nov. 1563, / 16 Nov. 1564.	18 { 17 Nov. 1575, / 16 Nov. 1576.	29 { 17 Nov. 1586, / 16 Nov. 1587.	40 { 17 Nov. 1597, / 16 Nov. 1598.
7 { 17 Nov. 1564, / 16 Nov. 1565.	19 { 17 Nov. 1576, / 16 Nov. 1577.	30 { 17 Nov. 1587, / 16 Nov. 1588.	41 { 17 Nov. 1598, / 16 Nov. 1599.
8 { 17 Nov. 1565, / 16 Nov. 1566.	20 { 17 Nov. 1577, / 16 Nov. 1578.	31 { 17 Nov. 1588, / 16 Nov. 1589.	42 { 17 Nov. 1599, / 16 Nov. 1600.
9 { 17 Nov. 1566, / 16 Nov. 1567.	21 { 17 Nov. 1578, / 16 Nov. 1579.	32 { 17 Nov. 1589, / 16 Nov. 1590.	43 { 17 Nov. 1600, / 16 Nov. 1601.
10 { 17 Nov. 1567, / 16 Nov. 1568.	22 { 17 Nov. 1579, / 16 Nov. 1580.	33 { 17 Nov. 1590, / 16 Nov. 1591.	44 { 17 Nov. 1601, / 16 Nov. 1602.
11 { 17 Nov. 1568, / 16 Nov. 1569.	23 { 17 Nov. 1580, / 16 Nov. 1581.	34 { 17 Nov. 1591, / 16 Nov. 1592.	45 { 17 Nov. 1602, / 24 Mar. 1603.
12 { 17 Nov. 1569, / 16 Nov. 1570.			

[1] Jane.

1 { 6 July 1553. / 17 July 1553.

JAMES THE FIRST.

1	24 Mar. 1603, 23 Mar. 1604.	7	24 Mar. 1609, 23 Mar. 1610.	13	24 Mar. 1615, 23 Mar. 1616.	19	24 Mar. 1621, 23 Mar. 1622.
2	24 Mar. 1604, 23 Mar. 1605.	8	24 Mar. 1610, 23 Mar. 1611.	14	24 Mar. 1616, 23 Mar. 1617.	20	24 Mar. 1622, 23 Mar. 1623.
3	24 Mar. 1605, 23 Mar. 1606.	9	24 Mar. 1611, 23 Mar. 1612.	15	24 Mar. 1617, 23 Mar. 1618.	21	24 Mar. 1623, 23 Mar. 1624.
4	24 Mar. 1606, 23 Mar. 1607.	10	24 Mar. 1612, 23 Mar. 1613.	16	24 Mar. 1618, 23 Mar. 1619.	22	24 Mar. 1624, 23 Mar. 1625.
5	24 Mar. 1607, 23 Mar. 1608.	11	24 Mar. 1613, 23 Mar. 1614.	17	24 Mar. 1619, 23 Mar. 1620.	23	24 Mar. 1625, 27 Mar. 1625.
6	24 Mar. 1608, 23 Mar. 1609.	12	24 Mar. 1614, 23 Mar. 1615.	18	24 Mar. 1620, 23 Mar. 1621.		

CHARLES THE FIRST.

1	27 Mar. 1625, 26 Mar. 1626.	7	27 Mar. 1631, 26 Mar. 1632.	13	27 Mar. 1637, 26 Mar. 1638.	19	27 Mar. 1643, 26 Mar. 1644.
2	27 Mar. 1626, 26 Mar. 1627.	8	27 Mar. 1632, 26 Mar. 1633.	14	27 Mar. 1638, 26 Mar. 1639.	20	27 Mar. 1644, 26 Mar. 1645.
3	27 Mar. 1627, 26 Mar. 1628.	9	27 Mar. 1633, 26 Mar. 1634.	15	27 Mar. 1639, 26 Mar. 1640.	21	27 Mar. 1645, 26 Mar. 1646.
4	27 Mar. 1628, 26 Mar. 1629.	10	27 Mar. 1634, 26 Mar. 1635.	16	27 Mar. 1640, 26 Mar. 1641.	22	27 Mar. 1646, 26 Mar. 1647.
5	27 Mar. 1629, 26 Mar. 1630.	11	27 Mar. 1635, 26 Mar. 1636.	17	27 Mar. 1641, 26 Mar. 1642.	23	27 Mar. 1647, 26 Mar. 1648.
6	27 Mar. 1630, 26 Mar. 1631.	12	27 Mar. 1636, 26 Mar. 1637.	18	27 Mar. 1642, 26 Mar. 1643.	24	27 Mar. 1648, 30 Jan. 1649.

CHARLES THE SECOND.[1]

1	30 Jan. 1649, 29 Jan. 1650.	5	30 Jan. 1653, 29 Jan. 1654.	9	30 Jan. 1657, 29 Jan. 1658.		
2	30 Jan. 1650, 29 Jan. 1651.	6	30 Jan. 1654, 29 Jan. 1655.	10	30 Jan. 1658, 29 Jan. 1659.		
3	30 Jan. 1651, 29 Jan. 1652.	7	30 Jan. 1655, 29 Jan. 1656.	11	30 Jan. 1659, 29 Jan. 1660.		
4	30 Jan. 1652, 29 Jan. 1653.	8	30 Jan. 1656, 29 Jan. 1657.	12	30 Jan. 1660, 29 *May* 1660, 29 Jan. 1661.		

COMMONWEALTH.

[1] Although Charles II. did not become King, *de facto*, until the 29th of May, 1660, his regnal years were computed from the death of his father, 30th of January, 1648-9, so that the year of his restoration is called the *twelfth* of his reign.

During the COMMONWEALTH, from the 30th of January, 1649, to the 29th of May, 1660, no other date was used in public instruments than the year of our Lord, the month, and the day of the month. It may be useful to observe, that OLIVER CROMWELL assumed the title of "The Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland," on the 16th of December, 1653, with the style of "His Highness." He died at Whitehall, on Friday, the $\frac{3rd}{13th}$ of September, 1658; and his son, Richard Cromwell, was proclaimed Protector the next day, the $\frac{4th}{14th}$ of September, and resigned the office in May, 1659.

CHARLES THE SECOND—*continued.*

13 { 30 Jan. 1661, 29 Jan. 1662.	20 { 30 Jan. 1668, 29 Jan. 1669.	26 { 30 Jan. 1674, 29 Jan. 1675.	32 { 30 Jan. 1680, 29 Jan. 1681.
14 { 30 Jan. 1662, 29 Jan. 1663.	21 { 30 Jan. 1669, 29 Jan. 1670.	27 { 30 Jan. 1675, 29 Jan. 1676.	33 { 30 Jan. 1681, 29 Jan. 1682.
15 { 30 Jan. 1663, 29 Jan. 1664.	22 { 30 Jan. 1670, 29 Jan. 1671.	28 { 30 Jan. 1676, 29 Jan. 1677.	34 { 30 Jan. 1682, 29 Jan. 1683.
16 { 30 Jan. 1664, 29 Jan. 1665.	23 { 30 Jan. 1671, 29 Jan. 1672.	29 { 30 Jan. 1677, 29 Jan. 1678.	35 { 30 Jan. 1683, 29 Jan. 1684.
17 { 30 Jan. 1665, 29 Jan. 1666.	24 { 30 Jan. 1672, 29 Jan. 1673.	30 { 30 Jan. 1678, 29 Jan. 1679.	36 { 30 Jan. 1684, 29 Jan. 1685.
18 { 30 Jan. 1666, 29 Jan. 1667.	25 { 30 Jan. 6773, 29 Jan. 1674.	31 { 30 Jan. 1679, 29 Jan. 1680.	37 { 30 Jan. 1685, 6 Feb. 1685.
19 { 30 Jan. 1667, 29 Jan. 1668.			

JAMES THE SECOND.

1 { 6 Feb. 1685, 5 Feb. 1686.	2 { 6 Feb. 1686, 5 Feb. 1687.	3 { 6 Feb. 1687, 5 Feb. 1688.	4 { 6 Feb. 1688, 11 Dec. 1688.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1 { 13 Feb. 1689, 12 Feb. 1690.	5 { 13 Feb. 1693, 12 Feb. 1694.	8 { 28 Dec. 1695, 27 Dec. 1696.	12 { 28 Dec. 1699, 27 Dec. 1700.
2 { 13 Feb. 1690, 12 Feb. 1691.	6 { 13 Feb. 1694, 27 Dec. 1694.	9 { 28 Dec. 1696, 27 Dec. 1697.	13 { 28 Dec. 1700, 27 Dec. 1701.
3 { 13 Feb. 1691, 12 Feb. 1692.	WILLIAM III.	10 { 28 Dec. 1697, 27 Dec. 1698.	14 { 28 Dec. 1701, 8 Mar. 1702.
4 { 13 Feb. 1692, 12 Feb. 1693.	7 { 28 Dec. 1694, 27 Dec. 1695.	11 { 28 Dec. 1698, 27 Dec. 1699.	

ANNE.

1 { 8 Mar. 1702, 7 Mar. 1703.	5 { 8 Mar. 1706, 7 Mar. 1707.	8 { 8 Mar. 1709, 7 Mar. 1710.	11 { 8 Mar. 1712, 7 Mar. 1713.
2 { 8 Mar. 1703, 7 Mar. 1704.	6 { 8 Mar. 1707, 7 Mar. 1708.	9 { 8 Mar. 1710, 7 Mar. 1711.	12 { 8 Mar. 1713, 7 Mar. 1714.
3 { 8 Mar. 1704, 7 Mar. 1705.	7 { 8 Mar. 1708, 7 Mar. 1709.	10 { 8 Mar. 1711, 7 Mar. 1712.	13 { 8 Mar. 1714, 1 Aug. 1714.
4 { 8 Mar. 1705, 7 Mar. 1706.			

GEORGE THE FIRST.

1 { 1 Aug. 1714, 31 July 1715.	5 { 1 Aug. 1718, 31 July 1719.	8 { 1 Aug. 1721, 31 July 1722.	11 { 1 Aug. 1724, 31 July 1725.
2 { 1 Aug. 1715, 31 July 1716.	6 { 1 Aug. 1719, 31 July 1720.	9 { 1 Aug. 1722, 31 July 1723.	12 { 1 Aug. 1725, 31 July 1726.
3 { 1 Aug. 1716, 31 July 1717.	7 { 1 Aug. 1720, 31 July 1721.	10 { 1 Aug. 1723, 31 July 1724.	13 { 1 Aug. 1726, 11 June 1727.
4 { 1 Aug. 1717, 31 July 1718.			

George the Second.

1 { 11 June 1727, 10 June 1728.	10 { 11 June 1736, 10 June 1737.	19 { 11 June 1745, 10 June 1746.	27 { 11 June 1753, 10 June 1754.
2 { 11 June 1728, 10 June 1729.	11 { 11 June 1737, 10 June 1738.	20 { 11 June 1746, 10 June 1747.	28 { 11 June 1754, 10 June 1755.
3 { 11 June 1729, 10 June 1730.	12 { 11 June 1738, 10 June 1739.	21 { 11 June 1747, 10 June 1748.	29 { 11 June 1755, 10 June 1756.
4 { 11 June 1730, 10 June 1731.	13 { 11 June 1739, 10 June 1740.	22 { 11 June 1748, 10 June 1749.	30 { 11 June 1756, 10 June 1757.
5 { 11 June 1731, 10 June 1732.	14 { 11 June 1740, 10 June 1741.	23 { 11 June 1749, 10 June 1750.	31 { 11 June 1757, 10 June 1758.
6 { 11 June 1732, 10 June 1733.	15 { 11 June 1741, 10 June 1742.	24 { 11 June 1750, 10 June 1751.	32 { 11 June 1758, 10 June 1759.
7 { 11 June 1733, 10 June 1734.	16 { 11 June 1742, 10 June 1743.	25 { 11 June 1751, 10 June 1752.	33 { 11 June 1759, 10 June 1760.
8 { 11 June 1734, 10 June 1735.	17 { 11 June 1743, 10 June 1744.	26 { 11 June 1752, 10 June 1753.	34 { 11 June 1760, 25 Oct. 1760.
9 { 11 June 1735, 10 June 1736.	18 { 11 June 1744, 10 June 1745.		

George the Third.

1 { 25 Oct. 1760, 24 Oct. 1761.	14 { 25 Oct. 1773, 24 Oct. 1774.	27 { 25 Oct. 1786, 24 Oct. 1787.	39 { 25 Oct. 1798, 24 Oct. 1799.
2 { 25 Oct. 1761, 24 Oct. 1762.	15 { 25 Oct. 1774, 24 Oct. 1775.	28 { 25 Oct. 1787, 24 Oct. 1788.	40 { 25 Oct. 1799, 24 Oct. 1800.
3 { 25 Oct. 1762, 24 Oct. 1763.	16 { 25 Oct. 1775, 24 Oct. 1776.	29 { 25 Oct. 1788, 24 Oct. 1789.	41 { 25 Oct. 1800, 24 Oct. 1801.
4 { 25 Oct. 1763, 24 Oct. 1764.	17 { 25 Oct. 1776, 24 Oct. 1777.	30 { 25 Oct. 1789, 24 Oct. 1790.	42 { 25 Oct. 1801, 24 Oct. 1802.
5 { 25 Oct. 1764, 24 Oct. 1765.	18 { 25 Oct. 1777, 24 Oct. 1778.	31 { 25 Oct. 1790, 24 Oct. 1791.	43 { 25 Oct. 1802, 24 Oct. 1803.
6 { 25 Oct. 1765, 24 Oct. 1766.	19 { 25 Oct. 1778, 24 Oct. 1779.	32 { 25 Oct. 1791, 24 Oct. 1792.	44 { 25 Oct. 1803, 24 Oct. 1804.
7 { 25 Oct. 1766, 24 Oct. 1767.	20 { 25 Oct. 1779, 24 Oct. 1780.	33 { 25 Oct. 1792, 24 Oct. 1793.	45 { 25 Oct. 1804, 24 Oct. 1805.
8 { 25 Oct. 1767, 24 Oct. 1768.	21 { 25 Oct. 1780, 24 Oct. 1781.	34 { 25 Oct. 1793, 24 Oct. 1794.	46 { 25 Oct. 1805, 24 Oct. 1806.
9 { 25 Oct. 1768, 24 Oct. 1769.	22 { 25 Oct. 1781, 24 Oct. 1782.	35 { 25 Oct. 1794, 24 Oct. 1795.	47 { 25 Oct. 1806, 24 Oct. 1807.
10 { 25 Oct. 1769, 24 Oct. 1770.	23 { 25 Oct. 1782, 24 Oct. 1783.	36 { 25 Oct. 1795, 24 Oct. 1796.	48 { 25 Oct. 1807, 24 Oct. 1808.
11 { 25 Oct. 1770, 24 Oct. 1771.	24 { 25 Oct. 1783, 24 Oct. 1784.	37 { 25 Oct. 1796, 24 Oct. 1797.	49 { 25 Oct. 1808, 24 Oct. 1809.
12 { 25 Oct. 1771, 24 Oct. 1772.	25 { 25 Oct. 1784, 24 Oct. 1785.	38 { 25 Oct. 1797, 24 Oct. 1798.	50 { 25 Oct. 1809, 24 Oct. 1810.
13 { 25 Oct. 1772, 24 Oct. 1773.	26 { 25 Oct. 1785, 24 Oct. 1786.		

GEORGE THE THIRD—*continued.*

51	25 Oct. 1810, 5 Feb. 1811, 24 Oct. 1811.	REGENCY.	54	25 Oct. 1813, 24 Oct. 1814.	REGENCY.	58	25 Oct. 1817, 24 Oct. 1818.	REGENCY.			
52	25 Oct. 1811, 24 Oct. 1812.		55	25 Oct. 1814, 24 Oct. 1815.		59	25 Oct. 1818, 24 Oct. 1819.				
53	25 Oct. 1812, 24 Oct. 1813.		56	25 Oct. 1815, 24 Oct. 1816.		60	25 Oct. 1819, 24 Jan. 1820.				
			57	25 Oct. 1816, 24 Oct. 1817.							

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

1	29 Jan. 1820, 28 Jan. 1821.	4	29 Jan. 1823, 28 Jan. 1824.	7	29 Jan. 1826, 28 Jan. 1827.	10	29 Jan. 1829, 28 Jan. 1830.
2	29 Jan. 1821, 28 Jan. 1822.	5	29 Jan. 1824, 28 Jan. 1825.	8	29 Jan. 1827, 28 Jan. 1828.	11	29 Jan. 1830, 26 June 1831.
3	29 Jan. 1822, 28 Jan. 1823.	6	29 Jan. 1825, 28 Jan. 1826.	9	29 Jan. 1828, 28 Jan. 1829.		

WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

1	26 June 1830, 25 June 1831.	3	26 June 1832, 25 June 1833.	5	26 June 1834, 25 June 1835.	7	26 June 1836, 20 June 1837.
2	26 June 1831, 25 June 1832.	4	26 June 1833, 25 June 1834.	6	26 June 1835, 25 June 1836.		

VICTORIA.

1	20 June 1837, 19 June 1838.	6	20 June 1842, 19 June 1843.	11	20 June 1847, 19 June 1848.	16	20 June 1852, 19 June 1853.				
2	20 June 1838, 19 June 1839.	7	20 June 1843, 19 June 1844.	12	20 June 1848, 19 June 1849.	17	20 June 1853, 19 June 1854.				
3	20 June 1839, 19 June 1840.	8	20 June 1844, 19 June 1845.	13	20 June 1849, 19 June 1850.	18	20 June 1854, 19 June 1855.				
4	20 June 1840, 19 June 1841.	9	20 June 1845, 19 June 1846.	14	20 June 1850, 19 June 1851.	19	20 June 1855, 19 June 1856.				
5	20 June 1841, 19 June 1842.	10	20 June 1846, 19 June 1847.	15	20 June 1851, 19 June 1852.	20	20 June 1856,				

APPENDIX V.

A BRIEF GLOSSARY OF DATES AND TERMS MOST COMMONLY MET WITH IN ANCIENT RECORDS.[1]

ANIMARUM DIES. All Souls' Day, the 2nd of November.

Ascensa Domini, now called "Ascensio," Ascension Day. Holy Thursday; the Thursday in Rogation week.

Ascensio B. M. V. The Feast of the Assumption; the 15th of August.

Ash Wednesday. The first day in Lent.

Brancheria. Palm Sunday; called also "Palmæ," or "Palmarum dies." The sixth Sunday in Lent; the Sixth Sunday after Shrove Tuesday.

Calends.—See *Kalendæ.*

Caput Jejunii. Ash Wednesday.

Caresme. Lent.

——— *Dimanche de demi.* Mid-Lent Sunday.

——— *Nouvel.* Quinquagesima Sunday.

Carnivora. The Tuesday before Ash Wednesday.

Clausum Paschæ. The close of Easter. The Sunday after Easter, or the Quasimodo.

——— *Pentecostes.* Trinity Sunday.

Cœna Domini. The Thursday before Good Friday; called also "Maundy Thursday" and "Shere Thursday."

Commemoratio omnium Fidelium. The commemoration of All Souls; in the Latin Church, the 2nd of November.

Conceptio B. Mariæ. The conception of the Blessed Virgin; the 8th of December.

Depositio. The day of the death of a saint, not a martyr.

Dies Absolutionis. Maundy Thursday; the day before Good Friday.

[1] Fuller lists will be found in Nicolas's "*Chronology of History*," in Wailly's "*Eléments de Paléographie*," and in the Benedictine's great work, "*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates.*"

Dies Adoratus. Good Friday.
—— *Animarum.* All Souls' Day, the 2nd of November.
—— *Cinerum.* Ash Wednesday.
—— *Dominicus.* The Day of our Lord. Easter Day. "Dies Dominicus," and "Dies Dominica," also signify "Sunday."
—— *Florum atque Ramorum.* Palm Sunday.
—— *Magnus.* Easter Day.
—— *Natalis.* The anniversary of the martyrdom or of the death of a saint, of the accession of a prince, a pope, a bishop, &c.
—— *Osanne,*
—— *Palmarum,* } Palm Sunday, or the sixth Sunday in Lent.
—— *Ramorum,*
Dimanche des Bures. The first Sunday in Lent.
———— *des Fontaines.* The fourth Sunday in Lent.
———— *du demi Caresme.* Mid-Lent Sunday.
———— *du Mois de Pâque.* Quasimodo Sunday.
———— *repus,* or *reprus.* Passion Sunday.
Dominica ad carnes levandas, or *tollendas.* Quinquagesima Sunday.
———— *ad Palmas.* Palm Sunday.
———— *ante Brandones.* Quinquagesima Sunday.
———— *ante Candelas.* The Sunday before Candlemas.
———— *ante Litanias.* The fifth Sunday after Easter.
———— *Benedicta.* Trinity Sunday. The first after Pentecost.
———— *de Fontanis.* The fourth Sunday of Lent.
———— *Indulgentiæ.* Palm Sunday; called also "In Palmis," or "Dominica in Ramis Palmarum."
———— *in Passione Domini.* Passion Sunday; the fifth Sunday in Lent.
———— *Olivarum.* Palm Sunday.
———— *post Albas.* Whit Sunday; the first Sunday after Easter.
———— *post Ascensum Domini.* The Sunday in the octave of the Ascension.
———— *ante Natale Domini.* The Sundays of Advent.
———— *Quadragesima.* The first Sunday in Lent.
———— *Quintana.* The first Sunday in Lent.
———— *Quadraginta.* Quinquagesima Sunday.
———— *in Passione Domini.* Passion Sunday. The fifth Sunday in Lent.
———— *Resurrectio* does not always signify the Sunday after the Resurrection, but is sometimes used for every Sunday in the year.
———— *Rogationum.* Rogation Sunday. The fifth Sunday after Easter.
———— *Sancta,* or *Sancta in Pascha.* Easter Sunday.
———— *Sanctæ Trinitatis.* Trinity Sunday.
———— *de Transfiguratione.* The second Sunday of Lent.
———— *Cœnæ Domini.* The second Sunday after Easter.

Epiphania Domini. The 6th of January.
Exaltatio Sanctæ Crucis. The 14th of September.
Expectatio B. Mariæ. The feast of the Expectation of the Childbed of the Blessed Mary. In some Churches the 16th, in others the 18th of December.

Feria prima. Sunday.
—— *secunda.* Monday.
—— *tertia.* Tuesday, &c., to "*Feria septima,*" Saturday.
—— *secunda major,* or *magna.* Holy Monday. Monday in Passion week.
—— *tertia major.* Holy Tuesday, &c., to "*Feria septima major,*" Saturday in Passion week.
Festum Animarum. All Souls' Day, the 2nd of November.
——— *Apostolorum.* The feast of all the Apostles. In the Latin Church it was celebrated on the 1st of May.
——— *Candelarum.* Candlemas. The 2nd of February.
——— *Olivarum.* Palm Sunday.
——— *Omnium Sanctorum.* All Saints' Day; the 1st of November.
——— *Palmarum.* Palm Sunday.

Hebdomada Authentica. } Holy week.
——— *Crucis.* }
——— *Expectationis.* The week after Ascension, in which the descent of the Holy Ghost is commemorated.
——— *Indulgentiæ.* } The Holy Week.
——— *Magna.* }
——— *Sacra.* The week before Easter, and also that which precedes Pentecost.
——— *Trinitatis.* The week after Trinity Sunday.
Huitième. Octave.

Idus. The Ides were eight days in each month. In March, May, July, and October, the Ides commence on the 15th, and in all other months on the 13th day.
Inventio Sanctæ Crucis. In the Latin Churches, the 3rd of May.

Jejunii (*Caput*). Ash Wednesday.
Jeudi, le grand. }
—— *le saint.* }
—— *absolu.* } Maundy Thursday; the day before Good Friday.
—— *le blanc.* }
Jour des Morts. All Souls' Day.
—— *de pain perdu.* Shrove Tuesday.
—— *des Roys.* The Epiphany.
—— *du Saint Sacrament.* Corpus Christi day.

Jour des quatre temps. The Ember days.
—— *de Roneysouns,* or *Roissons.* Rogation days.
Jours, les trois de ténèbres. The three days next before Easter day.
—— *Nataux.* The chief feasts of the year—Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, and All Saints.

Kalendæ; Dies Calendarum, or *Kalendarum.* The day of the Calends. This is commonly the first day of the month, and sometimes the first day of the month preceding, on which day the Calends of the month following began to be reckoned.

Lundi, le grand Lundi. The Great Monday, or Holy Monday. Monday in Passion week.

Mardi, le grand Mardi. Holy Tuesday. Tuesday in Passion week.
Mense. That day four weeks.
Mensis intrans, introiens. The first six days of the months of thirty-one days, and the first five days of the months of thirty days; thus, "Die xiv intrante Maio," would be the 14th of May.
Mensis exiens, astans, stans, restans. The last five days of a month, reckoned in retrograde order; thus, "Actum tertia die exeunte mense Septembris," would be the 28th of that month; but "Tertia die exeunte Octobris," would be the 29th, as that month contains thirty-one days.
——— *fœnalis.* Hay month; July.
——— *imbrium.* Showery month; April.
——— *magnus.* The great month; *i. e.,* June.
——— *messionum.* Harvest month; August.
——— *novarum,* or *imbrium.* April.
——— *Paschæ.* The month of Easter.
——— *purgatorius.* February.
Mercoris Dies. Wednesday.
Mercredi, le grand. Holy Wednesday. Wednesday in Passion week.
Missa. The feast day of a saint; as, "Missa Sancti Johannis," for "Festum Sancti Johannis."

Natale, or *Nativitas Domini.* The birth of our Lord; the 25th of December.
——— *S. Mariæ.* The most ancient of all the feasts of the Virgin, formerly celebrated on the 1st of January.
——— *S. Petri in Cathedra.* The Chair of St. Peter, celebrated on the 18th of January.
——— *Natalis,* or *Natalis Dies.* The day of the martyrdom or of the death of a saint; but more particularly the former.
Natales. The chief feasts of the year—Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, and All Saints.

Natalis. The anniversary of the day of the accession of a distinguished person to his dignity, as the day when the Pope or King ascended the throne.

——— *S. Johannis Baptistæ.* The feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, the 29th of August.

Nonas. The Nones are the fifth day of each month, except in March, May, July, and October, when the Nones fall on the seventh day.

Nouvel Caresme. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Octava. The octave or utas of each feast, sometimes called "the utas day," is always the *seventh* day after it occurs; or the *eighth* day, if the day of the festival be included. Festivals which have Octaves are supposed to be commemorations "*per octo dies.*" "In the Octaves," means within the seven days next following the day of any feast.

Octave du Grand Carême. Probably Easter week.

Osanna. Palm Sunday.

Palmæ, or *Dies Palmarum.* Palm Sunday.

Pâque communiant.
—— *escommunichant.* } Easter Sunday.
—— *communiaux.*

—— *charneux.* Easter day.

—— *de Noel.* Christmas day.

Pascha. Commonly Easter day, and sometimes Easter week; as, "Paschalis dies." In some countries the term is occasionally applied to other feasts than Easter; as, "Pascha Pentecostes," "Pascha Epiphaniæ," &c.

——— *clausum.* The close of Easter. The Sunday of the octave.

——— *Competentium.*
——— *Florum, Floridum.* } Palm Sunday.
——— *Petitum.*

——— *Rosarum.* Pentecost.

Pausatio S. Mariæ. The Assumption of our Lady; the 25th of August.

Pentecoste. This term sometimes, and chiefly in the Greek Church, signifies all the Paschal season, from Easter until Pentecost.

Præsentatio Domini. The Presentation of our Lord at the Temple; the 2nd of February.

Purificatio B.V.M. The Feast of the Purification; the 2nd of February.

Quadragesima. Lent. This term, taken literally, signifies the forty fast days which precede Easter, sometimes termed "Quadragesima major," the Great Lent.

———————— *intrans; Quaresmentrant.* The commencement of Lent. It also means the first Sunday in Lent.

Quindana; Quindena; Quinquenna; Quindena Paschæ. The Quinzaine of Easter. In England, the fourteenth day after Easter, but elsewhere the eight days preceding and the eight days following Easter day.

Quinquagesima. Commonly Quinquagesima Sunday; and sometimes the Easter season; sometimes the day of Pentecost itself.

Quinque. That day five weeks.

Quintana; the Quintaine. The first Sunday of Lent.

Ramispalma. Palm Sunday.

Le Roi des Dimanches. Trinity Sunday.

Septuagesima. The ninth Sunday before Easter.

Surveille. The day before the eve of a festival.

Susceptio Sanctæ Crucis. The Susception of the Holy Cross.

Transfigurationis Dominica. The second Sunday of Lent.

——————— *Festum.* The Transfiguration of our Lord; the 6th of August.

Tres, Tres Septimanæ, or *Trois Semaines.* That day three weeks. Sometimes documents are dated from a day after the three weeks of Easter, which is the first of such days as happens after the expiration of that period.

Vendredi, Saint. Good Friday.

Verdi-aoré, for *Vendredi-adore.* Good Friday.

Vigilia. The Vigil or Eve of a Feast, is the day before it occurs. If the Feast dast day falls upon a *Monday*, then the Vigil or Eve is kept upon the *Saturday preceding.*

Virginis partus. The parturition of the Virgin.

APPENDIX VI.

A BRIEF CALENDAR OF SAINTS' AND OTHER FESTIVALS, MOST COMMONLY MET WITH IN ANCIENT RECORDS, SHOWING THE DAYS ON WHICH THEY OCCUR.[1]

Where the date only occurs *after* the name, it implies the day on which such saint is commemorated, or, as it is called, "the Saint's Day." If the festival of a saint be not particularly specified, the date of his death, or, as it is termed, "deposition," or of his martyrdom, is stated. In many cases a saint is commemorated on different days by different Churches; and, where the variation has been ascertained, it is noticed by the initials of R., *i. e.*, the *Roman Church;* L., by the *Latins;* P., the Church of *Paris;* and G., the *Greek* Church.

Advent Sunday, the nearest to the feast of St. Andrew, whether before or after.

Agatha, virgin and martyr . . . . . Feb. 5.
Agnes, virgin and martyr . . . . . Jan. 21.
Alban, protomartyr of Britain . . . . . June 22.
—— translation of . . . . . Aug. 2.
—— deposition of . . . . . May 16.
All Hallows, or All Saints' Day . . . . . Nov. 1.
All Souls' Day . . . . . Nov. 2.
Andrew the Apostle . . . . . Nov. 30.
——— translation of . . . . . May 9.
Anne, mother of the Holy Virgin . . . . . July 26,[2] July 25, G.
Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin . . . . . March 25.
Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury and confessor . . . . April 21.
Anthony, abbot and confessor . . . . . Jan. 17.
——— martyr . . . . . May 11.

[1] Fuller lists will be found in Nicolas's "*Chronology of History*," in Wailly's "*Eléments de Paléographie*," and in the "*L'Art de Vérifier les Dates.*"

[2] As another feast occurred on that day, the feast of St. Anne was celebrated at Paris, Beauvais, and in other places, on the 28th of July.

Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday, is the Thursday in Rogation week.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin . . . . . Aug. 15.

Athanasius, bishop and patriarch of Alexandria . . . . May 2. / Jan. 18, G. / June 9, G.

Augustin, apostle of England, archbishop of Canterbury . . May 26.

——— conversion of . . . . . May 5.

——— translation of . . . . . Sept. 6, or 13.

Barnabas, the apostle . . . . . June 11.

Bartholomew, the apostle . . . . . Aug. 24, L. / June 11, G. / Aug. 25, R.

Becket, Thomas à, translation of . . . . . July 7.

Benedict, or Benoit . . . . . Mar. 21, L. / Mar. 12, G.

Boniface, martyr . . . . . May 14, R, or May 8. / May 26, P.

Botolph, abbot and confessor . . . . . June 17.

Calixtus, pope and martyr . . . . . Oct. 14.

Candidus, martyr . . . . . Oct. 3.

Candlemas Day . . . . . Feb. 2.

Cecilia, virgin and martyr . . . . . Nov. 22.

Circumcision of our Lord . . . . . Jan. 1.

Commemoratio Animarum . . . . . Nov. 2.

Conception of the Blessed Virgin . . . . . Dec. 8.

Conversion of St. Paul . . . . . Jan. 25.

Corpus Christi, or Body of Christ, celebrated on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

Crescens, bishop . . . . . June 27, R. / Dec. 29, P.

Crispin and Crispinian, martyrs . . . . . Oct. 25.

Cross, the Holy, Invention of . . . . . May 3.

——— Exaltation of . . . . . Sept. 14.

Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarn, and confessor, deposition of Mar. 20.

——— translation of . . . . . Sept. 4.

Deductio Christi in Ægyptum . . . . . Jan. 9.

Demetrius, martyr . . . . . Oct. 8, L. / Oct. 26, G.

Desiderius, martyr . . . . . May 23.

Deusdedit, bishop and confessor . . . . . June 30.
Donatus, bishop and martyr . . . . . Aug. 7.
Dorothy, virgin . . . . . March 28
Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, deposition of . . . . May 19.
——— translation of . . . . . Sept. 7.

Easter Day is the seventh Sunday after Shrove Tuesday, and is always the first Sunday after the first full moon which happens on, or next after, March 21.

Edward, king and confessor, deposition of . . . . . Jan. 5.
——— translation of . . . . . Oct. 13.
——— king and martyr . . . . . Mar. 18, R. / Mar. 19, P. / Mar. 16.
——— first translation . . . . . Feb. 18.
——— second translation . . . . . June 20.
Eleven thousand virgins . . . . . Oct. 21.
Eligius, bishop and confessor . . . . . Dec. 1.
Elphege, bishop and martyr . . . . . Dec. 28.

Ember Days are the Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays after the first Sunday in Lent; after the feast of Pentecost; after Holy Rood Day, or the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, viz., September 14; and after St. Lucia's day, viz., December 13; but if the 14th of September and the 13th of December fall on a Wednesday, the Ember Days commence on the Wednesday following.

Epiphany, or Twelfth Day . . . . . Jan. 6.
Erasmus, confessor . . . . . June 3.
Eufemia, virgin . . . . . April 13.
Euphemia, virgin . . . . . April 7.
——— virgin and martyr . . . . . Sept. 16, L. / July 11, and / Sept. 16, G.
Exaltation of the Holy Cross . . . . . Sept. 14.
Expectation Week. The week after Ascension Day.

Faith, virgin and martyr . . . . . Oct. 6.
Felicissimus, martyr . . . . . Aug. 6.
Felix and Januarius . . . . . Jan. 7.
Flight of Christ into Egypt . . . . . Jan. 9.

Gabriel, the Archangel . . . . . Mar. 26, and / July 13, G.
Génévičve, Genevefa, virgin of Paris . . . . . Jan. 3.
George, St., martyr . . . . . April 23.

Germanus, bishop and confessor . . . . . July 31.
Gertrude, virgin . . . . . March 17.
Giles, Ægidius, abbot . . . . . Sept. 1.

Hallowmas, or Hallows, or All Hallows, or Hallontide, or All Saints' Day . . . . . Nov. 1.
Hilary, bishop, Jan. 13 or 14. In ancient charters, Oct. 1; and in those of the sixth century, June 26.
Hilda, virgin and abbess, translation of . . . . . Dec. 15.
Hippolitus, martyr . . . . . Aug. 13.
Hock Tide, an annual festival, which commenced on the fifteenth day after Easter Day. Hock Day is the second Tuesday after Easter.
Holy Cross, Invention of the . . . . . May 3.
——— Exaltation of the . . . . . Sept. 14.
Holy Rood Day, or the day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross Sept. 14.
Holy Thursday, Ascension Day, *vide* Ascension; but abroad Holy Thursday is Maundy Thursday.
Holy Week. The week before Easter Day.
Honoratus . . . . . May 16.
Honorius, archbishop and confessor . . . . . Sept. 30.
Hypolitus, martyr . . . . . Aug. 13.

Ignatius, bishop and martyr . . . . . Jan. 31.
Incarnation of our Lord . . . . . March 25.
Innocents' Day, or feast of the Holy Innocents . . . . . Dec. 28.
Invention of the Holy Cross . . . . . May 3.
Isidore, confessor . . . . . April 16.
——— martyr . . . . . May 15.

James the Greater, apostle and martyr . . . . . July 25, L. / April 30, G.
——————— translation of . . . . . Dec. 30.
James and Philip, apostles . . . . . May 1, L. / Oct. 23, G.
Januarius and Felix . . . . . Jan. 7.
Jesus, Feast of the Name of . . . . . Aug. 7.
John the Apostle and Evangelist . . . . . Dec. 27.
—— the Baptist, Nativity of . . . . . June 24.
——————— Conception of . . . . . Sept. 24.
——————— Sanctification of . . . . . July 2.
——————— Decollation of . . . . . Aug. 29.
—— the Evangelist . . . . . Dec. 27, L. / May 8. / July 10, and Sept. 26, G.

JOHN "ANTE PORTAM LATINAM"	May 6.
Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mary	Mar. 19, R. April 20, P.
JUDE AND ST. SIMON, apostles	Oct. 28, L. June 19, G. and R.
LADY, OUR, *vide* MARY.	
Lammas Day	Aug. 1.
Low Sunday, the Sunday next after Easter Day.	
LUKE THE EVANGELIST	Oct. 18, L. April 22, G.
Marcellus and Apuleius	Oct. 7.
——— and Valerian	Sept. 4.
Margaret, virgin and martyr	July 20.
MARK THE EVANGELIST	April 25.
Martha, virgin	July 27 or 29.
MARY, THE VIRGIN, "Natale" of	Jan. 1.
——— Conception of	Dec. 8.
——— Nativity of	Sept. 8.
——— Presentation of	Nov. 21.
——— Annunciation of	*Mar.* 25.—In Spain and at Milan, Dec. 18.
——— Visitation of	July 2.
——— Purification of	Feb. 2.
——— Assumption or death of; called also the "Deposition," "Sommeil," "Repos," and "Passage" of	Aug. 15.
——— of Egypt, penitent	Apr. 2 or 9, R. April 29, P. April 1, G.
——— Magdalen	July 22.
Mathias the Apostle	Feb. 24.[1]
MATTHEW, THE APOSTLE AND EVANGELIST	*Sept.* 21, L. Aug. 9, G. & Russians.
Maundy, or Shere Thursday, the day before Good Friday.	
MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL	Sept. 29.
——— Apparition of	May 8.
——— and the Holy Angels	June 8 and Sept. 6, G.

[1] Before the alteration of the Style, the feast of St. Mathias was kept in bissextile, or leap year, on the 25th of February.

Mid-Lent Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent, is the fourth Sunday after Shrove Tuesday.

Midsummer Day . . . . . June 24.
Midwinter Day . . . . . Dec. 25.

Osmund, bishop and confessor . . . . . Dec. 4.
——— translation of . . . . . July 16.
Oswald, archbishop . . . . . April 15.
——— bishop and confessor . . . . . Feb. 28 or 29.
——— king and martyr . . . . . Aug. 5.
Oswin, confessor . . . . . April 18.
—— king and martyr . . . . . Aug. 20.
—— translation of . . . . . March 11.

Palm Sunday, the sixth Sunday in Lent, is the sixth Sunday after Shrove Tuesday.

Pancras, and others, martyrs . . . . . May 12.
Passion Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent.
Passion Week, the week ensuing Palm Sunday, being the last week in Lent, and the next before Easter Day; called also the Great Week and Holy Week.
Paul and Peter, Apostles . . . . . June 29.
——————— Commemoration of . . . . . June 30.
—— Conversion of . . . . . Jan. 25.
—— Invention of . . . . . Feb. 26.
Pentecost, or Whit Sunday, the fiftieth day and seventh Sunday after Easter Day.
Perpetua and Felicitas, virgins and martyrs . . . . . March 7.
Peter and Paul, Apostles . . . . . June 29.
——————— octaves of . . . . . July 6.
Peter in Cathedra at Antioch . . . . . Feb. 22.
——————— at Rome . . . . . Jan. 18.
——————— ad Vincula . . . . . Aug. 1.
Petronilla, or Pernella, virgin . . . . . May 31.
Philip and James, Apostles . . . . . { May 1, L. / Oct. 23, G.

Plough Monday, the first Monday after Twelfth Day.

Polycarp, bishop and martyr . . . . . { Jan. 26, R. / April 27, P. / Feb. 23, G.
Prisca, virgin . . . . . Jan. 18.
Procession Week, Rogation Week.
Purification of the Holy Virgin . . . . . Feb. 2.

Quadragesima Sunday, or first Sunday in Lent; called also the first Sunday in Clean Lent.

Quinquagesima Sunday; also called Shrove Sunday; the Sunday next before Ash Wednesday.

Relick Sunday is the third Sunday after Midsummer Day.

Resurrection of our Lord . . . . . Mar. 27.

Rogation Sunday is the fifth Sunday after Easter Day.

Rood, Holy, day . . . . . Sept. 14.

Sebastian, martyr . . . . . Jan. 20.

Septuagesima Sunday, so called from its being about the seventieth day before Easter, is the third Sunday before Ash Wednesday.

Serenus, martyr . . . . . Feb. 23.

Sexagesima Sunday is the second Sunday before Ash Wednesday, so called from its being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

Shere Thursday, or Shrive Thursday, or Maundy Thursday, the Thursday before Good Friday.

Shrove Tuesday, the Tuesday next after Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday.

Silvester, pope and confessor . . . . . { Dec. 31, L. / Jan. 2, G.

Simeon, bishop, martyr . . . . . April 21.

——— or Simon, martyr . . . . . { Feb. 18, L. / April 27, G.

Simon and Jude, Apostles . . . . . Oct. 28, L.

Simplicius . . . . . July 29.

Souls' Day, All; called also "Soulemas Day" . . . . . Nov. 2.

Stephen the Protomartyr . . . . . { Dec. 26. / Dec. 27, G.

——————— Invention of . . . . . Aug. 3.

——————— octave of . . . . . Jan. 2.

Swithin, bishop, deposition of . . . . . July 2.

——— translation of . . . . . July 15.

Thomas the Apostle . . . . . { Dec. 21, L. / Oct. 6, G.

——————— translation of . . . . . July 3.

Thomas Aquinas . . . . . { Mar. 7, R. / July 18, P.

——— à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, and martyr . . Dec. 29.

Transfiguration of our Lord . . . . . Aug. 6.

Trinity Sunday, or the Feast of the Holy Trinity, is the next Sunday after Whit Sunday.

Undecim Mille Virgines . . . . . Oct. 21.
Ursula, martyr . . . . . Oct. 21.

Valentine, bishop and martyr . . . . . Feb. 14.
Valerian, martyr . . . . . Sept. 15.
Vedastus, martyr . . . . . Oct. 1.
Veronica . . . . . Jan. 13.
Vincentius, martyr . . . . . Jan. 22.
Virgins, eleven thousand . . . . . Oct. 21.
Vitalis, martyr . . . . . April 28.
Vitus, bishop and confessor . . . . . Feb. 5.
—— martyr . . . . . June 15.

Whit Sunday, *vide* Pentecost.
Winifred, virgin and martyr . . . . . Nov. 3.

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